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Susan B. Tallmon M.D.
1900 Lansa St.
Berkeley, Calif.
Oct. 18, '05.

RECEIVED
OCT 23 1905
ANSWERED OCT 27 1905

Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, D.D.
Home Secretary A.B.C.F.M.

My dear Dr. Patton — Your letter of October twelfth, telling of my acceptance by the American Board has just reached me.

I am very grateful that the great privilege of working in North China is to be mine. I am grateful too that I am going under the American Board. You have sent out many who have done brilliant work for the Master in the foreign field. I cannot hope to be one of that number, but I know that with His help I will be able to do faithful work.

The San Jose church, which contributes most largely to my support, is undoubtedly the one in which my commissioning service should be conducted. The pastor is Rev. Wm. T. Patchell You doubtless have his address on your books.

Such a service should be a great help in deepening missionary interest, and so I am hoping that one similar to the service at San Jose may be held in the North Berkeley Church, from which I expect my greatest prayer support.

Sincerely Yours,
Susan B. Tallman.

Rec'd NOV 5 1906

Copy 2

P'ang Chuang, Sept. 28, 1906.

My dear Mr. Patchell,

It must be nearing the time of the annual meeting of the San Jose Church, and while I was not asked for a report of my year's work, yet it seems quite appropriate that some account of what the year has brought should be given.

During the first year on the field, all missionaries are alike in being able to do little except by showing forth the spirit of Christ in their lives. This time is one of preparation, of learning the people, their customs and habits of thought, and of learning their language. So, because of this, I can say little of the work from actual participation in it.

My day of sailing, Nov. 4th, was the beginning of an ocean voyage of twenty-six days, the monotony of which was relieved by delightful hours spent in Honolulu and in several ports of Japan. The coast trip from Shanghai to Tientsin, and the interesting inland trip from Tientsin by rail and Chinese cart, brought me to P'ang Chuang on the sixteenth of December. With the exception of an eight days visit to Lin Ch'ing my first five and a half months in China were spent here.

Miss Lucia E. Lyons, another newcomer, had reached China several weeks earlier than I. (Miss Lyons is from Detroit, Mich. and has a rich missionary heritage, being the granddaughter of Rev. Zechariah Eddy, and also of "Father Lyons" of Hawaii.) She had been appointed under the W.F.M.S. to our North China Mission, and assigned like myself to the Lin Ch'ing station. It had been decided by the missionaries on the field that we should spend our first year of study at P'ang Chuang. A Chinese teacher had been provided, and two days after our arrival we began our work on the Chinese language. For eight of the nine months that I have been in China, this study has been my occupation five or seven hours a day, six days a week, and four weeks a month. The month's vacation was taken part at the time of the Lin Ch'ing trip, and the rest during Mission meeting and the visit in Peking that followed. For the months of July and August, spent at Peitaiho, our daily study time was shortened to three hours.

Our life at P'ang Chuang has been most delightful. Our circle has consisted of eight adults and three children. It is the custom of the station to meet daily after breakfast for family prayers, which the members of the station take turns in leading. I wish you friends at home

might know with what love you are remembered at these times. The prayers that are offered for the churches with which we have been connected and for the ones that support us, are no less earnest than those that ask the Father's daily blessing upon the members of our own home-circles. The nearness of our own great needs does not make us forget the needs at home, and in other mission fields.

Our weekly prayermeeting has been on Thursday, and on Sunday evening, our church service, which the two ordained missionaries have conducted in turn. A congregation of seven may not be very inspiring in its vastness but at these weekly gatherings we surely have received great blessings and help for the week's work.

On Christmas we had an entertainment, musical and otherwise, and a Christmastree for the children. Then, as upon New Year's Day, birthdays, and other special occasions, all three households gathered together for dinner, at one House. In speaking of our social life, I must not forget our reading circle which met for an hour Wednesday evenings. The book that we read was Dr. Gulick's "Evolution of the Japanese", and we found it very interesting. It would be quite as grave an omission, should I fail to mention our daily walks with the two Chapin boys. Even in the cold weather Miss Lyons & I usually took our exercise by walking. When spring came and the early wheat began to turn green, and the pear orchards white, when the leaves came out on the elms and willows, and the wild flowers began to bloom under the cedars in the cemeteries, we had the delight of seeing Spring through the eyes of these bright boys.

Because of my limited understanding of the Chinese language, it seemed best for me to attend very few of the meetings coducted each week for the Chinese. Usually the Christian Endeavor meeting, at the girls' school, the Sunday morning preaching service, and the mid-week prayer meeting have been all that I have attended. At these services, I have tried to worship with the spirit, and have been thankful when a flickering spark of intelligence has reached my understanding. Though I came out to do medical work, my professional duties have been limited almost entirely to taking care of the missionary circle, my efforts being directed chiefly toward keeping our company in good health. During the two months at Peitaiho, I was called upon quite often and, while I was glad to be of use, the medical work sometimes decidedly interfered with my study.

Of our mission meeting at T'ung Chou, I am hoping to send you a full print-

ed report soon. It was a real inspiration to meet the workers from the other parts of our field, and to learn of what had been accomplished, and of the plans that were being made for the future. The noon prayer meetings that the women of the mission held, and the devotional exercises each ~~meeting~~ evening, were especially helpful.

Of the trip from P'ang Chuang down the Canal to Tientsin you have already heard, and also of the visit in Peking which followed mission meeting. Much could be said of our two months at Peitaiho, of the natural beauty of the hills, and ocean, of the delightful fellowship with others of our own mission, of the broadening influence of association with missionaries of many denominations, and from many parts of the world, of the inspiration of special religious meetings, and of the great enjoyment afforded by the luxury of two real concerts. But of all these things I have n't time to tell.

Our return to Shantung was saddened not a little by the knowledge that Mr.Chapin, our senior missionary, must return to America this fall, leaving these two large fields each with only one ordained missionary, and both of these came out only two years ago. The only other man in the field, since Dr.A.H.Smith has been given general work to do, is Dr.Tucker, and he has been out only four years. The qustion of leaving Lin Ch'ing still without any resident missionaries was ~~still~~ seriously considered but Mr.and Mrs.Ellis who were there studying last year, and who at mission ~~time~~ meeting were assigned to this station, asked that they and I be allowed to go there this fall, in spite of Mr.Chapin's change of plans. A hesitating permission has been given. Miss Lyons stays in P'ang Chuang until the return of Miss Wyckoff from her furlough. The Lin Ch'ing field is so vast, and we as yet able to do so little, that our chief service will be that of encouraging our few scattered helpers. We go promising to give our first attention to the study of the language, as it is, of course, absolutely essential. Having neither hospital, dispensary, nor medical outfit, my temptation to neglect my study will be lessened, but I doubt not that my heart will often ache at the sight of suffering which I may not relieve. A former P'ang Chuang schoolgirl has been loaned to us and will teach our school for little girls. The plan is that I shall have general oversight of this school. We can make few plans for the year's work, but you may expect to hear from us as the weeks pass. Mr.andMrs.Ellis go to Lin Ch'ing this week. I remain in P'ang Chuang a month or more longer until Dr.Tucker returns from Shansi where he has gone to bring home his wife and little son, who spent the summer there.

Rec'd NOV 5 1906

When I was with you at last annual meeting there were a number of things for which I asked you to join ~~on~~ in definate prayer. I want you to know that our prayers have been answered with increasing fullness. I am thankful for continued health ,and that I have been kept from dangers,seen and unseen. The language study has been hard ,but we would not ask for easy tasks.The knowledge that the Father has promised the needed strength for all the tasks He gives has kept me from discouragement. My progress has not been rapid, but I do enjoy my study, and look for much satisfaction in this year's work.Each month may be expected to add somthing to my understanding of the language and to my ability to make myself understood .

You were asked to pray also that I might have a genuine love for the people among whom I have come to work.I have been here too short a time to believe that I understadd and can sympathize with the conditions and difficulties of the Chinese, but I am conscious of a desire to understand and a willingness to sympathize ,which are surely the Father's gift.There is an instinctive assumption of race superiority ,which is common to all nationalities, to the Chinese as well as to ourselves.but this may become so modified as to be hardly more than the recognition of race differencies. In the early morning three days ago ,word came to us that our senior native pastor had died during the night.and the news brought a great wave of sorrow .There was sympathy for the mourning family ,and sadness for the loss to this needy field ,which he had loved and served so well,for so many years,but our sense of personal sorrow was quite as great.Pastor Chia was not only a Chinese gentleman,and a valued Christian worker,but he was also a honored friend. A year ago I might not have understood why when our mission family knelt at prayers that morning, our hearts should have been so more than full.

You have been praying too that the Father would lead me into a deeper spiritual life, and He has been doing so.though I have not always been quick to see and follow.There have been new and unexpected temptations,but He has always provided the promised way of escape.The path has sometimes led through difficulties and perplexities but He has always been near. I do not know what our new church motto may be.I shall be glad to keep the old one also in my heart and,forgetting the things that are behind, press forward.

You will continue to pray for me I know,and for the work the Lord has given me to do this year. Will you not pray most earnestly too for Mr. and Mrs. Ellis? We go to Lin Ch'ing knowing so little of the language ,and having so little wisdom and so little strength for the great suffering work, that cries out for help.Please pray that the God of all wisdom and strength may keep us close to Himself and so lead us that the foundations of our service for Him here may be according to His plan. And when you pray do not forget this large P'ang Chuang field,almost if not quite as needy as that of Lin Ching,and ask that laborers be sent into this double harvest. I am sure you are praying with us for the deputation of the American Board that is to visit China next spring.

The letters I have received from you from time to time have been most welcome.You know I thank you all for your love and prayers.I long to know more of your church life.May the year have brought all the blessings for which we asked at last annual meeting, or greater ones, and may the blessings of the coming year not be measured by any we have yet received.

With love, your foreign representative,

Copy

Susan B. Tallmon, (M.D.)

Rev. Cornelius Stelt, Editor
Church Work
Dear Brother
Paul Bauer
Sept 24-1906

When I was with you at last annual meeting there were a number of things for which I asked you to join in definite prayer. Want you to know that our prayers have been answered with increasing fullness. I am thankful for continued health, and that I have been kept from dangers seen and unseen. The language study has been hard, but we would not ask for easy tasks. The knowledge that the Father has promised the needed strength for all the tasks He gives has kept me from discouragement. My progress has not been rapid, but I do enjoy my study, and look for much satisfaction in this year's work. Each month may be expected to add something to my understanding of the language and to my ability to make myself understood.

You were asked to pray also that Bright have a genuine love for the people among whom I have come to work. I have been here too short a time to believe that I understand and can sympathize with the conditions and difficulties of the Chinese, but I am conscious of a duty to understand and a willingness to sympathize which are surely the Father's instinctive. There is an assumption of race superiority, which is common to all nationalities, the site Chinese as well as to ourselves. But this may become modified as it is hardly more than the recognition of race differences. The early morning three days ago, word came to us that our senior student had died during the night. And the news brought a great wave of sorrow was evidently for the mourning family, and endeared the field, which he had loved and served so well, for so many years. Pastor Chia was quite a gentleman and a valued Christian worker, but he was also a pathetic figure. I might not have understood whatever mission he had lived and died for, if one new church matte may be. I shall be glad to keep also one also in my heart and forgetting the things that are behind.

Will you not pray for us I know, and for the work the Lord has given us to do this year. Will you not pray most earnestly too for Mr. and Mrs. Riley? We are to find knowing so little of the language, and having so little wisdom and so little strength for the great suffering work, that cries out for help. Please pray that the God of all wisdom and strength may keep us close to Himself and so lead us that the foundations of our service for Him may be according to His plan. And when you pray do not forget this large field, almost if not quite as ready as that of Lin Ching, and ask that laborers be sent into this harvest. I am sure you are praying with us for the population of the American Board that is to visit China next spring.

The letters I have received from you from time to time have been most welcome. You know I thank you all for your love and prayers. I long to know more of your church life. May the year have brought all the blessings for which we asked at last annual meeting, or greater ones, and may the blessings of the coming year not be measured by any we have yet received.

With love, your foreign representative,

Susan B. Talbman. (M.D.)

Rec'd NOV 5 1906

Pang Chuang, China.
Sept. 29, 1906.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton D.D.
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Barton:

Your letter of August sixth, with the enclosed blank for medical statistics, reached me two weeks ago.

Since Sin Ching has not been reopened, and since I have been living in Pang Chuang, the report from the Sin Ching field is only the report of great work yet to be begun. The field is very large, and the desire for medical help on the part of those who remember Dr. Wagner's work among them, is very great. It is hoped by those who have been long on the field that it may be possible for me to give my whole time to study for many months to come. It is thought that a year from this fall medical work might be begun in a very small way.

At mission meeting in June it was hoped that Sin Ching would be reopened this autumn, and, with that expectation, the committee on appropriations recommended that the sum of one hundred dollars be granted me for drugs etc. for the beginning of the medical work there. My knowledge of the needs of the field is, of course, very slight and my knowledge of just what in the way of rooms etc will be

necessary is quite as slight. Equipment in America and that necessary in China are different matters, and one needs time to adjust his ideas to the new conditions.

We hope the coming of the deputation may help us in deciding many things. When the station is reopened, and before any medical work is begun, it will be necessary for me first to ask for what medical outfit is usually given to medical missionaries, for I brought with me only such instruments and supplies as I was using in my practise in America, and to begin a work here without a much larger equipment in such lines would be impossible.

The inclosed photograph was taken by Dr. Tucker last winter, when I was spending a few days at Lin Ching. It is a picture of me standing on the ruins of what we suppose was the hospital building before the Boxer trouble. It may be taken as representing the equipment of the station, and it certainly suggests the need.

I am enclosing also a copy of my annual letter to the San Jose Church, that supports me.

Dr. Emma Tucker has already written you regarding the needs and opportunities for medical work among women in this interior province, ~~and~~ and so, since I could write nothing from my own experiance, I will consider that her article will be all you wish. As I come to know something of the needs of the Lin Ching work, I shall be glad to tell you of them.

Yours very sincerely

Susan B. Tallman (M.D.)

Pang Chuang Chuni - Sept. 29 1906

DEC 3 1907

Tientsin China Nov. 3, '07.

My dear Dr Barton

Some of the enclosed photographs are the ones you asked for and others are new.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and I came up to Tientsin to meet Mr. Ellis' sister, and are being detained here by the illness of Mr. Ellis. It is typhoid fever of a light form that he has. He is now in the third week and is doing well.

The members of the Tientsin station have decided that Miss Ellis should not visit us this fall. It is a very great disappointment to us for we came up expecting to take her and her teacher down with us for at least a month. We know, however, that she will bring much brightness to the station here. Mrs. Stanley says, "Perhaps the Methodist Protestants will do something sometime for Tientsin, but we intend to keep hold of Miss Ellis until we see their new recruits." For more reasons than one we hope the recruits may come and soon.

We expect to return to Lin-ting-chow as soon as Mr. Ellis' condition will allow. The girls' school opened just as we came away and we expect to find the boys' school also in progress when we return. The fall "large meeting" was held less than a week before we started north. More than two hundred church-members from out of the city were present. Mr. Wilder and Mr Sohon were with us and pastor Meng of Pao Ting Fu. The meetings were very helpful. Our pastor Kung and teacher Ting are at present out making a tour which is to be followed by a class for men. Sincerely Yours, Susan B. Tallman.

DEC 3 1907

4.

Tientsin, China, Nov. 3, 1907

My dear Mr. Barton:

Some of the evidence photographs arrived the one year ended Jan. and others on Nov. 2nd. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and I came up to Tientsin to meet Mr. Ellis mother, and we have enjoyed being in the children of Mr. Ellis. It is typical Jesus at a high form that they live. He is seen in the work and is doing well.

A number of the Tientsin students have decided Mr. Ellis should not resign on this ground. It is a very great disappointment to us for we count on relying to him and his brothers down with us. Jan. 1st we will have some decision to the matter here. Mrs. Ellington says "If the Methodist Episcopal will do something since Tientsin, but we intend to hold hard of Mr. Ellis until we see their new records." The more reasons there are why the records may come out soon. We expect to return to Lin-Tsing about Jan. 20th, conditions will allow. The point, school opens a year on we come down and we expect to have the Lang and also in progress when we return. The Jubilee Lang meeting was held two weeks before we started north. There were two hundred church members from out of the city present. Mr. Mateer and Mr. Allen were with us and helped much in the Lang Tsu. The meetings were very helpful. Our Christian Lang met twelve times one of present and making a total which is to be followed by a class for men.

Sincerely yours, George B. Fulton

Tientsin - Nov. 3-1907

Rec'd JAN 13 1908

5.

Sintsing chau, China.
Dec. 1, 1907.

My dear Dr. Barton,

Enclosed is a copy of a letter just sent to Rev. F. M. Chapin. You may care to know what I have said to him regarding one aspect of his suggested return. The letter is sent you with the confidence that your knowledge of conditions here and of conditions unknown to us at home will enable you to give this letter only such weight

JAN 13 1908

as it really should have.
Some of the items other than
this one may also be of
interest to you.
We are reading with
great interest and re-
newed courage the re-
ports of the annual
meeting, which have just
reached us.
You know that we are
praying not only for our
part of the work here, but
for your part at home.
Yours very sincerely,
Susan. B. Tallman.

Susan B. Talmon

Luitering Tehuia- Dec. 1-1907.

Rec'd JAN 13 1908 Copy. 6.

Lintsing, China. Nov.29th, 1907.

My dear Mr.Chapin,

Several good letters have come from you since I have written, and while I have often been reminded that I ought to write, I have quite as often said, "The Ellises write all there is to tell." In responce to some such remark as this Mrs.Ellis has just said that no letter has gone to you from them since Mr.Ellis' illness, so now, with no cloak for my short-comings, I hasten to tell you some of the things you will be interested in knowing.

Our summer at Pang Chuang was lengthened beyond our expectation by the lateness of Pastor Wang Shu T'ien's ordination, Oct.6th. Our own "large meeting" was the 9th. Mr.Wilder, Mr.Aiken, Mrs.Smith, Pastor Meng and a Deacon Li of Tung Chou were our guests from other fields and each added his or her part toward making the meetings very helpful ones. There were about two hundred church-members from out of the city here, and the helpers said that their interest and earnestness, as shown by their conversation between meetings, were markedly greater than at some similar meetings in the past.

Saturday of that same week Miss Hebner reached us, being on her way to Pang Chuang where she spent a week before going on to Tientsin to meet the new recruits for Shansi. We did enjoy her greatly. Tuesday we left Lin tsing for Tientsin, Miss Hebner going with Mrs.Ellis and me as far as Ssu Nü Ssu, where Mr.Ellis joined us. From that place we escorted your boat-load of house-hold goods down the river. Many of the goods we sold directly from the boat at prices fixed by Mrs.Ellis and me, relying on a M.G.W. catalogue for guidance. The prices were, we have reason to believe, much better than could have been gotten at auction. But the men will report all this.

Mr.Ellis was very tired at the time of our meeting at Lintsing, and not well during the week that followed. He went to bed as soon as he got on the boat, and today the first time for forty days he is dressed and has sat at the din table with us. It has been typhoid fever, but of a light form. Typhoid, however is never anything but serious, and I was glad of an opportunity for consultation and to make use of the well-equiped laboratory of the German hospital. We were detained in Tientsin at Mr.Grimes' three weeks before it seemed wise to move Mr.Ellis, and then instead of going to Hsi Ku as we were invited to do, it seemed far better to start on our return trip. The second night out a snowfall that lay in places for a week assured us that our decision had not been a mistake.

Miss Ellis reached Tientsin the day after our arrival there, bringing much-appreciated messages from my home people in Berkeley, as well as the more important messages to her brother and Mrs.Ellis. That afternoon she went out to Hsi Ku with Mrs.Stanley, and we did not object because we expected to have her with us all the time so soon, and we did not wish the members of that station to feel that we had no thought for their rights when she was assigned to them. Within a few days, however, it became evident that we must give up all hope of a visit from Miss Ellis this fall. It seems that the letter giving a reluctant consent to the plan for her to bring her teacher and have her first two months of study with us in Lintsing, was written without station consultation, and that the others were wholly unwilling that she should be away from Tientsin for even a month, and so there was nothing for us to do but to leave the decision with them and come away without her. She was able to come in for an afternoon occasionally, and when her brother was well enough to be talked to she came and spent four very happy days with us before we left. She is very bright and sweet and will bring much brightness and life with her into the little community at Hsi Ku.

The letter from you suggesting the possibility of your return to China came to Mr.Ellis at Tientsin when he was in ho condition to attend to it and so it was sent to the P.C. friends. I understand that it is now making the rounds of the mission. The more we know of the work in Lintsing the more we realize that what we see of organized work here is largely due to your efforts, and your letter made us glad as being an added proof of your love for the field that we too have come to love. When we think of the need of the station and of

your intimate knowledge of the work, it does seem as if your return was a thing greatly to be desired; and yet it would be wrong to think only of the needs as they crowd upon us. I cannot but remember how far from well you were during your last year here, and how dependant you had to be upon Mrs. Chapin's careful nursing and intimate supervision of your diet for the degree of health you did posses. When I look at this phase of the question, and even more when I think of the illnesses you have had since you went back to America, your return without Mrs. Chapin seems a suggestion of very doubtful wisdom. There are, of course, other phases of the question, some quite as serious as this, and doubtless you hame weighed them all. But it has seemed that I ought to send you this as my professional opinion, because what I have said here is what I must say to others, I having been your phyaician for that year.

About the time we left for Tientsin Pastor Kung and Helper Ting started on a tour of the Western Region. In the few minutes that Mr. Ting has been in since our return, he has referred to the trip as having much to bring them encouragement, and he added, "much to make one sad too". The crops have been very poor in that region and there will be much of suffering this winter. This reason added to others made the inguiries regarding our Boys' and girls' boarding schools very eager. He told of one woman, the wife of a church-member, who was taught by Mrs. Chang when she was in this region, and has since, with the help of her husband, read the New Testament nearly through. In about three weeks when there is to be a men's station-class here, we are going to send Mrs. Ting and Chang Shu Lan, the teacher of the girls' school to this region for a month. This arrangement has a double advantage. We not only send help to the women of this very neglected part of our field, but by having our day pupils come to this yard to be taught by young Mrs. Ting, we can use the buildings in the little yard at Hsi Ch'a Er, where the girls' school has been for the station class. Just now Pastor Kung is holding a class at Ah (E) Ch'eng Wen H/S/ is with him. Dec. 9th Mrs. Ellis and I expect to start on a two week trip to the eastern part of our field, going first to Ch'ing Ping. Poa P'ing, Chih P'ing, and Ssu Chia Chwang follow. We come home by Ah Ch'eng and Tung Chang Fu. Wen H.S. will go with us to look after the men while MrS. Ellis will devote herself to the women, and I will do a little medical work and, I hope, some studying. Ts'ao H.S. has been invited to take charge of the boys' school and so Hou En Ch'eng has been asked to become personal teacher for the Ellises. We hope he will hot prove a too discordant element in our fairly harmonious community. Ch'i H.S. has indicated his desire to have his son married while Mrs. Ellis and I are down in his field, if "the pastor" will please loan him seventy tiao. "The pastor" says, with no uncertain voice, that he will not. The prospective bride is a nice girl, who has studied in one or more classes at P.C. The hope is that the son may become a gate-keeper in one of his father's stations and the wife be employed also. Old Wang H.S. is not at all strong. His heart trouble seems to give him more discomfort than in the summer and he complains that any exertion or excitement makes it much worse. Would that we had a fund for pentioning helpers who can no longer help.

The P.C. friends are reported as being all well and the babies growing at a surprising rate. We saw Mr. Stanley and Dr. Tucker when we came through S.N.S. Dr. Tucker says his eye troubles him little except when he uses it at night, but he is still wearing a dark glass over that eye. All there are very busy with school and hospital work and with station-classes for men and for women, in either the central or out-stations. We spent a very interesting Sunday at Chang Chia K'ou on our way down from Tientsin. We found a group of very attentive men and women. Mr. Ellis being still in bed, Mrs. Ellis spoke to them, at their urgent request, both morning and afternoon. MrS. Smith is hard at work in Kalgan. Dr. Smith writes from Hankow on his way to Ssu Ch'uan.

Your letters are always very interesting. There is Nothing that you can write about the family or about conditions in America, or about anything, in fact, that we are not eager to read.

Please give my love to Mrs. Chapin and the boys. I will answer her good letter when we get home from our trip. I never go for a walk without thinking of the boys. I see "Billys" and "Lambies" almost daily. I hope you are all keeping well in the cold weather comes on. Yours sincerely,

Mrs. F. W. Chapin
Antung-Tenchang
Nov. 29-1904.

E. G. Tewksbury

7.

China - May 28-1900

~~Boston, Mass, July 5,1900.~~

Extracts from letter just received
from Elwood, dated May 28th,
North China College.

My dear ones:--

Now school is over, although Mission Meeting and strawberry selling is on hand. Couldn't get time to go into meeting this morning (Monday) in City, so have a moment now before dinner. Have been working on station report which falls to me this year. Just been out again to see one of our school-boys who has been sick with pneumonia and consumption for many weeks, he is now just dying. We are praying so earnestly that God may bless us more and more during this Mission Meeting. Very few here, on account of trouble in the country, etc. Things certainly look very dark to a good many, and some think much of present dangers in the future, but somehow I cannot see the dark side. I believe God has a great work for China. The way out of present troubles may be hard, and some of His servants may be needed in His work, but all will be right. We can but pity our poor persecuted Church-members in country stations. Scarcely a day passes but anxious letters, or wild rumors, or records of actual assaults come to us. I fear the present state of things will finally terminate somewhere in a massacre that may include others than Chinese. Terminate, by that, I mean that the present state of affairs must somewhere come to a head before foreign powers will interfere, and the castrophe which is to bring about the interference, may be a serious one for some of us. I write this to show you that we are not oblivious of our danger. The Lord is in it all and we have, long ere this, given ourselves and our dear ones into His hands. Be sure that we shall use,

Boston, Mass., July 4, 1900.

Extracts from letter just received
from Elwood, dated May 28th,
North China College.

My dear ones:--

Now school is over, although Mission Meeting and strawberry selling is on hand. Doesn't get time to do into meeting this morning (Sunday) in city. We have a moment now before dinner. Just been working on statistics report which falls to me this year. Just been out again to see one of our school-boys who has been sick with pneumonia and consumption for many weeks. He is now just dying. We are praying so earnestly that God may bless us more and more during this Mission Meeting. Very few here. On account of trouble in the country, etc. things certainly look very dark to a good many. Am some think much of present dangers in the future, but somehow I cannot see the dark side. I believe God has a great work for China. The way out of present troubles may be hard, and some of His servants may be needed in His work, but all will be right. We are but pity our poor persecuted Church-members in country stations. Scarcely a day passes but anxious letters, or wild rumors, or records of actual assaults come to us. I fear the present state of things will finally terminate somewhere in a massacre that may implicate others than Chinese. Terminate, by that, I mean that the present state of affairs that somewhere come to a head before foreign powers will interfere, and the catastrophe which is to bring about the interference, may be a serious one for some of us. I write this to show you that we are not oblivious to our danger. The Lord is in it all and we have, long ere this, given themselves and our dear ones into His hands. Be sure that we shall see,

however, all the powers He has given us to avert the danger in and about Tungchou. In my opinion, we are not in serious danger here. Long residence here and respect for us on the part of many, the out of the way position of Tungchou (now the R.R. does not come here) etc. etc. would seem to give us hope of freedom from definite attack.

Thursday evening, 10 P.M.
May 31st.

Only time for a word, because must go to bed. The danger seems nearer now than it was. I needn't write of destruction of R.R. etc. that will all be in the papers. We sent yesterday for guard of U.S. soldiers, if possible. Minister Conger replied "hadn't come up yet from Tokio, but if danger serious after few days would be willing to send us some." We have mounted the American flag on my tower-fixed up things a little, and made what plans we might in anticipation of any attack. Threats about to burn us out last night at 10 P.M; now say our fate is postponed until June 8th. But we leave it all in the hands of the dear Lord. How blessed not to fear anything for ourselves. Our Chinese pretty thoroughly frightened. Do not be over-anxious, dear ones, altho' really the situation is not without its perils, but God is undoubtedly using His own way to bring China to Him. May our eyes see His salvation here.

God bless you all-He is so much more to me these days than ever before. May I be able to do much for Him, or better, may He be willing to use my poor humble efforts to glorify His name.-

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May 28 - 31, 1900.

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God bless you all - He is so much more to me these days than ever before. May I be able to do much for Him, or better, may He be willing to use my feeble efforts to glorify His name.-

Yu Wang Fu
(The palace of Prince Yu) Sun. 8/19/00.

My dear dear Father and all-

Grace has written you such a long letter, what is there more to say of the fearful and wonderful experience we have been, and are still goihg through. The party for Japan and U.S. start to-morrow morning for Tungchou. All ladies ordered(?) out of Peking, but we think best to stay on for a while. God has saved us and our Christians, and now we feel we must still protect them as long as we can. So many things to think of, just now the securing of 2 or 3 mos. supplies for our Tungchou 100-150 people and ourselves. Just at dark got in 3000 more lbs. rice, and this P.M. brought all the Christians over from around the Legation.

Grace has told you how much we have had to manage, tomorrow at 4.30 A.M. up again to purchase food-stuffs. You can see by my letter I haven't had time for a clear thought outside of my labors, now so much to write- what can I - after a week or so and we are all supplied for a few mos. then a little time.

Oh dear Father and brother and all, how many times we thought of you in that awful time, and of your hopes and fears. Why cannot you come now right to us - do come. God bless and keep you, seems as if I had never wanted to see you so much. But God has put me here for just this work.

Besure dear Father that you send us copies of all papers, dailies especially, that have detailed accounts of siege, etc. we see mostof the magazines.

Can hardly keep my eyes open, forgive me, but I must give most of my time and strength to my work now. Haven't had a moment yet even to read the papers that have come up with Mr. Lewis. Oh, I can't think what I am writing. God keep you all.

Elwood.

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Elwood.

Peking, Sunday P.M. Aug. 26/900.

My dear ones:--

How we long to hear from you. We hear that tons of mail matter are waiting at Tientsin, or on way up here. Some must come before long. Just think not a paper or a letter since your Easter letter, and here it is now Aug. 26! What are we doing now? My, if you could only see our prince's palace. It would take too long now to tell you of how we found this lovely home. How in leading a "food supply" expedition for Sir Claude, we run across this "Yu Wang Fu"- a palace owned by a boy prince, 9 yrs. old. How we found the place had been already looted 4 or 5 times before we came for the stores of rice, etc. As soon as I saw the place, I decided that we must, if possible, secure it for a temporary (or permament home) for our Tungcho and other church members. Finding it also practically decided us to remain in Peking -for in this large high compound, one does not realize that he is in dirty Peking. Sometime will describe it to you with its 40 or 50 buildings, its garden and grotto, beautiful trees, good wells, carts, horses, mules, donkeys, doves, rabbits, mice, cats, etc. etc. etc! And then too, we have many useful and necessary articles for our use here-garments, furs, coverlids, beds, dishes, food, and in fact, all we need, beyond foreign goods and what we can secure in half-looted Peking. We found also silver bullion about $3000. worth, and much copper cash. The bulk of above treasure had already been looted by Russians, French, etc. You ask how we are doing this and why? The American Minister secures to us residence here by permission of Russian governor, in whose section we now are. The prince himself, of course, was not on place when we found it- and as he had Boxers in his temple near by, he can hardly return to his own. The exact status of all these looted palaces and dwellings in

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Peking has not yet been settled-but awaiting such settlement, the various missions have each secured property,or rather accepted it-taken what of the property they needed for immediate or necessary purposes, and areawaiting a final readjustment.I have packed up many of the valuables here and taken them to the vault at our Legation with Maj. Conger's permission-the money we are using for our daily expenses and those of our 150 Tungcho and other members, and hold ourselves responsible to return to prince,credit to indemnity, or give the Gov't etc. as the authorities may see fit. Oh, if you could but see the punishment God is giving this poor people! A few days ago , a poor man came for help, said Russian soldiers came at night for loot and rapine, and 15 of his women folk jumped into the well-they saved his wife and one or two others-then I took carts and escorted him to safer part of the city. It is the Russians,------,Sihks, and French who are committing the worst crimes,but all are looting, and perhaps as far as property goes, the punishment is a just one, but all is fearfully demoralizing,both to Chinese and foreigner. "What would Jesus do"? Have thought so much of it all-may God keep my hands clean from all wrongly gotten plunder.The sack of a wealthy city like Peking or Tientsin is something astounding-words fail to describe it all.

The boys are very happy these days-they have a famous donkey and cart,mice, doves,sheep,ducks,rabbits,etc. etc. We have all we need now to eat and of good things too. God is making up to us for some of the things we have lacked.I trust the ladies will not be ordered out of Peking.Think outside of Mr.Squire's family(on account of sickness detained) and a little new born baby, our children are perhaps the only foreign children left in Peking,perhaps in Tientsin too. But with exception of bad blood, boils, etc. they are all in excellent

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health and spirits.

The days are very full-am trying to get into our store house supplies of food for 2 or 3 mos., and as no carts are safe out without a foreigner-this takes much of my time. Dr. A.Smith cannot help much. I usually take 6 carts and go out,myself on horseback,accompanied by my stable boy on another horse,for supplies. One day I remember for example, we brought back 40 ducks, 6 geese, 6 bags(800 lbs) flour,2 cakes ice, and a lot of cloth. All we pay for, of course, where the owner can be found, either in silver or in many cases by note, as they fear to have silver on hand, on account of danger of its being stolen.

Expect to go to Tungcho next week-it will be a sad trip.Shall take quite a party of Chinese and likely some soldiers. It will be hard to know what to do with our neighbors there, whom we may find in possession of our goods, and harder still to find the burnt or empty homes of our church-members.

Dear ones, must not write more now-meeting at 5 o'clock-English service here.How we long to hear from you.Worlds of love to all our dear friends. Appeal strongly for help to settle our members in new homes, when country gets quiet. As to when-oh Lord,how long? You know more of political possibilities there, probably than we here,so need not write.

God bless and keep,

Elwood.

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Yu Wang Fu
(Prince Yu's palace) 9/3/900.

My dear dear ones-

Oh what a sad sad time you must have had. Yesterday at last came the long longed for home mail. 34 letters to this family, 6 of them from dear Father, -the blessed Journal from April 29 to June 20. My, what awful anxiety those last days when you had no word and only rumours of our deaths! My dear ones, how many times we thought and prayed for you, especially when we found it so hard to send out our messengers. You remember I had charge of that, among my many other duties- we sent out very many and used many methods of concealing these messages, but but few got thro' to Tientsin, and less got back to us. In fact, I think but 4 returned to us from Tisin during the siege, and 3 of these were sent by me.-the other by Japanese-no mess. sent by Tientsin people ever got thro, except these 4 returned. Can you imagine our anxiety, and yet was not yours worse. We had the actual danger and the active work, you had the horrible waiting and waiting-But your prayers and faith were rewarded. May God grant to us to serve Him more faithfully, in that our lives have been so wonderfully spared. Notice your longing for us to come home right away, but you see Mr. Ament and I are the only men here in Peking of our mission, who are remaining especially for Chinese work. Dr. Smith is living here with us, and is a wonderful help for advice and company, but is engaged, as he should be, in literary work, look for all his articles in Century, Outlook, etc. and a book later.

It you see is necessary to remain at least until some one comes to relieve me. The strain I have been under practically ever since I returned and took the school-but principally during revival and later beginning about 1st. June, then for 12 days as committee man at

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M.E.place, and the chairman committee during siege. Now with no foreign man to help, the care of these Chinese and this big palace. Just now comes news, that we have been expecting, that the Russians really demand our palace for their soldiers.We shall hold on as long as we can and the Legation help us. It is possible we can allow them a part of it. Alas we fear Russia is pretty sure to get the province."Press Washington" to demand full missionary preaching and teaching privileges. At least we hope to hold on here as long as it is wise.Perhaps it may seem wise to secure in settlement large tract of good land under German control in Shantung and colonize there. Our poor people now have no homes to go to, any more than we, you know.

I do want to write you so much, but how can I find the time.My duties are all so clear before me, and I have not the nervous strength to write, and that only to you.Please share, as I know you do, what of my letters you care to, and perhaps especially to Dr.Judson Smith at Rooms. I write to no one now,nor can I.Have not a moment to ourselves scarcely.Even this long delayed home mail which came in A.M. I could not finish your letters until bedtime almost. Have been under a severe strain but had no real sick days all the time, except one or two.Must get a rest, if somebody could relieve me, but who is there? Must stop now and soon to bed.Tomorrow A.M.early off to look up another place to live in incase the Russians drive us out. God bless you all "Hope to see you safe and fair in the morning".

Thursday, 7th 10 A.M.

See how long it is since I began this letter.We are very busy.The minister has advised us to sell off the curios ,etc. here for the benefit of our poor Chinese Christians, and we are very much occupied in that

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We are all well, with the exception of troubles previously mentioned, consequent on conditions of living, affecting us all etc. Grace is very tired, nder severe nervous strain. Of course, I know we must pay for it, ooner or later, but now our duty is clear, inasmuch as Mr. Ament is the nly other Missionary here primarily for the Chinese of our mission.

Must not write more now. In haste with worlds of love,

Elwood.

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Sunday noon.
Sept. 9/1900.

My dear Father and all-

The news I need not write,- you get it all- and more too- from the papers- moreover we who are at the centr e of things parhaps know less, or rather can find out less than you who are near the home governments.

We have had a very busy week. At first was the fear that the Russians would drive us out of our palace- but of late they have not bothered us. Perhaps we then shall be able to stay here, through the winter. We have, however, secured the refusal of two other palaces to which we can go, if this is "needed"(?) by the Russians. Much of my time has been taken up this week in hunting up and securing these places. Then there has been the selling of the various effects here for benefit of our native Christian indemnity. It is exceedingly tiresome work, but will undoubtedly net several thousands of taels for their future needs. These coming days will be strange ones for us all - the final destination of our little band of Christians.

I enclose copy of Maj. Conger's letter, in relation to the disposal of Prince Yu's valuables- dated Sept. 1, 1900.

"My dear Mr. Tewksbury:-

"I have just received your letter of the 31st ult. asking authority or advice from me as to the disposition of certain valuable property found in the "Yu" which with your native Christians, you are now occupying. Of course, you understand that

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" I have no authority in the matter, but since this Fu was known to be the rendezvous of several hundred Boxers, who destroyed your homes and everything belonging to your converts whom you are now caring (This is not quite true, Prince Yu's retainers are said to have had 600 Boxers in his own temple near by. In fact it is safe to say however, that most of the Manchu princes were in sympathy with the Empress, or compelled to be. Of course, too, the Minister does not mean that these 600 Boxers were the ones that destroyed our Tungchou property. These particular ones we have not yet found. If prince Yu's 600 were the ones, we ought certainly to plan to always retain his pala ce.) " I unhesitatingly advise you to use whatever you find there, in whatever way is most convenient for the benefit of these poor people."

" No general policy seems to have been adopted, and is not likely to be, and I know of no sure means of this property going to the benefit of those who need it most, unless you so appropriate it yourselves.

" You and your colleagues can devise methods of disposal which will give more substantial relief, than if thrown into a general fund, which seems neither probable or practical. And I advise you to do it at once, in view of possible complications with troops of another nationality.

Very sincerely yours,
signed-E.H.Conger."

(The last phrase refers to Russia, as we are living in section of city held by them, you know.)

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(The last phrase refers to Russia, as we are living in section of city held by them, you know.)

Miss Chapin and perhaps Miss Gertrude Wyckoff off for T'sin tomorrow morning. The first because she is so poorly and decidedly needs the rest. Dr. A. Smith goes with them to Tungchou to bring back from there, three bags papers and mail and some boxes of stores long delayed. We had a lovely picnic on the Imperial Coal Hill today, a beautiful outing for the boys and Grace. Grace is pretty nervous and we all need a decided change for a while at least. The strain has been a severe one on us all.

Heard tonight that Dr. Sheffield hopes to reach Peking about the 10th or 15th of Oct.

My, wouldn't we like to see you all. Our sales here are about over. The Prince's storehouse we have turned to-day into our winter chapel. Have seen the New York Sun up to july 27th. What an awful anxiety for our dear ones. May God be praised for this deliverance. Worlds of love.

Elwood.

Miss Chapin and perhaps Miss Gertrude Wykoff off for T'sin to-morrow morning. The first because she is so poorly and decidedly needs the rest. Dr. A. Smith goes with them to Tungchow to bring back from there, three bags papers and mail and some boxes of stores long delayed. We had a lovely picnic on the Imperial Coal Hill today, a beautiful outing for the boys and Grace. Grace is pretty nervous and we all need a decided change for a while at least. The strain has been a severe one on us all.

Hearsay might that Dr. Sheffield hopes to reach Peking about the 10th or 15th of Oct.

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Elwood.

Received Aug. 19-20-21 1900
Reply Sept. 8

Peking, 11/21/900.

My dear Father and all.--

Am having a little breathing spell now. Dr.Sheffield's arrival and the removal from "Yu Wang Fu" being completed leaves a few less things for me to look after. We have here a very pleasant house-wecannot call it "Home" yet.Quite comfortable and for winter at least healthful.My thoughts now are busy on our permanent location. Certain things in my own mind are very necessary to a perfect College location and work. First perhaps we must locate where it is <u>healthful to remain all</u> the year if we wish. This can hardly be done anywhere on theplain-we must have the mountains or the sea. Tungchou has neither of these qualifications. My thoughts turned first to the region of the new summer resort "Pei Tai Ho" near Shan Hai Kuan, but I fear there would be objection by many of the mission to going so far from seeming centre of our work. Then there are the Western Hills, where you remember I was so anxious to locate the college before we built at Tungchou, but these Hills are not on any R.R.line now, and we hardly could plan to re-locate except near such a line. Our thoughts turn now to a place west of Peking on Pao-ting Fu R.R. line just across the Lu Kou Chiao bridge, some 10 or 15 miles from our old Hill place, but near R.R. and by R.R. not over three quarters hours ride perhaps into the city.Am going out that way to look over the region.I think that I may have written you we stand a chance of getting our indemnity soon thro Li Hung Chang and Chang Yi.....No more mail from you except one of Oct. 2nd.The one before, sent first, ~~by~~ via Mr.Loomis not yet at hand.We long and fairly hunger for word from dear ones.....(received the 22d, as noted by Grace)

Dear Father you <u>must certainly</u> plan to come out next spring.Our letters

must have shown you how necessary and wise it was for us to stay this Fall, not been anywhere yet-we are all well and feel that our duty has been here. Miss Chapin has just returned from a much needed rest at Shai. Mrs. Sheffield we expect very soon. Mr. Upcraft missionary, Baptist from Ssuchwan, now interpreter in British Army commissariat, is to live with us this winter. We have seen a good deal of him and think shall enjoy him much. The children have great fun with him.-- Are we getting all we need ? Am sending home quite a large order for clothing, books, etc. leaving part to discretion of Treasurer Wiggin, whether he will advance on account of expect indemnity, or not. Of course we can get along very comfortably and indefinitely, as we are; gradually and more wisely buying slowly. . . . . Found our school bell, a fine large one, buried some mile or so from North China College. Have it here now and rung each hour, made me home-sick at first. Now most time for messenger, must stop this. I know everybody will forgive me not writing. Please make public what of my letters you think may be of use. Have not written Board yet, trust to you to keep them informed. Will try to do my duty here, etc. etc.

Peking, 12/23, 900.

It has been a long time since I have written to you I fear.- Yesterday off all day on a hard journey and today (Sunday) rather languid. Grace and boys with others gone to U.S. army hospital to do some good, and I am at home alone for a little while. It has been a long time since any mail from home, suppose the winter mail has hardly had time to get here yet. We are very comfortable and beautifully well in our home here in this compound, formerly occupied by the Empress's brother. Thanks so much for your care in cutting out and carefully arranging

those months of clippings-how much trouble it must have made you. But you did certainly have a (harder time than we did) very hard time during that awful ~~time of~~ suspense. We had much to do to keep us busy, but you had to think of awful things when you thought at all of us, we know. How much we all ought to thank our dear Lord for all He did for us.- and we do too, every day. It is only His care alone that has prevented our enemies making away with us; only yesterday, talking with a Chinese official, we were amazed anew over the fact that some 40 soldiers in French Cath. Cathedral here, held off mobs of from 10 to 30,000 Chinese Boxers and soldiers! But it was God truly that fought for us. And what now to do ? Now is the time when we need the very wisest and best qualified of our missionaries back here- and only those. An unwise administration during these days means worlds of harm to our mission work and future influence here for Christ and His church. Dr. Sheffield most fully realizes this and has written the Board as to whom and when to send help for us. I am so glad that he seems to most heartily approve of almost everything I have and am doing. As for the affairs of our Tcho. church(160 or so real members) of Tcho people near us here over whom I have practical care. Dr.S. has charge aspastor and also is running the teaching part of what is left of our N.C. College here some 40 students. Grace and theladies help, some in one way and others in the other. I have now an efficient helper or private secretary and accountant, Fei, the former schoolboy who brought back particulars of the Shansi murders. He speaks and writes English and is of great help to me. As you know I collected 3/4 of the indemnity for our Chinese, outside Tcho. The proclamations which I was authorized to issue have been effective, altho' I have many petitions for special help. It is difficult for you to realize the many and divers calls along the lines of this relief work. Mr. Upcraft of Baptist mission Ssuchwan, is boarding with us. Grace has

doubtless written you of him. He is interpreter for British Commissariat Department, and thro' him I get much help for our Mission work. I think I wrote you, or perhaps Grace has, of the land on line of Pao-ting Fu R.R. some 10 miles west of Peking. This land adjoins the Compound of the French and Belgian R.R.Engineers, the R.R.itself bordering one sideof it. We have secured by paying a small amount down rights to purchase at convenience;in the meantime, and until we desire to use the property, the original owners keep possession. Dr.Sheffield I think will like to see the College located there; at any rate, wishes to have the summer sanitarium there, but at present we, of couese, cannot settle anything of ourselves. We merely are using this good opportunity to secure a property which may prove just the place to ultimately locate our Tungchou Educational work. Am now prospecting towards procuring lime, brick, slate and coal for our future needs, all these things are very easy to manage now, and instead of oppressing the villages, they are over-joyed at the prospect of purchase, on account of the protection of their rights and homes we can secure for them. This land is just such a place as you would like, a level valley of about 60 acres for our Industrial work, etc. and the level tops of four hills surrounding it. The Hills are only 150 ft. or so high, but we trust out of reach of malaria. On one side is the "muddy river" and its great sandy valley, and to w. and N. mountains same as at Ssuwang Ting". I hardly think we shall build again there at S.Wang Ting, as it is too far from the R.R. Our new place, as I told you, stands something like Quincy in its relation to Boston, as regards Peking, 15 miles out towards the S.W. and Pao-ting-Fu, combines healthfulness and an occupancy <u>during summer also</u>, nearness to capital, quietness of the country, room for Industrial mission work, etc. etc. If only we can have the Lord's blessing on the new place, all will be well.

Now what about next summer? Do you know we couldn't come home, some one must care for the churches present and future here, and I knew my place was here. Next summer ought to be a rest for us all, whether in Japan or China, it makes little difference to me, but I know dear wife is longing for a total change. . . . . God knows what he has in store for this distracted land, but one would suppose something must be settled soon. We may hope and pray to the beginning of our building again next Fall, and must have a good summer's rest in preparation. sign's E. G. Tewksbury. . . . . I was just saying that I ought to write some letters, that I owed many, not that we have rec'd and not answered, but it is a long time since we have written. E. said he had written a long letter and I have just read it. He has mentioned to you what I was doing in the hospital. We have been for 3 or 4 weeks to sing in the different wards at the Amer. H'd'qters or camp at the Temple of Agriculture. We have to have our dinner soon after the morning service, then take an hr's cart ride, sing for an hr, or more there, back half way and out of the direct route to the Pres. compound where we hold our Union foreign Sunday service. We are always late to that, but as it is in a good cause we do not mind. One good result already is, that while formerly one of the nurses complained to the ward master that the men swore too much, but with little result, now, since our singing, they turn their curses into the singing of hymns. Mr. Upcraft has been with us each time, Miss Chapin and Wyckoff. Today Mr. Cunningham who has just come back from America went to speak to the boys. He sings too very nicely. E. has not been yet, feels his daily duties quite enough without this. I have helped Dr. Phipps, the Army Y.M.C.A. in planning for the room. It is on the main st. running from one gate to another in the Southern city where so much was destroyed by the Boxers in one

of the very worst parts of the city. Miss Chapin has been asked to be chair woman of the Committee which she is to choose, and she may choose me. I shall be one of the many to go and visit, help in entertainments, etc. To-morrow P.M. we are going to invite soldiers, etc. to a dinner instead of a Xmas dinner on Tuesday. I have invited six, and then on Xmas night, we are all going over to Company H. to hear the American Band, see the jugglers and acrobats, etc. E. has gotten them for the entertainment and will help explain their doings. We ladies are going, between us, to make some 15-20 loaves of cake for their refreshments. I have let off the boys all last week to sew and make presents for various individuals, in fact all of us here, and some of their special friends. The poor boys have gotten their eyes open some to what drunkenness, and "saloon" means. Gardner reads the signs on the street over to the camp and I have to explain. These soldiers are the first drunken people they have ever seen and in fact have never heard what it meant before. I hopw you have already gotten my letter asking for books to come out by mail, school-books for the boys. We shall have to come to a stand -still, I fear soon, as G. is nearly thro' his books. My order to S'hai was lost and no result from that. I must not go over this sheet and so must stop off short. We want to begin a collection of photos again. I didn't save one.

With much love,

Grace. H. Lewkoberg.

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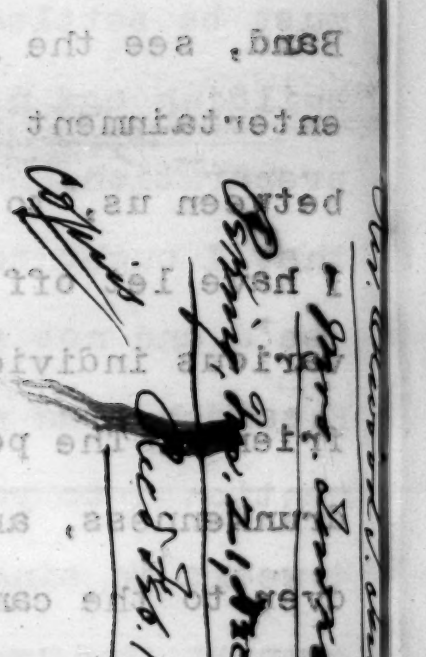

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With much love,

Grace. H. Gardner

Peking, Sunday, 2-30 P.M.
1/13/1901.

My Dear Ones:--

. . . . . .

You ask our opinion as to the situation, the outlook, and the other day letter from Dr. J.Smith also asking us to write him, haven't written very often to him, have I at all since leaving Tungchou! Well, it is hard to know what to think- of one thing we are sure, God rules and no 'concert of nations' however vapid and inane their proposals for peace may be, can keep back permanently the advance of His kingdon in this land we love and have given our life to. - - - - The twelve articles presented by the " 12 powers " as demands on the Chinese government have been before us during this week of prayer. A committee has been appointed to express the sentiments of the missionary body on the same and present whatever petitions they may think wise to our own minister. Alas, sometimes we feel almost more despairing than even in the days of the Siege, at the absolute seeming imbecility of some American papers and even sometimes the government itself.The wily Wu Tingfang, whom the "society" of the country think it noble to fete and lionize, seems to have the ear of the administration,-can it be true that it is said in Washington that Minister Conger's judgment has been so warped by the perils under which he has been these last months, that his advice and recommendations cannot have the influence they might have at high places! And yet what can we hope here from the allies whose two watchwords at present are unity and non-partition.- Fine watchwords of course but if honor and justice and everything else must be given up to secure them; better have a change of watchwords, for I have observed that if even a small number of men have one among them whose advice is purposely(or

otherwise) foolish, or fatal to truth and justice, and the whole number of them have bound themselves, as in a jury, to agree in their policy- then, if the fool among them persists in his foolish course, all must be fools if they are to agree. And so it comes about that England and America and other otherwise just and righteous nations are being led by the nose by Russia and France, etc. etc. to do what ? To draw up one of the most heartless, narrow and selfish documents ever presented by ll, part Christian, but all supposed to be civilized nations, as an ultimatum to poor demented China. Heartless in that for one thing it makes no mention of the tens of thousands , who had been guaranteed protection by the treaty of 1860, but now have been done to death by the Boxer hordes of the Chinese government.The "concert" answers, "we could not mention the word "Christian" '- shame on England and America and France and Germany--yes and Japan too, that owe all they are to Christianity- But do not mention Christians-mention Chinese killed- massacred in violation of treaty rights- at least do not leave out all mention of them, and then what of the heartlessness and narrowness of a series of articles that carries not one word of sympathy to the "Reformers" in Chinese circles. Those who have stood by the foreigners- who in some conspicuous cases have been executed for such allegiance- for the young Emperor himself- not one note of reform or statement of any of the great principles of national growth and uprightness- a faint suggestion of reform only as applied to Tsung Li-yamen and audience with Emperor. Then comes the disarmament of China, but no provision for her proper policing- A paltry deprivation of 5 yrs. literary examination in places where outrages have been committed! Alas that this empty punishment appears to have emanated from our own legation. A punishment affecting scarcely at all the guilty officials and common people, but only making it a little harder for any deserving young men to come forward to help out in the

times to come- tho scarcely can have even that result. I cannot imagine what more than a mere "bother" such a regulation will be.The articles as to guarding of Legations, etc.- China might justly demand to know the number of soldiers in such guard, etc. etc.- what self respecting nation can consent to a guard of indefinite number being permanently within a few steps of the throne itself.But I need not go on. I understand that the 12 articles have not yet been accepted, pray God they may not be.- our foolish wisdom would almost pray for some further catastrophe to bring the nations to their senses, or to bring out from among them at least two or three(Amer.-Eng.- Japan) who will stand before the world, as champions for reform- Christianity- justice. The latest rumors of Russians on way may bring about such a coalition. Is it to be a war- or perhaps but a firm absolute challenge of light against darkness- viz.Eng.- U.S. Germany- Japan against Russia France and all the rest of them. May God give victory to the Light! . . . . . .

And what am I doing these days- a note of one day last week will show you better than anything else I guess. By 8 o'clock at my office and ready for work. Mr.Fei who speaks and writes English, is my account- ant- a greathelp. Miss Miner comes first with her accounts, the annual settlement- next a delegation of men who seek for my help in putting down two bands of armed bandits (Chinese) some 7 miles East of Peking and near Tang-fa- one of our villages.There are said to be some 50-200 mounted Chinese thieves, armed with rifles, etc. etc. who are levying blackmail on all the region about. If payment not made to them, robbery is ordered. Two of our Chinese neighbors were killed by Chinese robbers with guns on road to Tungchou on Sunday in broad daylight, etc. etc. . . . . .

Well , my men in regard to the brigands we sent away with instruc- tions to meet me later and go and see Japan general. I had already been

to see Col.Sheba and he had written that the Japanese would take the matter up. Next came a camel owner, a friend at Tungchou who is anxious that I do more for him to get some of his camels back from the Italians. I have tried both at Italian legation and camp, but the matter is complicated in that the Italians are not sure whether they confiscated themselves or got them thro' the Germans- and the Italians are so poor that they evidently will do anything to get money.They are selling their stolen camels, I hear, rather than give them back, to perhaps uncertain owners! I promise my man a letter to the Italian official as soon as I can get time to write it. Next some carloads of the corn I am buying for the British army come in and my Mr.Fei must weigh a sample. I write forwarding chit and send on to the camp. Next comes a coalman- again a case of army confiscating private goods.A large amount of coal and coal dust appropriated by British.The owners thro' a friend church-member appeal to me to help out their cause.I have written to commandant of post- no satisfaction- and am now writing headquarters- British army here. If I can help these owners out, it will not only help a just cause, but the coalmen will likely furnish me coal at cost for our Chinese and for furnishing contract British Army. Send next for servant of Mr.Upcraft's who was caught this morning with a dollar up his sleeve-not a Christian- couldn't find him-fear has run away. Must find Mr.Upcraft another man. Then my head carpenter to consult as to gymnasium supplies I am making for Mr. Michaelis for Company H. U.S. Army.The poor fellows by new orders can only be out of quarters from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. and must have amusement to keep them out of mischief even in camp!

Miss Miner sends over a note from our Chinese friend Mr.Lien, reporting 4 exceptions Li Hungchang and Prince Ching are to make to the 12 conditions of the ultimatum. I take a few minutes to hear them read. You doubtless have seen them so need not write out. Suffice it to protest against that one laying blame of Boxer troubles on the Christians.

And now at 9.45 A.M. I must take a moment to prepare my hymns , etc. for this P.M. meeting. It is "week of Prayer"- to-day's subject, our church- the only union Chinese meeting- with Mr.Ament's Christians in our chapel.

Now comes "Titus" to talk about the Solfa hymn book-which they are typereading for me- you remember we found most providentially almost all the boards of the tune book. I called in my Tungchou printers whose own shop had been burned. They are now printing for me here. The staff edition of Dr.Goodrich's hymn book- all plates burned.

Must now next compare my English and Chinese weights for a few minutes. At 11 A.M. come again the men about the armed bandits- talk more with them- eat a hasty lunch- go with them to Japanese headquarters- but after a long talk find that our robbers are after all in the Italian section and I must deal with the Italians. Back to my office about 1.30. Several things to arrange for. On Sunday am to help in memorial service for our Chinese Tungchou martyrs- arranged at my suggestion. Making a large sort of cloth memorial tablet to put in chapel here. Find we have 82 martyrs all church members or probationers- besides some 27 baptized children who have been killed or done to death by these Boxer troubles, and have a large blue tablet upon which the names are hung in little tablets of white silk. Some day we hope to have the memorial in wood and stone.

Now comes a cash-shop (Bank) man in great distress because I will t go and eat a Chinese feast at his shop. Some days ago I helped him t of a "bother" with the Italians in securing a protection to his busi- ss, and he is bound to make me eat with him as thanks. I have an awful me with the gifts people whom we have helped keep bringing. Sometimes I cept in name of church as e. g. according to Chinese custom, they have me as representatives of villages with land and ornamental umbrellas, ags, and mottoes. Have half a dozen now in chapel, tear off my name d they make good decorations, etc. etc. Well the cash shop man final- broughtover the feast and we shall eat it for supper! (Today Monday me two sheep- 6 ducks- 15 hens and a lot of fruit from some outside llages for whom I wrote letters to German and French authorities. I ac- pted only for church- we sell and credit to our funds)

Next arrange to send Mr. Lien a needy scholar friend enough food and al to help him out of trouble. He has been sick, etc. etc. a fine n of much influence and ability. He will go with me to Pei tai ho soon d help in regard to any purchase of land I may decide to make there. is wanting and preparing to start a paper and a college some day. Hope may be influenced to work under the banner of Christ.

At 3 now my meeting. Thanks--conference and prayer for guidance along e new road. 10th of John, leading out of sheep to unknown fields. At- cks by robbers (Boxers) but Christ the good Shepherd ahead- prayer to e him and accept His guidance. Very full meeting-After meeting a long lk with Dr. Ament and Mr. Steele. Ament and I have been doing like ings (collecting indemnity, etc) but not in the same way. I do not lieve in using Chinese to do it, without personal supervision. Moreover always seek to have authority in writing from officials when I do any-

hing that may be questioned later, etc. etc. . . . . .

You will see, by the foregoing, why I don't write every day. It is ow most 4 P.M. Monday the 14th-will stop and add a word tomorrow A.M.

. . . . . Tuesday, Jan.15th, a word efore our messenger goes. So much I want to say, but now not even time o read what I have written. We want to do all we can to influence ublich sentiment in favor of securing religious toleration clause for hinese in our new treaties. . . . . .

Worlds of love, thanks for all your blessed letters,

Elwood.

Dear Friends,
Pekin, Jan. 13 1901

E. J. Newbury 14.

I am taking liberty of
sending to my Father first.
He will perhaps copy and
send you for easier reading.

Peking, China, Feb. 18, 1901.

Dear Dr. Smith:--

I have nothing but pardon to ask for not writing you sooner and oftener. Can only say that outside of business letters and letters to my Father, I do not remember to have written none even to my own relatives! Possibly you will thus excuse my egotism in telling you briefly what I have been doing these last months.

As you have doubtless heard, Ingram, Galt, and I left Tungchou with the rest, but not deciding to leave until about 20 munites before the party started. Time, however, to take with me my acc'ts, etc. At the M.E. Compound in Peking, the burden of responsibility fell very hard upon Mr. Gamewell; and Mr. Hobart and myself with many others did all we could for the public comfort and safety in arranging for and looking after the general arrangements in the Compound. The care and strain were necessarily severe, but strength came with the day, and with exception of one day on the bed, I was able to do my share.

At the British Legation, a general committee was appointed also, to look after the public comfort, of which Sir Claude MacDonald appointed me chariman. The duties and trials of the weeks there under shot and shell need not be rehearsed here. The strain naturally was a long and severe one, but again strength was given and we were able to drag around most of the time. I cannot speak too highly here of the great help to the General Committee and all, of our two secretaries, Stelle and Galt--of Mr. Stelle you will likely hear more fully thro' Mr. Ament, as you know by the M.M. minutes he has consented to ask to

join our mission- a man of sterling worth, extremely faithful, courageous, and conscientious. Mr.Galt by his unobtrusive, simple, unselfish helpfulness endeared himself to us all.

Copy.

British Legation, Peking,
Aug.19,1900.

(Hobart, Tewksbury, Stelle & Galt. Secretaries)

Dear Mr.Tewksbury:

----------I want you to express to the American members of the Committee of General Comfort my high appreciation of the good work they did during the siege and of the ready and loyal manner in which they anticipated my every wish -with such men to work with, work becomes a pleasure and is bound to be crowned with success. This remark applies to all the American missionaries who took part in the siege with me. Their work and support was unstinting, intelligent, and most loyal, and I have no hesitation in saying that I consider their presence in the Legation saved the situation.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Claude M.McDonald.

But the days after the siege are the ones of which I know you wish to know more fully. On Tuesday, the allies relieved us. On Wednesday, Mr.Ament and I went up to Tengshih Ku, the first missionaries probably who had ventured out so far, and took possession of the premises of the Mongol Prince's property near our American Board Compound. The next day at request of Sir Claude, I continued my duties as on Gen'l Conf. by leading a squad of soldiers to look up food stuffs for the Legation. A churchman directed me to the Granary of Prince Yu's residence.We found plenty of grain there, and also noticed

hat looters had already been thro' the premises. Feeling that here was a ood place for our T'cho church members and ourselves, I went back immediately and secured from Maj. Conger permission to occupy the premises, r rather he promised to secure from the Russians, or at least try to, writing entitling us to live there. He secured the same for us and here we remained for some two months-until about Nov. first. Minister onger and Secretary Squiers were most earnest in preventing us from eing disturbed by various Russian officers who wished to secure our lace for themselves. Most of the missionaries left soon after the siege or Japan and U.S. , but Dr. A.H.Smith and myself with our wives and isses Evans, Miner, Chapin , and Wyckoff remained at our "Fu" to do hat we could for our Tungchou Chinese. The first care was to provide ood, many prophesying a famine for the 300 or so refugees and ourselves. o prevent looting by Chinese from our compound, I made the rule that no ne should go out the gates withoutpermission,but much of my own time as necessarily occupied for some weeks in going out with menand carts o bring in rice, millet, straw, and general provision. All this we ither paid for on the spot, or left I.O.U's with the parties in ossession, which same we have in every case paid when presented to us y the proper parties. In the compound we established a common Chinese itchen where meals were furnished at cost price, also a store where rain, etc. could be obtained at fair prices. Where possible we found mployment for the male Christians which to a certain extent enabled ur help to them to take on less the light of pauperizing charity. During ll this time our residence in the Russian quarter gave us the sad pportunity of helping many against the outrages committed by these arbarian soldiers. In all these affairs, I was most ably seconded by

our Chinese helpers, especially Meurs Kung and Kao. To enableus to accomplish all this relief work, funds were,of course, necessary, and that to no small amount. The responsibility for the care or disposal of Prince Yu's property was not a light one, and so we asked for advice from our civil head the American Minister, our letter explaining the situation and the answer of the Minister herewith.

Copy.

Letter written by E.G.Tewksbury
to Minister Conger about date Aug.30,1900.-

"I write to ask your advice as to the disposition of various valuables in the "Fu" (palace) which you so kindly secured as a residence for the missionaries and native Christians. The place was looted by four parties, we understand, before we occupied and many thousand of silver bullion, watches, etc. taken away by Russian, English, French, etc. But still there are left large quantities of furs, garments, and bric a brac. Since occupying the place, I have allowed any one whose property had been destroyed to take away for use articles of necessity, but cloisonné,valuable furs, and articles of large intrinsic value, I have not felt at liberty to dispose of until the authorities had dictated a definite policy as to the disposition of property belonging to Princes, Boxers, etc. etc. Such policy has apparently up to date not been indicated by our government. I am however unwilling to take further responsibility of guarding this accumulation of valuables and write for your advice in the matter.

It was suggested by you the other day in conversation that the articles would well be sold in public auction ,or private sale, for benefit of native Christians. This appeals to us as not only a wise but a most just disposition, inasmuch as we have but little hope that

proper indemnity can immediately be secured for these natives and it may become necessary to furnish them homes at any time either here or elsewhere, and who should furnish these homes better than the Imperial Princes who have been proved responsible for all the horrors of these last few months.

Will you not authorize or advise as to the disposition of Prince Yu's property. You will in this way not only help us to make a right use of the riches in our hands but perhaps aid in securing at least a modicum of justice and relief for our desolated church.

If you should authorize such sale, we would regard ourselves as trustees and would wish it thoroughly understood that no property of intrinsic value should leave the place except thro' bona fide sale for benefit approved. The value of such property to be determined either by public auction or if sold in private sale price to be approved by at least two appraisers, such value being in general the highest average value of goods now being sold at auction in British Legation.

We write thus particularly as the amount of property involved is not small and our responsibility to the Mission Board and to the Chinese Christians is self-evident.

Will you kindly letus have your opinion in writing as to the disposal of property and as to use of money obtained from any sale you may authorize."

(The above is not an exact copy but taken from notes made a draft for letter)

R.G.T.

Copy.

Letter from U.S.Minister to E.G.Tewksbury---1--9--00-Private.

"My dear Mr.Tewksbury-

I have just received your letter of the 31st inst. asking authority or advice from me as to the disposition of certain valuable property found in the "Fu" which with your native Christians you are now occupying.

Of course, you understand that I have no authority in the matter; but since this Fu was known to be the rendezvous of several hundred Boxers who destroyed your homes and everything belonging to your converts for whom you are now caring, I unhesitatingly advise you to use whatever you find there, in whatever way is most convenient for the benefit of these poor people.

No general policy seems to have been adopted, and is not likely to be, and I know of no sure means of this property going to the benefit of those who need it most, unless you so appropriate it yourselves.

You and your colleagues can devise methods of disposal which will give more substantial relief, than if thrown into a general fund, which seems neither probable nor practical, and I advise you to do it at once, in view of possible complications with troops of another nationality."

Very sincerely yours,
(signed) E.H.Conger.

(This letter is in nature of a private one and should not be used to the hurt of Maj. Conger who has been most kind to all of us during and after the siege.) E.G.T.

(The last phrase of above letter probably refers to Russian troops, their subcommanders being anxious to secure the palace and the loot)

(Mr.Ament asks me to call your attention to the fact that Minister

Conger told him, Mr.Ament, that the advice given Mr.Tewksbury as to disposal of the property in Yu Wang Fu would apply as well to the property held by Mr.Ament)

Acting on Minister Conger's advice, we immediately proceeded to the disposal of the property by private sale, in general the prices given were 1/4 the value of the goods in Chinese market in times of peace. The larger proportion of the things were purchased by Maj.Conger, Secretaries Squiers and Cheshire of the American Legation, Baroness Von Kettler(Lady MacDonald) and Secretaries Ker and Cockburn of British Legation, Dr.Morrison, Mr.Stelle, etc. etc. with many American and British army officers. The proceeds of the sale will amount to something over $5000. In addition there were amounts of silver bullion, coal, rice, etc. etc. on the place which we used for the general good. This sum of money was spent for the extraordinary expenses involved in the relief and care for months of some 3 to 400 Chinese refugees of our Tungchou Station. We missionaries paid for everything we purchased from Prince Yu's property as did the other buyers and also paid into the "common expense fund" for our living expenses, each $.50 per day for the period we lived at the "Fu" and had our supplies from the "Fu" money. This money was also used in large amount for our moving expenses to our present residence and the fitting of it for occupancy. As careful an account as possible has been kept of receipts and expenditures during all this period, Mr.Fei, college graduate and teacher in Shansi, who learned English with Miss Bird and escaped to report the Shansi massacres, has been my able secretary and accountant since his arrival. If it had not been for my many earnest Chinese helpers, the burdens would have been too many , I fear.

Extract M.M. Minutes-page 4- Jan'y 1,1901.

"Voted that Dr.Ament and Mr.Tewksbury were justified in following the advice of the U.S.Minister and selling the moveable property in the "Tau Pei So Fu" and the "Yu Wang Fu" for the benefit of the distressed Chinese refugees and for the extraordinary expenses after the siege was raised; and that any sums remaining in hand should be used for like purposes in accordance with the advice of the mission".

About the last of Sept. it seemed best to go to Tungchou personally for a time, to arrange for the rescue of Christians and adherents who every day were being heard of as returning fromtheir hiding places and seeking a safe place with us to rest in peace after their fearful days of trial and peril. And also it seemed to me wise to seek from the village elders some compensation for losses to property of our adherents in the various villages about Tungchou where we had worked for so many years. As in all other matters of importance we communicated with our Minister on the subject and asked him to secure for us a military escort for a short period while we made our experiment. I think we were the first Protestants who had sought to arrange these matters in the villages. Major Conger approved of the method being tried-two distinct purposes being in mind, first, to secure adequate compensation for property of our natives destroyed, which same the Minister expressed himself time and again as hopeless to look for thro' any foreign treaty or governmental influence as far as America was concerned (Time has proved the truth of his prophesy) and second, to secure to the villages where we had worked so long some measure of safety and

peaceful occupation of their houses. Many villages, as you have seen by the daily papers, both at that time and since, have suffered horribly from the outrages committed by soldiers of the (Christian?) allies. Major Conger secured for me a guard of 20 cavalrymen from General Chaffee and general Wilson who was in command during Gen'l Chaffee's absence in Tientsin. The instructions to this guard are contained in copies of correspondence enclosed.

Copy. Approx. from special notes.

E.G.Tewksbury to Gen'l Wilson
Oct.1,1900. Tungchou.

Dear Gen'l Wilson:--

"Thank you for the squad of cavalry and for form of proclamation sent us------(Copy of same enclosed) E.G.T.

I wish to be sure that my understanding as to the use of this guard may be clear. I understand they are to be used as a personal escort to accompany me when we visit the places where church members have been killed or their property destroyed; and also to help to escorting to a place of safety in Peking any remaining Christians or their families who may need to seek such refuge. While at these places, I understand the troop is under regular army orders neither to loot, burn, harm, or in any way molest peaceable villagers, but may destroy or take away munitions of war from any Boxer rendezvous. I and the Chinese with me agree to hold ourselves under the same instructions. The object of the visit to the villages is, to inspect destroyed premises and personally investigate into the fate of our Christians there; and in case the village leaders have not, in answer to our requests by letter some days ago, sent

to us at Tungchou to arrange for settlement; we expect to urge upon them the necessity of a prompt settlement. This all, that as early as may be we may secure to our members and the church just compensation for losses incurred, and also be able to furnish the villages our protection proclamation, and secure to them also a measure of security in the peaceful pursuit of their everyday occupations------".

E.G.Tewksbury.

Copy.

Headquar. 1st. Brig. Chiau Rel.Exped.
Peking, China, Oct.3rd,1900.

"Rev.E.G.Tewksbury, Tungchou, China.

Sir:-

I am directed by Gen'l Wilson to acknowledge receipt of your note of Oct.1st, and to say that your understanding of the uses of your cavalry escort is essentially correct, viz. they are a personal escort to accompany you and your assistants to and from Chinese villages, in your efforts to secure the payment of certain claims; they may also be used to escort Christian Chinese to places of safety, when it is necessary to do so. They are not to loot, burn, or in any way molest villagers.

But Gen'l Wilson wishes me to emphasize the fact, however, that they are not to attack or destroy any property whether munitions of war, or not, unless attacked by Chinese troops, or unless the commander of the escort considers such munitions a menace to his command. In other words, Gen'l Wilson does notdesire our troops to use aggressive measures towards the Chinese unless absolutely necessary to protect themselves and those

under their protection.

Very respectfully,

(signed) Adj. Gen'l Wilson."

Copy. Approx.from notes.

Letter sent by E.G.Tewksbury,
To Gen'l Chaffee. Peking,Oct.13,1900

Maj. Gen. Chaffee,

Dear Sir:-

The escort you so kindly gave me for purposes specified in former correspondence, came back from Tungchou with me last night(Friday) before receipt of your order recalling them.I wish to thank you for the same in behalf of our poor Christians. I also personally wish to express my appreciation of the services of Lieut.Gurney and his men. The Lieut. was uniformly courteous, helpful, clean, and manly; and the men good companions as well as good soldiers.

The purposes for which the escort was given have practically been accomplished. The payment of our claims in behalf of our Christians and adherents has been in most cases secured with very little trouble to ourselves, the village deputations coming in to us at Tungchou. In a few places where the Boxers are still rampant, and threaten to punish severely any attempt on the part of the better classes to deal at all with Christians or foreigners, we have not been able to accomplish what we had hoped.

As to the other purpose for which we were authorized to use the escort;we have brought up to Peking some 60 or 70 refugees; as to the exact number, the Lieutant's record will show. More are still there and possibly at some future time I may ask you for further help in bringing them also in to places of safety. Thanking you once again,

Yours respectfully (signed) E.G.Tewksbury.

Our work with the village elders was carried on in Chinese fashion; the letter sent out to the villages before we went to Tungchou is enclosed(translation)

Free translation of letter sent to villages about Tungchou where outrages against Christians under our care had been committed.

"This is to inform the elders of_____ village.I am now bringing soldiers, intending to visit each village where our Christians have been living andinvestigate the destruction to life and property of our church members. We have heard that you have allowed in your village villains to persecute malignantly the church- indeed cruel inhuman to the utmost- and this by right should be investigated. Our church however has a heart of love, and yet we fear that the good men and bad even may not easily be distinguished, so that good and bad may alike suffer punishment. This of course would not be what we would wish- still for massacre and pillage of Christians and their property the whole village must be held responsible.

If you wish to arrange with us, you may appoint 2 or 3 elders, who shall come withinthree days to Tungchou, "Paotung Ssu" Temple, and consult there with us as to indemnity, etc. etc. This will result in securing to you peaceable pursuit of your occupations and gathering in of your crops. If after the given time you do not come, we must understand that you do not wish to arrange for settlement, in that case we know that you will repent.

Do not say that you have not been informed.

(Signed) E.G.Tewksbury"..

Memo. of conditions on which indemnity has been accepted.

For Chinese only.-

1. Cemetery and suitable burial for adherents murdered.

2. Pensions for aged, widows, orphans and others left by the Boxer outrages without adequate support or helpers.
(To am't approximate to income of 5 acres land viz. annual income $25.)

3. Money compensation for property destroyed. (Reckoned #approximately at $65.00 per Chinese room(chien) All money to be in care of church, and no payment to be made to individual Christians until claims for indemnity have been auditted by committee of foerigners and natives appointed by church. Any balance after all claims are paid, to be used for purposes designated by church)

4. If desired by us, in any village where disturbances have incurred, a suitable location shall be provided for a Christian chapel.

#The $65.00 is perhaps in general about 1/3 above the value of the property as may be called a primitive indemnity as also No. 4.

N.B. howevrr we ask no indemnity for life, except where there are left individuals without support, q.v. No. 2.

(The above four articles are practically the basis on which our settlements have been made. At a meeting of various denominations at Peking, they were also approved for' substance of doctrine')

E.G.T.

Memo. of settlements
made by E.G.Tewksbury in behalf of
native adherents in 40-50 villages
outside the city of Tungchou.

Number church members killed---------- 70

" adherents, etc. " ----------101

" houses("chien" rolls) destroyed---------184

" pensioners to support---------- 20

As required under clauses of indemnity memo.--

1. Cemeteries 19----------monuments 5

2. For pensions 110 acres land,
annual income c. $550.00.

3. Property compensation $13000.00

4. Locations asked for in 20 places.

These terms have been accepted in 3/4, or thereabouts, of the villages-of the remainder some $5000. has been paid, 11 /01, and the balance has been promised on security of land deeds deposited with us.

In our Tungchou settlements, we gave to those villages who needed it and who had made settlement with us, a copy of the proclamation as enclosed. I am glad to say that in most cases our efforts have been successful and fewdepredations have been committed by foreign troops in such villages, tho' this matter has caused me no small am't of anxiety and work.

Yours--

(Signed) E.G.Tewksbury.

Below sample of sort of work involved:-

Copy. To officer commanding French detachment at Tungchou-

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed please find a petition from the village of Fu Hao (5 miles north of Tungchou) The petition will explain itself, as will also the proclamation enclosed in same envelope.

About the first October, with the approval of the American Minister and by permission of the General commanding U.S. troops, we visited the village of Fu Hao and received due compensation for destruction of property therein. On settlement of our claims, we gave the proclamation as per copy enclosed and a signed American flag.

This proclamation has been burned by your soldiers and within the last 4 or 5 days, rapine and pillage have been committed by foraging parties from your command.

We respectfully bring this matter to your attention, asking you to give the villagers such proclamation as shall absolutely prevent rapine of women and allied evils contrary to the laws of our common humanity.

As far as regards supplies and forage, the villagers express themselves as willing to sell, or even they would give in moderate amounts, if only their women can be protected and their homes undisturbed.

I trust the above may be fully in accord with your own wishes in the matter and that you will issue such orders as may put a stop to marauding and rapine in that region.

Yours--

(Signed) E.G.Tewksbury.

The village elders report that as a result of above letter, the commandant investigated the matter- established native police in the village- sent French doctor to attend a man who had been s truck by one of the soldiers- had the Chinese woman who had been wronged come in to Tungchou camp, sit in window as French command were filed past, pick out the man who had wronged her, the same they report the French commandant to have fined 20 years pay ! And so the cases go. We do what we can to help.

You speak in your letter to me of criticisms in the daily papers as to collection of indemnity by missionaries leaving an unpleasant memory, etc. etc. We can only reply that we feel very sure that the Chinese in every case vastly prefer to pay to us than to their officials, in the latter case, the "squeeze" is very large.

As to propriety of asking any indemnity at all by any one, thatis settled for us by our authorities. But ifthe people involved could be asked whom they would prefer to have make the collections, any one with the slightest knowledge of oriental officialdom and missionary integrity would easily be able to answer who would be chosen. I may take the liberty of saying right here, Dr.Smith, that we take the greatest pleasure in noticing the clear and just sentiments you yourself express in regard to these matters and do not fear to place our reputations in your hands.

As to the collection of indemnity for Chinese Christians by U.S. Minister or Consul, of which I understand you to say the papers are speaking; not only have we heard nothing of any such intention, but have been given to understand by our minister that it would be almost hopeless to seek for American support to Chinese claims, and this is why

we ourselves feel our duty clear to get what is our right to have for our helpless and persecuted Christians.

My work at Tungchou was finished about middle of October, and I have not needed to do much in that line since, although we are now working up the particulars of our Tungchou city Chinese losses and shall shortly hope to hand them to the Tungchou local official, it being apparently true that Li Hung Chang has ordered local officials to settle up claims of native Christians, that are not exorbitant.

I had but returned from Tungchou when we found that the Russians in leaving Peking had turned over our part of the city to the Italians, and of course our "Fu" was the place for their headquarters. After much talk and correspondence , we decided that it be wiser in various ways if we yielded to them. They assigned to us very good, but more crowded, premises near our Teng Shih Kou missionaries. The document of 'right to occupy ' I append a copy of below:--

Copy.

Italian Legation, 23 Oct.1900.

To the American Board Mission-
R.G.Tewksbury, Esq.

"As we have already agreed, you may occupy the four houses called Chao-Kung-fu, Ying-chai, Chin-chai, and Yu-chai, which I have reserved to the Italian Legation and you may remain there with the other missionaries during one year. Our Military Authorities shall not disturb you and even in the case of cession of this district, the said four houses shall be reserved for the Legation.

The Italian Minister,

(Signed) Saliago Riggi."

We were obliged to spend no small am't of money in fixing up these new premises for occupancy, the Russian soldiers who had previously been living there having left but few moveable goods. The money used came from the Yu Wang Fu funds as above mentioned. Adjoining premises we are renting at present for our N.C.C.

Thus all dealings by Tungchou missionaries with property not belonging to us have been done (1) by payment where owner was in evidence or later found and (2) by permission or advice American or Italian Ministers.

It may be of interest also to note that Prince Yu's palace, our first home, is not his own, but belongs to the Emperor and the personal property therein was purchased from the income of Imperial lands given into hand of the various manchu princely families. It is likely that on return of Emperor, the various Princes will hardly be allowed to suffer heavily. The place we foreigners now occupy belongs to the Empress Dowager, built by a man named Chun, an enemy at court reported a little house in garden as higher than the Empress' wall, a fine of 100000.00 taels levied, he could pay but 40000.00; so the property was confiscated and assigned as a residence to the Empress' nephew. He lives near us here. His wife comes occasionally to church. One day in Mrs. Sheffields spoke of how glad she was we were fixing up the houses so nicely! The Russians had left the place so bare etc,etc! The Russians billetted their soldiers here first and after they left, then the Italians turned it over to us for a year, occupying themselves Prince Yu's palace. The houses occupied at present by our Chinese refugees are are prepared on rightful application to pay fair rent for. Mr.

Ament and the missionaries with him occupy the property of a mongol Duke. The place was a Boxer rendezvous and it is probably capable of proof that Boxers from this place helped destroy the adjoining mission premises. About the first of December, we took pity on Rev. Mr.Upcraft of the Baptist Central China Mission and gave him room and board with us. He has taken office in the British Army, as had several other missionaries, as interpreter. Mr.Upcraft was appointed to the Commisariat Dept. By his kindness several contracts for sheets, etc. were given thro' me to the native Christian women, and later additional contracts were arranged for corn, millet, rice, etc. For some time, I gave part of each day to carrying out these items. With the approval of Dr.Sheffield, I also invested quite an amount of the Chineseindemnity money in the purchase of rice which will be sold again in the Spring at a profit. From these various businesses, I was able to makeconsiderable profit. These moneys (profits) I am using in furthering the interests of the mission, do not regard them as my private property. Some $1500.00, I have invested in land at Ih Kou Chiao, some 10 miles S.W. of Peking on the Paoting-fu R.R.line, and have thereby secured the rights to purchase at a rate of but about $25.00 per acre some 200 acres of land. (Our N.C.C. land at Tungchou you may recall cost some $200.00 and more per acre) This piece of land contains a plot of about 24 acres of plain-good land for an industrial farm- surrounded by the other 176 acres of low hills, from 150 to 200 ft. high- excellent building location on the flat tops. The large compound of the Belgian and French R.R. engineers agjoins our property on the East.- the second station from Peking on thePeking- P'fu- Haukow R.R.line. Dr. Sheffield went with me to see the land and desires with me at least

to make it the site of a new western Hill Sanitarium- at any rate for our two families. The vote at M.M. you notice was:-

"Voted, that the summer resort at "Ssu-wang-ting"(Western Hills) be relinquished". (page 3 M.M. Minutes) This refers to our old location where our houses have been destroyed. The reasons for the vote for giving up were chiefly, that a place along a R.R. line would be safer and easier of access and that the new land on the P'fu R.R. is more fertile and capable of making a more shady and desirable location in all probability- our old hill being principally rock and no wells practical. My own great desire is, that the college may be located at the new Lu Kou Chiao place.

As you notice by the M.M. Minutes, the opinion appeared to be almost unanimous that Tungchou was not the place to relocate the college, but that some place <u>in</u> or <u>out</u> of Peking would be better. v.votes M.M.- "Voted : that the N.C.C. and the Sem. be inthe future connected with the Peking station; the question its exact location, whether within Peking, or in the near vicinity, to be left for future developments." Later a vote was taken to see if the members had any definite thoughts as to a country or city location - q. v.:-

"Voted: resolved that in case suitable premises can be secured the location of N.C.C. and Sem. <u>in</u> the city of Peking is desirable." - of the 5 gentlemen present, one was for, another against, the other three doubtful; therefore I am not authorized to go ahead with any idea of securing rights to any property <u>inside</u> the city.

May I suggest to you and the Committee certain reasons in favor of a location for N.C.C. near Lu Kou Bridge:---

1. The location being in the country; (A) As one of our teachers says, "The air is clear and men's hearts and minds clear also"--in a country location- viz. Students and teachers are free from the social and other distractions of life in a (cosmopolitan) city.-

(B) Ease and cheapness of securing a suitable plot of land for a college plant.-
(Cost of land at Lu Kou Bridge location is $25. per acre, a good city location would cost many times that amount)

(C) Health of students and teachers is better conserved in country than the city.

(D) Operation of Industrial Farm for self-help by students can be more easily at new place than even in Tungchou. A city (Peking) location would prevent Industrial Farm work on account of cost of land and lack of good water supply in all probability.-

2. The location being on trunk line of R.R. and but about 10 miles from Peking.

(A) Ease with which students and missionaries could come from South and P'fu.-

(B) Accessibility to Peking for social functions and union meetings. etc.

(C) Safety -if anything is to be protected in China in future it will be R.Rs and important bridges. etc. etc. The Lu Kou Bridge location adjoins the R.R. yards.

3. The place being healthful for foreign or Chinese residence in summer as well as winter.

(A) No other Sanitarium location need to be provided for Tungchou and Peking stations, this place being nearest and most accessible hill location from Peking.

(The saving on Sanitarium may be reckoned at about $5000.00)

(B) The college plant can be used 12 mos. instead of 8 or 9 as formerly.

(The summer months as summer school for training "short-cut" evangelists- conventions- etc. etc. & saving here of interest on permamnent investment for 1/4 yr. of over a thousand peryear.)

N.B. In city were already located the Peking University (M.E.) the Chinese Imperial University, the Tung Wen Kuan (school of languages) and Mr. Gilbert Reid's proposed International Institute. (The number of institutions in Peking turns me towards the north Shan Hai Kuan, Pei Tai Ho, for a location but I fear the mission would not favor so radical a change).

N.B. That, as above, city location has disadvantages of city distractions, expensive land, unhealthfulness, impossibility of summer work., etc etc.

If any one argues in favor of location inside Peking, kindly consider above memos.

I trust that I may be pardoned for writing so fully on this as on other subjects, but this note to you is a sort of record of my personal doings and wishes, could hardly expect anyone to read it at a sitting, but may have some slight use in case certain questions came up for settlement or discussion. Other investments I have made, or intend to make in the immediate future, pertain especially to securing the

rights to cheap building materials for not only any future college buildings, but also for Peking mission plant. At the present time, many opportunities offer, which directly settled peace is assured, we cannot hope to secure at anything like present figures. I am also printing another edition of my Sol-fa Chinese hymnal with this money, the boards to this hymnal being the only ones saved of our hymn book. I almost providentially found them in part at the looted shop of the cutters, and one of our students found more in a hardware store.

To resume the narrative.- Mr.Upcraft left us about the first of February, and my work in connection with the British commissariat stopped ,practically. With Mrs.Tewksbury and the boys took a short trip to Tientsin from Monday to Saturday. Since my return the work has been largely accounts, posting up the account books I saved from Tungchou, etc. etc.- and now we are beginning to see a little light I trust in regard to the punishment of Boxers for murder of native Christians. That the matter may be fully before you in case debate occurs on the manner or justice of this work, I would better state the facts fully perhaps.

In spite of many urgent requests on the part of the natives, I have refused up to the present to deal with the punishment of any of the Boxer murderers except, in so far as I could, to seek definite proofs, etc. On request of the Legation, however, we sent in the names of 3 or 4 Tungchou officials involved, whose punishment thus now rests in the hands of the government. But as to the actual murderers, I have done nothing. My reasons for this inaction up to the present may be of interest to you q. v. below:-

The Boxers have murdered, as nearly as we can tell now, 90 church members, 39 baptised children and 83 adherents in our Tungchou district , i. e. including city, making a total of 212. There are remaining members and adherents who have lost wage- earning members of their families, leaving them more or less dependent e.g. widows, orphans, etc. some 30+ persons. Of the fearful atrocities connected with the above enumerated murders, I need not seek to add to reports which must have already reached you, new 11th chapter of Hebrews! In a large proportion of above murders, the murderers are known and proof of their complicity is obtainable or already in our hands, and yet up to the present , I have not felt that punishment should be sought for, because:-

1. The church of Christ cannot establish itself as a court to arrest, examine, and condemn criminals against it or the criminal law.

2. There seemed to be in existence no proper Chinese or foreign court which would take up the matters involved and render justice.

3. Most of the Boxer criminals had fled from their homes.

4. There was(and is) great danger of incurring(the senseless) criticism of being bloodthirsty and vengeful, ~~as per "Congregationalist" etc. etc.~~

5. The danger of encouraging a revengeful spirit in our church-members, an old Testament 'tooth of tooth' spirit.

6. A strong personal shrinking from the task.

This latter reason may need a word of explanation. The Master has laid it upon me to seek to do in every act as nearly as possible as

'Jesus would do' if He were in my place. The shrinking spoken of above came thus partly from feeling that Jesus' own teaching is strongly in line of forgiveness of enemies, with little reference to rights under law, etc. etc. and yet still I feel that if Jesus were here now in our place, He would wish us to secure certain security against recurrence of crime, i.e. legal punishment for the criminals in terms that common heathen can understand. This appears to me the crucial point where American policy is criminally weak both in the Philippines and in China.-Forgiveness of crime- moral suasion- demands an educated intelligence to understand, and this does not exist plentifully among the heathen natives here! Leniency, forgiveness, are called cowardice, lack of care for our church members, etc. etc. But of this you can but be better aware than I, with my short missionary experience.

As above said, new conditions seem now to be opening out, making it seem wise to do something in the line of just punishment for outrages committed:-

(It is interesting to note that in conversation Chinese official, recognizes change, he not only the justice of punishment, but the clear duty to take this opportunity of ridding society of notorious villains who lead the Boxer hordes.)

"Li Hung Chang in instructions lately issued as governor of the province makes itthe duty of his officials to not only pay indemnity, but also takes it for granted that the murderer shall be arrested- ~~see copy below.~~

"The viceroy of Chihli accordingly decides that now all in regard to all indemnities in the various districts, estimating sizes of chapels, etc. etc. the officials and gentry should consult with the heads of the

church people (i.e. Chinese Christians) whether built with dirt or tile should be estimated at about 20 taels more or less per room(chien)- the goods in the same notto exceed a like sum. For the murder of each person, beyond the arrest of the murderer, in addition shall be given to his family 60 or 70 taels or 2 or 3 mu(to 1/2 acre) of land. This money shall be secured first, by selling the property of the criminals; second, by contributions from villages where Boxers have been supported, and third, if above is not sufficient, the gentry themselves must contribute- When collected, he says, this indemnity must be handed to the 'church people' in open court, that all may know justice has been done."

(Free translation from copy of instructions of Li Hung Chang to his under officials, given me about Feb.18th by Tungchou official Mr.Sun)

This document is significant, inasmuch as the terms of the protocol do not require payment of indemnity to Christians but only to servants of foreigners, etc. etc.

2. The Boxers have in many, perhaps most cases returned to their homes and can be apprehended.

3. The lapse of time has allowed a cooler testimony to be secured as to the actual murderers.

4. Minister Conger while under instructions I understand from the government not to seek further death punishment-presumably of officials etc. has said that, as in ordinary times, if a case of murder was committed, and the Chinese official would not give fair trial and administer justice according to law; he, Maj. Conger, on being applied to by us, would carry the matter to Li Hung Chang for adjustment-All this entirely apart from the fact as to whether the murderer was a Boxer, or not- a simple and clear case of murder, with witnesses all in regular order, etc. etc.

From above reasons and more we think it now wise to hand in cases as above to our Tungchou official for trial and punishment. I will endeavor later to write you of the results of this our sad duty. The whole matter of punishment, etc. it is not necessary to state to you, has been most fully and sorrowfully considered by all of our fellow-missionaries, and I fear we are all agreed thatpunishment should be sought for the perpetrators of the late fearful outrages.

Last Sabbath we invited the church to appoint two Helpers to associate with us in examining the losses of our members, etc. their indemnity claims, and helping to distribute equitably the funds secured from the villages involved.

These same claims I am also sending in to the Tungchou official for settlement, in so far as they shall not have been settled, or some arrangement made to that effect before the 5th March. This I can now do inasmuch as Li Hung Chang has ordered (as per copy above) his officials to arrange for such settlements to the "church people".

On the third of March, we expect to arrange for a funeral memorial service at Pao -ting-fu for those who were there martyred. The bodies of some, including Mr.Pitkin, have already been disinterred and put in coffins ready for proper burial.The same is being arranged for with the bodies of Misses Mo'ell and Gould. Quitea number expect to go to P'fu on Saturday with Dr.Peck, who has been with us here in Peking some days, for this last sad service.

A week later, I am arranging to start on a tour of our country stations about Tungchou, and hold various memorial and burial services for our Chinese dead.At one place, 30 or more coffins are awaiting our coming, and the same number of burial clothes-in lieu of the lost bodies!

After these various duties are attended to and the Spring duties and Peace comes, and, and, and we look to getting some our people back to their home villages- then perhaps some of us may see our way clear to go away for a while to Japan for a rest, but until conditions aremore settled what can we do or say or definitely plan for-but I would not even dare touch on the political situation after troubling you with this extremely long document! And so begging your sincere pardon and hoping some facts above-recorded may be of use to you in future decision as to Chinese policy,

I remain,

E.G.TEWKSBURY.

Peking 23/01

P.S. Need I suggest that in deciding as to the coming of any men to the present work in China, with its many wondrouslydifficult problems, a most careful consideration be given to all that you, Dr.Smith, personally know and have heard of such men, and their capabilities for service here at this period. This I write on account of certain names mentioned in your letter to me of Jan. 2/01.

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I remain,

E.G.TEWKSBURY.

Peking 2/01

Rec'd Peking Apr. 18 1901

Rev. E. G. Tewksbury
Peking 2/01
Chinese Policy
Answered

P.S. Need I suggest that in deciding as to the coming of any men to the present work in China, with its many wondrous yet difficult problems, a most careful consideration be given to all that you, Dr. Smith, personally know and have heard of such men, and their capabilities for service here at this period. This I write on account of certain names mentioned in your letter to me of Jan. 2/01.

This village---------- having made settlement with the Rev.E.G. Tewksbury, representing certain Protestant churches of America, for injuries to the life and property of resident Christians;

Soldiers of all nationalties are hereby requested
Not to interfere with the villagers
in the peaceful occupation of their homes, and cultivation of their fields.

P.W.Gurney
2nd Lt. 6th Cav. U.S.Amer.

Dies Dorf has mit Rev.E.G.Tewksbury, Vertreser mlh verer protestantricher Kirch enzemeinschafren in Amerika, wegen des dem Leten and Eigenstur der dorf wohnenden Christen Zugefugsen Schadens ein slkominen getroffen, Truppen aller Nationen werden hiernuh ersucht, die Einwohner in dem frienlichen Bewohuen ihrer Haeuser and der Besheilnng Ihren Felder nicht Zu esoeen.- = German.

Above in Russian.

Les habitants de la village s'etant entrenenes avec le Reverend E.G.Tewksbury, representant de certaines missions protestantes Americannes au suject des immunites accordes aus familles des Chretiens indigenes les soldats etrangers sont pries de respecter la propriete et le travail des habitants.= French.

Above in Chinese.

Given by Rev.E.G.Tewksbury by permission of Commanding officer U.S.troops.
(Stamp.) E.G.Tewksbury.

2 lines in Chinese
Translation reads; "This proclamation only concerns the protection of good citizens and has no relation whatever with any future prosecution of Boxer ruffians."-

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Copy.

" Headquarters 1st B China Rel'f Expedition"
Peking, China, Sept.30,1900.

Rev. E.G.Tewksbury, Tungchou,

Dear Sir:-

The Brigade Commander directs me to inform you that he cannot authorize the signing of his name to such form of letter as you sent to Mr.Conger, for the reason that he has no authority over the soldiers of other nations, and can only issue orders to those of his command. He has furnished Lieut. Gurney with a form of proclamation which meets with his approval, and has authorized Lt.Gurney to append hisown name, Gurney's, to same at such times as you wish to issue it.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) O.S.Rhodes,

1st 6th Cavalry.

Adjutant General.

Report misuse of this card

to

E.G.Tewksbury.

Stamp.

U.S. Amer.

copy.

" Headquarters 1st B China Rel'f
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Yours respectfully,

(Signed) O.S.Rhodes,

1st 6th Cavalry.

Adjutant General.

Protection cards designed by myself, of which many hundreds have been given to our adherents. (Some help against foreign soldiers).

Please do not tough.

Oh prie de He pas toucher. (French)

Bittenicht zu be lästigen (German)

Прдоя Тг не тротАТб. (Russian)

Si prega NoN toccaTe (Italian)

---(Japanese)

---- Indian)

Report misuse of this card

to

E.G.Tewksbury.

Stamp.

U.S. Amer.

Flag.

NonChristin.

Tewksbury 18.

Peking, 5/6/01

Dear Dr.Smith:-

I would herewith send you a memo. of events in my department since 2/23/01, the date of my last note to you. As stated in that note, our early duty was to arrange for the burial services of as many of our country Christian martyrs as possible. 'Suitable burial and appropriate memorial services and cemetery for adherents slain by the Boxers' was one of the conditions of our settlement in our various villages. On acc't of the disturbed state of the country, it seemed wise to secure a military escort, herewith append correspondence in the matter:--

COPY. Peking 3/10/01

" To His excellency,

The U.S.Minister,

Dear Sir:-

It is our thought the coming week to visit the various country mission stations about Tungchou and hold funeral and memorial services for some 100 or more murdered Chinese Christians.The party will consist of the relatives and friends of the deceased,perhaps 40 Chinese men and women and little children with 3 foreign ladies and 2 foreign gentlemen. I enclose memo. of our itinerary. You will notice that we shall be compelled to spend several nights out.I write to you in behalf of our mission to ask you if you can influence the military authorities to allow us a few cavalry(or infantry) as escort. In conversation some time ago with Gen'l Chaffee he expressed himself on the subject, that no escort was needed.I did not then further press the subject. I am now writing your excellency because I. we have

foreign and Chinese Christian women in our party; II. because also I have reason to know that the country regions are anything but peaceful, robbery, etc. etc. being not uncommon; III. the Boxers have almost all returned to their villages and look with anything but happiness upon the remnant of Christians they have left alive; IV. thro' the Tungchou Chou official we are at this very time seeking punishment for these same ruffians; V. because it would seem to us eminently fitting and wholly consistent with the purpose of the U.S. Gov't in sending its troops to China to thus help the Amer. C'g'l Mission in rendering its last tribute to the native Christian martyrs who perished last summer. Feeling sure that you sympathize with us in our purpose and begging you to bring the matter at an early date before the military authorities,

I am, yours truly,
(Signed) E.G.Tewksbury"
(followed by Itinerary).

The answer of General Chaffee is characteristic, but as he granted the escort we make no complaint. Herewith copy of his answer:-

COPY.

"Headquarters China Relief Expedition-
Peking, China, March 12th,1901

Mr.H.G.Squiers,
U.S.Charge d'affairs,
U.S.Legation, Peking.

Sir:-

Referring to your letter of the 11th inst. with enclosures, it is my opinion that Mr.Tewksbury and his party may visit the places named by him safely, without a military escort and be unmolested

and that if he is himself not of that same opinion he should forego his visit, as no good can come to his cause from action obtained only through fear caused by the presence of foreign soldiers(Inasmuch as "my cause" was but the suitable burial of certain Chinese and the escort was asked for protection of our burial party only, his strictures are at least curious! (E.G.T.)) Nevertheless a detachment of cavalry will be ready to proceed in accordance with the itinerary submitted in his letter.

Please cause copy of this letter for Mr.Tewksbury to be delivered to that gentleman.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Adna R.Chaffee,

Maj.Gen'l U.S.Army-Commanding."

Our escort consisted of 10 men, cavalry, with two army wagons loaded with tents, rations, etc. for the soldiers and horses. We started out with some 30 or more carts loaded with the friends and mourners.The Misses Miner and Chapin in carts with Mr.Wilder and myself on horseback were the foreign missionary element.At each place where burials were to be arranged the village elders came out to meet us, provided a feast for all, a place to rest or remain over night, and paid all expenses.The coffins were usually arranged along under matsheds, in one place, 30 or more in one shed! , with appropriate mottoes, etc.hanging about the walls. After our Christian memorial service, in appropriate Chinese fashion, the coffins were carried in procession to the graveyard and after prayer and song were lowered to their last resting place.

During the whole trip everything was done in order and with suitable respect, many hundreds of outsiders flocking about us and listening respectfully to the memorial words and services. Our total list of martyrs, up to the present time actually known, is as follows:-

Tungchou church(city and country)members or probationers--men 45, women 48, baptized children 40, total 133. Besides this some 100 or more adherents ,not actual members, have been slain. On this memorial trip, we buried all that remained of some 75 adherents or members. In the fall, we expect to arrange for the memorial services in the city of T'cho, for some 70 who were murdered there. In document No.1 sent to Treas. Chou Fu of the province and to the T'chou official(v. below) we have asked from the officials and elders of the city as per translation herewith:-

"--- For 70 or more adherents killed at Tungchou city:-

I. Burial and funeral expenses, etc etc. II. Adornment , etc. of suitable cemetery. III. Erection within the city of memorial tablet and portico "t'ingtsu" to memory of 200 and more adherents slain" (in our Tungchou district.

The statistics of our widows and orphans may be of sad interest to you:- Widows, made so by Boxer troubles 16, orphans 9 girls and 7 boys, without mothers 7, without fathers 15, these last children 17 years old or under. About 50 in need of help or pension,-

In my last, I endeavored to place very fully before you the reasons for our delay in attempting to secure any adequate punishment from the officials for our local Boxer murders.Therein I also stated the sad duty which we all felt devolved upon us of prosecuting this matter to an suitable conclusion. I am sorry to have to report to you that we have made

ut little progress in securing the death penalty on any of the crimi-
als. We had in mind a very definite plan-which was to send in exact
ircumstantiated evidence in regard to the murders in four or five
f our country districts, and ask that in each place two men at least
hould be sentenced to death. The firstcase was presented many weeks
go- at Ninpaot'un, where some 14 had been killed by a band of perhaps
0 and more Boxers. We had the direct witness of one of our Helpers,
r. Liwenyü, who was himself left for dead in his own yard, with his
ife's body on top of his own. He himself saw the whole attack before be-
ng knocked down and reports the names of the murderers. We sent to the
'cho magistrate the names of some 17 men involved- of these he has ar-
ested and examined some dozen or more. After the arrest the village
lders came up to intercede, etc. etc. According to the plan which we had
ecided upon, I informed them, what they already knew, that according
o law one murderer should be executed for each person murdered. On the
ther hand, our church had no sort of desire for so severe a penalty,
ut only desired such punishment as should secure suitable guarantee for
uture peace, etc. etc. Looking to such an adjustment, we should be
appy to receive from the remainder of the Boxers in the town a definite
ritten pledge with suitable security in shape of land deeds(same to be
eposited in treasury or bank.) a pledge that in future Christian ad-
erents should not be persecuted in that place and in case such should
appen said securities should be forfeited to the church. If such adjust-
ent was made, I promise to ask the official to punish to the extent of
he law but one or two of the criminals, the rest to be punished more
ightly and finally discharged on signing above security. I would say that

above lenient method hardly appealed to many of the native members, and in one said case our seeming delay in these matters led the member (a Helper in fact) to successfully carry out a flagrant case of personal revenge for the murder of his family. Thisact of the Helper was a marked one and in that his action was done entirely on his own initiative, not only without consultation with any foreigner, but asfar as we know, without the knowledge of any of his Christian native associates, we felt constrained to discharge him from our employ and also the church voted to deprive him of his Christian fellowship with us at the Lord's table for one year. He has been sent away from Peking and it is expected from mission employ. On the other hand to secure the death penalty- as according to Chinese law- from the provincial governor viz. Li Hung Chang- is not an easy thing, certainly at this stage of the negotiations. The American Presbyterians, represented by Mr. Killie, have recently been seeking capital punishment for 3 murderers in their "San Ho" district, and the difficulty experienced in carrying forward the affair, has led me to hesitate long before definitely committing myself to the pushing forward of our Ninpaot'un case. Li Hung Chang, thro' his secretary, gave his promise that permission should be granted to the district official to sentence the criminals, but on the other hand, Mr. Killie was given by the latter official copies of private orders from Li Hung Chang, which lead one to seriously doubt the sincerity or honesty of the governor. I append extract from these letters. They will bear extensive comment as showing-if need there were to show it- the feeling of Li Hung Chang toward things missionary.

OPY.

"Reply of Li Hung Chang, endorsed on a despatch to him from the District Magistrate of San-ho.

If the provincial graduate, Yu Chih-ch'ien, and others , have been really guilty of killing Christians and burning their houses, then they ought to be deprived of their rank and punished.But if there is no certain evidence and there are no non-Christian persons accusing them, then you should make strong representations to the missionaries and release the accused.How can it be possible, without the least evidence, to permit the missionaries in everything to write orders and detain people in custody "------ (Italics mine)

Some time after handing in our Ninpaot'un case, we followed with the Yungletien Boxer murderers and now in the jail are perhaps twenty guilty men awaiting judgment.We have thought best, as stated above, to wait the result in Mr. Killie's district before making further definite demands on our Tungchou magistrate.It has been my policy in all these various matters with the Chinese, not to undertake anything without a pretty clear certainty ahead that we could push the affair to a satisfactory conclusion. A word would well be added here in regard to method used by some in securing punishment of Boxers by foreign provisional military authorities. The district magistrate offered to execute the three men(above mentioned case) in Mr.K's presence and that of foreign soldiers accompanying him. But Mr.K. refused , for one reason that he was not willing that the Chinese officials should thus shirk their responsibility and before the common people and to Li Hung Chang also report, that the men were executed by force on acc't of presence of foreign troops. As I understand, the mission in seeking some punishment

.yr the recent outrages is only willing to push the sad necessity, ecause they feel that such capital punishment if made by the proper hinese authorities and in a suitably public manner, will not only ap- eal to all as a just penalty for misdeed, but have a strong deterrent ffect in the coming days. These objects I do not believe are conserved y executions in presence of foreigners and without the consent of the egitimate Chinese higher and lower officials, and take on too much he nature in many instances of private cases or of personal revenge.

Much of our time has been occupied in interviews with Chinese of- icials in regard to settlement of Chinese and foreign indemnity claims. summary of these efforts may be of interest here. As fully explained to ou in our last report, on a fixed plan we early began to deal with he village elders as to the Chinese claims. As a result of this effort o to date, we have secured in ready money some G$10484.00 (4/27/01) nd security for and promises of much more. These claims were all made ersonally upon villages outside the city of Tungchou.

Recovery for losses suffered by our adherents within the city is a ore difficult matter and it seemed wise to depute the affair to the ngchou mayor. And this we could lawfully and rightfully do and the ore confidently in that all district officials we understood had been dered to arrange for indemnity payments. About this time we had d several interviews with an official at Peking named Chang Yi, who d a scheme for arranging for collection of all the Chihli indemnities, c. etc. The matter was again officially brought to our notice by the S.Minister.About the 20 Feb. Minister Conger asked representatives of rious American bodies to meet at his office for consultation. He read us there the following document, of which I afterwards secured a copy:-

PY.

Prince Ch'ing and Viceroy Li to Minister Conger, etc.etc.

"On the 15th Feb. we received from H.E. M.Pichon(the French Minister) a despatch as follows:- 'During the disturbances last summer the churches, hospitals, orphanges, schools, and cemeteries of the mission societies in Peking were burned and the value of these buildings together with the property lost by native Christians will make a very large sum.My idea is that these various claims should now be dealt with and the items which ought to be indemnified should be forthwith paid, for this will be to the advantage of both parties.I therefore propose that a high official should be appointed to meet Mr.Jarlan (R.Catholic) and arrange with him a plan for settling these claims and the am'ts to be paid'.

We would state in this connection that during the disturbances in Peking, churches, houses, and property of the missions of several nationalities were burned, and as His Excellency M.Pichon desires that a high official be appointed to confer with the head of the R.C.Mission upon a plan for compensation so that these claims may be promptly settled, we presume Y.E. is of the same mind. But this extraordinary outbreak in China will require indemnity so enormous as to be beyond our power to pay, which fact must be very apparent to Y.E. It will be necessary to reduce the demands and extend the time for payment to enable us to settle. We appoint Chang Yi, an under secretary of the Privy Council, to confer on this business with the heads of the various mission societies and we ask that Y.E. will also appoint an official to consult amicably with him and make speedy settlement for our common benefit------"

Minister Conger said that he had first spoken with Mr.Pichon who denied that his despatch to Li Hung Chang had any mention in it of actual payment, but only asked for consultation as to am'ts, etc.etc. Mr.Conger feared that he as minister would be obliged to resist any attempt by one nation to secure settlement of one class of claims prior to that of any other- fearing complications, etc. etc. But he would not disapprove of any attempt on part of missions or missionaries to secure settlement from Chinese authorities-if arranged apart from the Legation. He sought our opinion as to the questions involved and after some consultation it was decided that Minister Conger would delay his reply to the note of the Viceroy, and I was asked in the meantime to visit Chang Yi and find out if possible the exact purposes and plans of the Chinese authorities. In pursuance of this plan, I sought a further interview with Chang Yi-but he was at Shanghai.After a long delay we heard that the provincial treasurer Chou Fu had been asked to help Chang Yi, and at last after various interviews and some correspondence with Chang, Chou, etc. we secured definite answers to our questions (v.below) and reported the same to the other missionaries. In the meantime Minister Conger had returned to the U.S. but Mr. Rockhill thoroughly approved of Minister Conger's policy, and in an interview on 4/8/01 of which I made memo., he said that it was 'not only the privilege but the duty' of the missionaries to arrange all settlements possible of both Chinese and foreign claims thro' the Chinese authorities, using the United States only as a last resort.This method of procedure, viz. in using lesser means before the greater, Mr.Rockhill considered to be a definite principle of action in all such cases. Below is answer of Treasurer Chou Fu to my questions:---

Translation.

COPY.

Extracts from letter rec'd from Treasurer Chou;

"Question No.1- ' Has Viceroy Li a distinct intention to settle, "separately from the governmental indemnity and previous to that, "the foreign and Chinese missionary claims, etc. etc? '

At the present time many church cases in various counties have been "settled- all of these by the local officialsand elders, not seeking help "from the governmental indemnity. As regards the still unsettled claims "of the various American missions, we are at present ignorant both of "the amount of these claims and of the amount that can be collected from "the local authorities. However, after settling upon the proper amount "of the indemnity, we propose to consult with the officials and elders "in regard to methods of payment. If the amount of the claim is too great "and the condition of the people in the given district is found extremely "bitter, so thatthe total amount cannot really be collected; I will then "ask Prince Ch'ing and Viceroy Li to decide whether by extended pay-"ments or by reference to the governmental indemnity, the total claim "may be met.

Question No.2.-- Refers to the particular districts where it is the "intention of Viceroy Li to arrange settlements-Answer: As to "claims for foreign mission property in the city of Peking, the common "people have no way to meet them. When the exact figures have been settled "upon, we shall ask Prince Ch'ing and Viceroy Li to refer these(to the governmental indemnity) as stated in your letter.

E.G.T.

Question No.3-- as to desire of Chinese authorities to receive "statement of claims , etc. etc.-- Answer:- I have been appointed by "prince Ch'ing and Viceroy Li,in addition to Official Chang, to arrange

concerning church claims and certainly have the intention to settle these claims. Accordingly we beg you to send to us, all American mission claims for property destroyed, that we may have these same examined by the local officials and thus be sure that the exact amounts are understood by both parties."

Acting upon this request, we submitted our various claims to Treasurer Chou Fu, and also sentcopies of same to U.S.Legation for record. Herewith letter (copy) sent U.S. Charge des Affairs which will explain the papers;-

COPY. Peking 4/25/01

"To his excellency-Charge des Affairs U.S.Peking

Dear Sir:-

Please find enclosed copies of three Chinese documents handed in by the Tungchou Cong'l Missionaries on 4/23 /01 to the Provincial Treasurer, Chou Fu. This official we understand from your favor Mis. No.669,4/16/01 to have been appointed by their excellencies Ch'ing and Li "to consult---regarding compensation due in order to a speedy settlement " i.e. for destruction of mission and other property. Document No.1--(T'cho claims) Document No.2-------(Hill Sanitarium claims) Document No.3; is an (as per Eng. claim at Legation) approximate statement to date of expenses involved in the rescue and care of several hundred Chinese adherents, etc. in Peking from June 5/1900 for which we make claim to the Chinese authorities. Appended to same is a statement concerning certain property derived by us from two imperial properties occupied by our people by advice and permission of American, Russian ,and Italian authorities. A translation is hereby appended:-

"As to the expenses involved in the rescue and care of refugee adherents,-according to permission given by the ministers of the U.S. Russia-, and Italy, they took up their residence at "Yu Wang Fu" and used for these expenses from Yu Wang Fu" and "Nai Zu Fu" the money left therein, together with that obtained from the sale of goods found there. The am'ts obtained are stated below----(amounting up to date to about G$7000.00) E.G.T. Our church is glad to render account of funds thus obtained to the officials having this matter in charge, and asks that said sums be deducted from the total Church indemnity. Whether the moneys shall be restored to the original owners or treated as the property of Boxer helpers and be confiscated by the officials, your illustrious excellencies' government must decide".

These three documents are herewith handed to your excellency as a matter of information and record only. It is however understood that in payment to us by the Chinese authorities of any or all of the sums already entered upon the U.S. Government claim acc't, said payments shall be immediately by us acknowledged to the Legation, that proper adjustment may be made.

(Signed) Yours respectfully,

E.G.Tewksbury"

(for the American B'd Mission)

Tungchou Mission--

Documents 1 and 2 were a copy in Chinese of mission and personal claims already sworn to before the American Legation, and there recorded in English. Copies of said claims in English I suppose have already been

forwarded to Washington by the Legation, or will be when the state of the negotiations warrant. Concerning the third document I shall have more to say below--

On presenting above 3 documents to Treasurer Chou, he expressed his wish to promptly do all thathe could towards settlement and ordered various officials to examine into the several claims. He also begged me to hand in as soon as possible all our claims for this province, that the matters may be all in his hands at same time for consideration.

Today 4/27/01, Treasurer Chou andothers were here and we talked for sometime in regard to matters involved. It seems at present that payment for Chinese Christians is tolerably certain and likely this year will be forthcoming. The indemnity for foreign city(Peking) property will probably have to await the regular governmental settlement. But it is still possible that foreign property in outlying districts e.g. Kalgan, Tungchou, Tientsin, Western Hills, Pei Tai Ho, etc. (Dr.Peck has likely informed you of the Paotingfu settlement) may be paid for by the local authority by command of Treasurer Chou. We suggest to him e.g. in regard to Tungchou say three methods: one, to levy on the entire district, including some 4000 villages,- an assessment for the total amount viz. G$ 158280.00 making less than $40.00 per village, an amount easily secured one would suppose. A second plan, is to levy but say one-third of total amount, and accept for the remainder mortgages upon certain Boxer leader's land, which should be confiscated by the authorities. I personally urge this method, as being a large proportion of the burden upon the rich supporters of the Boxer movement. But our payment of two-thirds remainder would thus stretch over several years-altho' interest on the debt or rather mortgage would of course

e due us. A third method was mentioned this morning, of which more later, in regard to borrowing the money on suitable security, the interest being payable by Tungchou officials. We are sorry not to be able to report definite settlements, but the matters are not trivial ones and much care and thought is needed on both sides. On Sunday 4/28/01 Prefect Lin of the Western District, whom we have formerly known favorably at Tungchou, called, stating that Treasurer Chou Fu had appointed him to arrange not only for the Western Hill indemnities, but also for the American Board Peking claims. I am very happy over this, as Lin we believe to be one of the best of the officials and I had specially asked that the Hills matter be placed in his hands. He is to come today (Monday 4/29) at 8 A.M. and go with me to take cognizance of the Teng Shih K'ou ruins, as a matter of official regulation.-

Another matter to which much thought has been given is, the ultimate adjustment of the expenditures and receipts related to the rescue and aid of our 3 to 400 adherents. By reference to my last note you will notice that we occupied our various "fus" by ministerial permission, and sold the goods in our princely residence by written advice of the American minister, for the benefit of the Christian native refugees, etc. etc. To some of the mission this seemed to end the matter and the vote taken at our last mission meeting pointed in the same direction. In addition I might here insert copy of letter from Minister Conger to Mr. Ament, given at Mr. A's request to further substantiate the equity of our position:--

COPY.

Legation of U.S. 3/5/01

Dear Doctor Ament.

In reply to your inquiry of this morning, I cheerfully certify that so far as I have any knowledge of the settlement of claims for indemnities to Chinese Christians made by the various American Missionaries with the local officials in the country surrounding Pekin, no extortionwhatever has been practiced, but payments have been moderate in amount and voluntary on the part of the Chinese officials.

I further say that I believe the sales made of abandoned property immediately after the siege were for the purpose of supplying the crying needs of those Christians who escaped, and to make necessary preparations for the winter, which otherwise promised great destitution and suffering; and I do not believe any portion of the funds so derived were put to any other use.

Yours verytruly

(Signed.) E.H.Conger.-

Dr.W.S.Ament,
Peking, China.

And yet I did not feel wholly at rest in regard to the ultimate justice of accepting Minister Conger's letter of advice as a permanent conclusion of the matter. In a conversation one day with Mr.Squiers, the U.S.Charge d'affairs; he spoke of the fact that the Roman Catholics had handed in a list of receipts to the French legation and had asked that this be deducted from their indemnity claims against the Chinese

government. He suggested the same in our case. In previous conversations with Minister Conger on the same subject, he had advised my keeping careful account of all receipts, looking perhaps toward an ultimate adjustment. Accordingly after consultation with Dr. Sheffield, it seemed wise to hand in, when a proper Chinese official had been appointed, to said official a list of expenditures and receipts for refugee work up to date. This is the meaning of Document No.3 above, being 'an approximate statement to date, etc. etc.' q.v. I append for your perusal a summary of same document.-

Translation.

Document (No.3) handed Treas. Chou 4/23/01.
(First part- For last part see letter to U.S.Legation above in pa)

"During last summer the adherents of our church at Tungchou who escaped the fury of the Boxers, several hundreds in number, were many of them besieged in the British Legation, while others having run away in many directions, in the Autumn by the efforts of men appointed by us, have been found and brought to a place of refuge in Peking. An account of the expenses involved in providing dwellings, food, etc. etc. necessary for the comfort of these refugees, is herewith appended:-

	Taels $
To rescue and aid refugees	1400.00
To property, etc. destroyed at M.E.Compound	1300.-
To expenditure for refugees at Prince Yu's "Fu"	
Food	5250.-
Clothing ,household goods,etc.	2000.-
Coal, wood, etc.	1000.-
To repairing(for residence) three "Fus"	1500.-
To rent(from signing of Protocol to date)	1500.-
(1 Tael= c. .71 U.S.Gold)=G$ 9320.-) To Total--	Tael$13130.-

This acc't is not yet completed, as our Christians have no homes to which to return. When our indemnity claims have been met in full and our Christians are able to return to their native villages and live there in peace, then our acc't may be closed-

(Then follows list of receipts v. letter to U.S.Leg.above)

It is to be hoped that the Peking 'Teng Shih Kou' mission, and other Protestant missions, may follow somewhat the same course. It may be of interest to you that yesterday, 4/28/01, in conversation, Prefect Lin spoke with praise of the equity of the mission in handing in said account of receipts which Treasurer Chou Fu had shown him at his office, and he (Mr.Lin) sadly remarked that such accounts of receipts would hardly be rendered where palaces had been occupied by soldiers, etc! I was glad also to notice that Prefect Lin had been given by Treasurer Chou a copy of the four points in Chinese Christian indemnity claims used by us in settlements in villages outside Tungchou(v.copy sent you in our last) Mr.Lin said they regarded the points as well taken, and that the Treasurer had ordered him to arrange for other settlements along that same line.

A word as to the word "rent"in the acc't above. On the tentative signing by the plenipotentiaries of the protocol, the Jan.1901, it seemed wise and just to seek out the true owners of the houses which we and our people were occupying and regularly rent the same from them. The "Fu" we missionaries are occupying is owned by the Empress Dowager, as noticed I think in my last. At the present time, therefore, it is slightly difficult to make connections with that (de--) famed individual. But the nephew of the Empress , who occupied the "Fu" before the trouble, was found, and a document was drawn up, Prince Su acting as

o-between(!), leasing the place to us for 2 years, at the rate of about G$75 a month. The other houses occupied by us are also now being arranged for, all payments being dated back to signing of preliminary protocol, as above. All household goods found in any of houses at present occupied by us, are of course subject to the owner's pleasure. Above arrangements are made, you will notice, notwithstanding the Italians gave us right to occupy for one year i. e. to Oct. 1901. We ask for this rent in our indemnity claims until such date as said claims are met)

About the 25th March, I began the disbursement of indemnity money to our Chinese adherents. Their claims had previously been carefully systematized, and examined by a committee consisting of Dr. Sheffield, myself, and Helpers Kung and Kao Wen-lin. Each family or individual handed in two lists,-one, carefully itemized, and the other, a summary under various heads. Later, I devised a regular blank form, which was used for our Tungchou city adherents, as also for Shalgan claims. Herewith appended:--

Taels - Grand Total

Taels-Total Household property.

Taels- Total land and house property.

Books

Food

Clothing

Furniture

Household goods.

Money, jewelry, etc.

Animals.

Crops injured, etc.

Houses destroyed

Widows or orphans left.

Number killed

Number people in family

Name,

Personal articles, houses and land.

Residence.

I hereby swear that all articles destroyed hereby written and their prices as given are according to my conscience.

ngregational Church adherent.

List of destroyed property.

It seemed wise to us to put all sums collected from the villages into a common fund and from that pay to all the adherents proportionately. This Spring we think wise to pay out but 1/4 of the 'Personal Property' claims, except in special cases where exceptions seem to be best. The remainder of the money we hold until needs are more pressing or it becomes safe for a return to their old homes and rebuild or permanently settle elsewhere. At present we have living close about us of our servants, teachers, scholars, and adherents, 395 persons-almost all from the Tungchou region(4/29/01 census-150 men-104 women-141 children= total 395) At present the situation does not seem to warrant us in advising the Christians to return to the regions in and about Tungchou. A strong reason for centralization at present is that superintendence of a scattered field, and care and adequate protection of the lives and moral condition of our adherents if exposed to the unrest and temptations of the scattered country districts, all would be very difficult to accomplish well with our depleted missionary force-and May I add with some of us rather over-strained with the cares and responsibilities of the times. It may atleast be hoped that by the Spring of 1902, we may be prepared to return to our old loved Tungchou homes(?) and be able to shepherd our flock upon their native fields. One or two things looking towards a possible return to Tungchou by the foreigners as well as natives, have lately been brought to our notice e.g. the survey of a R.R.line by the British Military Authorities from Peking to the Tungchou river-bank, and the purpose of the military to permanently hold the river, as one of the lines of communication between the Capital and the coast. This will secure to us at Tungchou easy communication with Peking, and also compara-

I give safety from presence of foreign soldier guard on the Tungchou river-bank. I have been told by someone closely connected with the British R.R. matters, that probably the line if built would at first be for military purposes, but likely later be made a part of the general northern system, lines extending from Tungchou North W. to Kalgan and to the mines and Shanhaikuan. The preliminary survey carried the line directly thro' the ruins of our Williams Hall of the college, which fact caused Dr. A. Smith to suggest that in future it would be thus much easier to go thro' our college then formerly! We are in correspondence with the British however and hope to induce them to move a few hundred feet at least to the South, thus saving them a lot of money, but spoiling Dr. S's joke! On my own responsibility and with funds under my care, I have walled in the plot of land opposite our N.C.C. premises, dug a new well, built a few Chinese "chien" of houses, and planted anew in strawberries, celery, etc. our "Industrial Farm"- on the college plot , we have also set out once again a lot of trees, to replace those ruthlessly dug up by the Boxers.

The papers, as well as letters from the Rooms, have had much to say of missionary looting, revengeful spirit, and unwisdom in seeking indemnity, etc. etc. You have also suggested that you sometimes have feared a slight basis to some of these horrible rumors of missionary indiscretion. It may be hoped that at this mission meeting some action of confidence in its agents may be taken, as also perhaps some statement may be made as to what it does and does not heartily approve in various lines. We who have borne the brunt of the burden and of the criticism feel assured that, not only have our efforts been appreciated by Chinese and foreigners alike, but that, when we have made mistakes, we have

always felt sure that our fellow missionaries have never for a moment doubted our sincere desire in it all to do everything for the highest honor of our Master and His church in this land. Knowing perhaps as much as any one now on the field the difficulties and problems of these times among the villages, I shall take the liberty of presenting a few resolutions to the Mission, hoping that we may be able to act in unity in future along these lines.

Moved:- That for the sake of more carefully defining the general policy of the Mission along certain entirely new lines of work, viz. the collection and care of indemnity moneys, the following nine resolutions are offered:-

Resolved:-That it is unwise to allow (our) Chinese adherents of their own motion to formulate and present their own claims before village elders and officials. These should in every case be carefully revised by a committee of Chinese and Missionaries, and then presented by the missionary in behelf of the adherent.

Resolved:-That, even if inability from lack of adequate foreign help seems to demand it, the state of country and church is such that no claims should be either formulated, presented, or collected by Chinese helpers without the direct and personal supervision of the foreign pastor.

Resolved:- That the church cannot accept any money from Boxers as intended to relieve them from prosecution for their criminal acts.

Resolved:-That, even tho allowed to do so by the Chinese authorities, no claim shall be admitted or collected for lives of adherents killed, but only adequate pension money be asked for support of widows and orphans, etc.

Resolved: That in the present condition of affairs it does not seem wise to press the claims, formerly however approved by conference

missionaries, of one-third additional indemnity for benefit of the church, as primitive indemnity.

Resolved. That on account of difficulty of securing adequate title, and danger of unnecessarily increasing enmity of heathen religions, we advise against permanently accepting temples or temple property as indemnity for losses.

Resolved: That a full record of receipts and disbursements on indemnity acc't be made, by individual missionaries having said matters in charge, to the mission Treasurer and a copy of same deposited at the U.S. Legation.

Resolved: That an accurate record of all funds held in trust by individuals for the Chinese church be deposited with the Mission Treasurer.

Resolved: That it is wise that an accurate, or at least an approximate, statement be made to the Chinese authorities of the receipts, from Chinese sources, and expenditures, for relief and rescue work, since the siege ~~in~~ of Peking, or the Boxer outbreak; and that a copy of the same be deposited at the U.S. Legation.

5/6/01. The above was submitted to M. Meeting and passed (v. minutes of same) as also reaffirmation of vote at last meeting in regard to Mr. Ament and myself. I trust you will not mistake the above resolutions as a mere criticism offered by me upon others actions. It is no use denying that some have acted unwisely in certain ways, but it is just as necessary to affirm that all have sought to do the best and wisest they could, and deserve our and your sincerest prayers and support in these trying times. The mission seemed to feel it was best to let each member know the general feeling of the mission in re-

rd to these matters, and they leave the treatment of each individual se to the thoughtful consideration of the missionary in charge. We all nt to thank you, Dr. Smith, again, for your defense of the ssionaries, and of us in particular. We are trying to do the best we n. May the Lord use it all for His glory by acceptance or overruling.

We are hoping every day to be able to fix our date for going to pan, but so many things press us on every side. The indemnity matter, s above said, is perhaps on the point of being decided, and we must it awhile longer.

Forgive again the length of this note, but we feel that you should ve some of the facts in your possession! I take the liberty again sending to my Father, and asking him to copy and forward to you. I hould certainly have a typewriter, or better an amanuensis! But my ther is very kind and has the copies made for me at his office. e M.M. reports will likely follow in a few days.

Yours respectfully,

E.G. Tewksbury.

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ports will likely follow in a few days.

Yours respectfully,

R.G. Tewksbury.

R.G. Tewksbury
Taking usage
Racial funeral
to
Feb 19, 1904

Chefu - Japan - VI/8/01

Dear Dr. Smith,

I am enclosing herewith copy of an important letter sent you some days since :-

Copy

"Dear Sir:

"By reference to page 16 of the M.M. Minutes IV/30/01, you will
"notice a vote viz: 'Voted: that at the discretion of the Bd Com. they be authorized
"to purchase material for the building of several houses. The funds for said
"purchase to be obtained from indemnity moneys, or be advanced by Treas.
"of mission against said account.' Acting upon these instructions the
"Bd Com., Dr. Peck, Dr. Sheffield, & I met following the meeting & decided to
"prepare orders for building material for eight houses approx. - i.e. a
"college building similar to Williams Hall & two foreign houses for M.C.C.,
"& for Peking one chapel & one foreign house. The orders at present
"to consist of 1) roofing, 2) lumber, 3) doors & windows, & 4) hardware. Dr.
"Peck & I, before leaving Peking, prepared rough draft of above 4
"items & in a short time I shall forward the orders to parties viz.-
"1) roofing, already sent to Mr. F. S. Gamewell, N.Y. care M.E. Rooms, 2)
"lumber, have arranged that Dr. Sheffield may purchase from repre-
"sentative of Amer. Trading Co. in Tientsin 150 000 ft. Oregon lumber, 3) doors, &c.
"will send in few days to Mr. Frear, 4) hardware - ditto to Mr.
"Swett. The am't of money asked for is, approx. only, for
"1) $2000 2) 4000 3) 2000 4) 1000, in all probably not over $10 000.00.
"& I would therefore respectfully request you to arrange for
"Mr. Wiggin to pay approx. as follows; if action of Mission is ap-
"proved by the Prud. Comm. viz:—

" 1) Pay on demand to Rev. F. S. Gamewell of M. E. Rooms, N.Y.,
" the am't of bill for roofing iron ordered thru' & with him. Apx $2000.00

" 2) Authorize Mrs. Wilder to advance the same vs. indemnity acct, viz. about
" $4000.00 for lumber.

" 3) Authorize Mr. Frear to purchase for N.C. Mission d. & windows as per mi order - app. $300

" 4) " " Swett " " " " hardware, etc " " " " - " " $1000

" In case Prudential Comm. do not approve, kindly inform
" all 4 parties above not to purchase, & that within a short time, than

" We do not fear a reversal of our mission action as to this purchase
" by the P.C. because, first, we know the Comm. are anxious for the earliest possible
" restablishment of our work, 2) purchase of build. material is not building & is a not
" poor investment in case we do not build from political or other reasons 3) we have
" the sums named below to a greater or less extent available a) N.C.C. moneys,
" $10000.00 of the $25m bequest, b) $25000.00 due within a year & a half from Apr/01
" according to promise of Jpn authorities - this on Jpn buildings alone (includ.
" hosp. & equip.) c) promise from Chinese provincial authorities of T 10000 tael interest
" on Tungcho foreign indemnity viz. $4000 this year & same next year - this
" to enable us to borrow in case of need, for rebuilding. d) you will
" also notice that a certain percent, probably 4%, is to be allowed on all
" indemnities by the Gov't. Thus it would seem wise policy for the Board
" to borrow moneys for the quick restablishment of the necessary parts
" of its work....."

I send this in case other goes astray.

Yours respectfully, E. G. Tewksbury.

Address:-
Yokohama.

Hoffman June 8-1901

Rec'd July 5

Karuizawa, Japan, VIII/23/01

Dear Dr. Smith:

Your letter dated June 18 was returned to me from Peking but a short time since. You inquiries as to my reasons for not earlier reinstating in their homes our refugee Christians I would hasten to answer, but can only give the reasons that held at time of my leaving Peking in the Spring. These same may however be valuable as ancient history - altho I think it likely Dr. Sheffield might regard many of them as still holding good.

Ew first referring to your letter point by point. You speak of its being "a very happy circumstance that Dr. Ament should replace the refugees .... with the approval of the people residing in those villages" - we should regard the above "approval of the people" to mean little more than a desire to escape further punishment for their misdeeds, by calling the episode (!) ended in Chinese fashion, &c, &c, Ew to secure protection from Ew influence with the party now perhaps in power viz. the church Ew foreigners. You add moreover that "in this way the native church is reestablished ..... Ew conditions are provided for an immediate revival of the usual work in the old places under hopeful conditions" I personally do not see the wisdom of at this time pressing spiritual claims upon the outside masses. Religion cannot now be dissociated with foreigners Ew protection, escape from just punishment, &c, &c. I was informed that a whole village wished to join our church - to build in

the village a chapel - & arrange for support of a pastor - But there were no Christians in the place - evidently desire to secure a "protection proclamation"! Some missionaries have written of large audiences, much interest, accessions to church, &c — but we must feel that the times are such that the spiritual church should be slow to use willingly or unwittingly the temporal power now in its hands. To day is the time to pray & work preëminently for a reconsecration & cleansing of the remnant of our old church, that when the time is ripe our young men may be fitted with true Power to go forth to the harvest which we feel sure God is preparing now in China -

You ask "is there not a danger that they may be alienated in feeling from the villages &c" Here is a real danger - but one with which I cannot but sympathize to some extent. Would one of us wish to return & live in a village where our family had been foully murdered & the murderers still living there unpunished & in high repute? When the Boxer matters are finally settled & due punishment meted out & suitable pledges for the future secured, then perhaps the widow & orphan can return to their desolated fields. & again you ask, "is there not some danger that the people in these villages will be less & less disposed to welcome back their former fellow-citizens". The disposal to welcome back, in my opinion would depend almost wholly as to ~~whether~~ what extent religious toleration is allowed under the new conditions of the future.

You ask "If there is a danger ~~attending~~ attaching to such a step in your field greater than Mr. Ament encountered in the Peking field" - I should say the conditions in our fields were not dissimilar, altho perhaps about Tungchow the persecutions may have been more bitter, &c, &c - Our reasons for keeping refugees in Peking however are stated below - Mr. Ament & I did not adopt the same methods in several instances.

One other point, you speak of the advantage of having the people "in their own homes" & "earning their own livelihood" - In Peking they perhaps have better chances for earning money & retaining it than in their own homes - We are & have been quite careful to avoid pauperizing our people & early helped them to secure lucrative positions, &c, &c, or at least places where they could secure a competence.

To sum up - 1) We early established our little refugee community in Peking. It has had for months its preaching & other schools (~~& 6~~), its regular meetings on week days & the Sabbath, the efficient supervision of the leaders in Bible reading, care of orphans & affairs, &c, &c, &c.

2) It has seemed unwise - nor has the money been in hand - to allow destroyed houses to be rebuilt until governmental matters were in a settled condition, & suitable protection could be secured for future.

3) To return to native village & live with relatives or rent homes has all along been possible ~~but~~, -

① we could give no adequate spiritual or material care to a scattered flock on account ② of lack of missionaries to do the work & ③ the danger to life in travelling to outstations without military escort (witness murder of Mr. Stonehouse) & ② we feared the effect upon the Christians, when away from our supervision, & subject to the great temptations toward revenge & extortion on every side. I think I need not say more on this point as it must be obvious to you, knowing the weak moral fibre of many in our churches.

But I will not weary you farther - I trust you have written Dr. Sheffield as to matters at Ku. & his judgment has agreed with mine so far, & but you can be very sure that we are as anxious as you to see our Tsho work re-established, pure & invigorated, at the earliest possible time. May God hasten & help -

Thanking you for your kind words & wishes.

I remain, Yours sincerely,

E. G. Kuhlberg

P.S. We expect to return to China about first of October & so glad to say my Father is going back with us. We are all very well & hope to be able to do a good winter's work.

Kariqqura Aug. 9.
Rec'd Sept. 23, 1901

Rev. E. G. Tewksbury

Fujiya Hotel.

Hot Mineral Springs,
Miyanoshita,
Japan.

IX/16 21, 1901

Rec'd Oct. 9

Dear Dr. Smith:

I would add a word further as to orders for hardware, lumber, & galvanized iron, as mentioned by the building committee in minutes & already sent out awaiting the pleasure of the Prudential Committee —

You will kindly notice that 1) the orders have no special reference to any definite buildings, but can be used for any plant admitted by mission & approved by Board — Therefore we hardly see why it is of vital importance to the Rooms that exact plans & estimates be sent in before this order is authorized.

2) If not allowed this fall, danger of delay in starting on building in early spring, that all may be well covered in before July rains.

3) our latest papers contain text of Protocol new tariff regulations — It

Karuizawa Aug. 23, 1901

there appears that only merchandise dispatched before the 7th November 1901 will be admitted according to the present basis i.e. free – I suppose that all our goods in future will be subject to 5 p.c. duty except cereals, flour, &c – If machines are not on free list as before this means the fraud will save 5 p.c. of 10000.00 [amt of orders approx.] = $500.00 by shipping before Nov. 7th –

4) By reference to my letter de order you will notice suggesting as to securing money for this order – By Bolced you will see that interest at 4 p.c. from July 1/1901 is chargeable on indemnity. Why should not the Board borrow this, at 3 p.c. (!) [they pay N.C. College but 3 p.c. for $10000.00 of its equipment money now in their hands] or 4 or 5 even – ? If they will not advance come from regular funds.

5) It is hardly necessary I know for me to

Fujiya Hotel.

HOT MINERAL SPRINGS,
MIYANOSHITA,
JAPAN.

3

1

try to Emphasize the importance of an early reëstablishment of our Educational plant. WE must trust that the Prudential Committee are as anxious as the Mission & as willing to adopt a policy of faith & hope.

We are hoping to reach Peking during the first week of October.

With kind regards,
Affectionately,

Z. G. Tewksbury.

7/2/02
W. Peck as chairman of Bldg. Comm. is keeping a sharp eye on the expenditure & asks to be allowed to P. Comp. of Mr. Peck

V/11 Remainder of our Tunghsien will not be further held back. Any more delay will mean more outlay to Tungchow

Dear Dr. Smith -

It is now almost two years since our home at Tungchow was destroyed by the Boxers. During that time we have tried to do what we could to save money to the Board & find shelter, support, & future provision for those that were saved of our Tungchow adherents. As to our failure or success in the above we need not here consider. Our own family needs were also not small, but we found ways to meet them &, with the exception of the travelling expenses of our trip to Japan, have not accepted any advance from the Board for refit or anything of the kind. In the Spring of 1901 we wrote asking for a small order for books &c to be filled & wished it might be advanced to me by loan or otherwise. A letter of Mr. Wiggin to my father under date of June 29/1901 stated that he was "much perplexed & embarrassed", but the order was filled after deducting certain articles which seemed to the Rooms to be unnecessary for a missionary in my status to have, e.g. a game board, several musical instruments, a baby organ, &c, &c. Before receiving an answer to the above order I sent another small order from Shai under same request. Both these bills however have been charged to my acct & I have been glad to accept the debits & have

taken especial pains, by borrowing money, to see that my acct on the Treasurer's books should not show a debit balance - g.v.

It is needless to explain, I think, what needs a missionary who has lost his household goods may have. In Peking we had the use of much borrowed Chinese furniture - we are living now in a Chinese temple, while helping along the work on the School building & my one house - Mr. Galt has charge of 3 other houses.

With the above preamble, may I ask you to present to the Prudential Committee, please, our request for a refit allowance to be charged against my personal indemnity acct - with or without interest as seems to them best - The amt of such allowance to be based on an average of what has been granted to other missionary families who also lost their property at the same time as ourselves. [Dr. Ingram tells me $1000.00 was granted to ~~them~~ this family.]

We wish to use this allowance in the purchase of furniture, matings, curtains, & general fittings, &c for the house we hope will be ready for occupancy in August or Sept. next. In pursuance of this desire we are now sending an order for grates, bedsprings, beds, curtains, wall paper, wash room fittings, &c, to Mr. Frear - to the West so that we may get the goods early - & beg that you will send $300.00 of above grant to Mr. Frear to meet above order - & the balance to Mrs. Walden for my

use here.

May I hope that this request may have an early hearing & that an answer may be sent me as soon as possible.

I wish that I could take the time now to write all about our new place here - of our new building plans, Mr. Gordon the architect's help to us, our Chinese reservation purchased with the widows & orphans' pension funds, called "Fu Hsing Chuang" [or Village of the renewed], of the full settlement of our Chinese indemnity funds, &c, &c. But all this we shall hope to send ~~us~~ you in regular report form, as for my two former long reports, in due time. You have perhaps noticed that it is my practice to write very little & very seldom in relation to various matters in discussion - the reasons for this I need not state - but I hope it may seem wise to you to bring about an interview in some way between certain members of the Sub-committee on China & my Father - I ~~am sure~~ hope & pray it would work towards a better understanding between these gentlemen & some of the North China mission. My Father was in Peking from about the first of November 1901 - He sailed Mar. 15 via Europe for home.

We were very sorry to hear of the calling Home of your mother - we trust you & your family are well -

Yours truly,

E. F. Tewksbury

Dungeno, April 1, 1902

Rec'd May 24.

Send word to Mr. Hearn

P.S. You see if this ½ mil. had all been cut us we would have almost enough for Tungchow - III/19/03 4.20 P.M.

we are also anxiously awaiting word as to whether will 6000 indemnity as many of us want a summer home quickly for health's sake - Also no word as to private indemnities included in the A.B.C.F.M. total - Expense last -

Dear Mr. Smith: -

Mail goes in a few minutes -

Will in haste to ask a question - The rots from Sub-committee on China has just come to hand today allowing $272.00 of indemnity to Tungchow - for which we are very thankful - But in that rots it seems to have been the understanding that with this sum practically all that was due Tungchow on first half of indemnity had been paid - I enclose memo of all moneys so far reported here - Can you kindly if possible by return mail explain to us where the rest has been appropriated or what is purpose of committee concerning the same? Fear that the. the Tank fund & Packing for loan same misunderstanding has occurred - We are expecting auspicious to go on with College Central Hall &c

64840 Mapuo Purchase 29220. Mills. 72 Fu 15000 = 272200. rots 49660.72

Cu

Tu

City chapel at least right away. I probably shall call you soon for permission –

Yours in haste,

E. G. Tewksbury

Reported to China

Ca.

Tungchow Indemnity	$		$
approx.	54000 00		
Tank Fund [4 houses] (Tungchow)	10840 72	Tank	10840 72
	64840 72	Material Purchased in U.S.	2920.–
	49660 72	Gifts $15000 = approx.	8700.–
Bal. of Tungchow Ind. first half note yet reported out to China –	$ 15180 00	Today as per enclosure note	27200.–
			49660.72

E. E. O. E.

Received March 19, 1903
Rec'd Sept. 27.

Hungarian Mercantile Institution

Office of Trade Commissioner

Budapest, 10 Aug. 1902

Budget [Estimate] 10 Aug. 1902 Total 10 Aug. 1902

Salaries of Employees	15-180 —
Rent, fuel, light and other expenses	6-700 —
Total	21-880 —
Balance Transferred to U.S.	2920.—
Paid for Office	6700.—
Balance on hand Aug. 10 1902	27200.—
	49660.—

Respectfully,

E. H. Mellen

Minister & Chargé

W. C. College III/20/03

Dear Mr. Smith –

Sufficient unto the day may be the evil thereof, may I add that we have sent a telegram as of course you know long before this – Mr. Sheffield will undoubtedly write you full explanation of that & our status in regard. It is only for me to add a further word to yesterday's request for you kindly to inform us fully

1) What are the Prudential Committee think best to make of the $15,000 + balance due Tungchow ½ indemnity – (viz. $54,000.00)

2) What action is taken in regard to the W. Hills Sanitarium money, one loss of which the Board must now have in hand –

3) When we may expect the credits from A.B.C.F.M. indemnity to private & trust funds included in the indemnity award – receipt of this letter, how we would be relieved!

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ever for the $10840 + of the Tank $20000 +
in your lands sent to us for building of
houses last year, has in same way been
uncommonly in your minds included in
the supposed one-half ($54000) which the Sub-
committee vote apparently takes in for
granted should now come to Tungchow - Please
make it very clear to them that Tungchow
has in all to date at hand

1)	"Tank" Endowment	$10 000.00
2)	"Tank" for building	10 840.72
3)	½ Indemnity award (approx.)	54 000.00

Of the first - we of course only receive the inter-
est - alas that the investment has failed!
The second you have sent us - of the third
to date we have been informed of but $38820.00
leaving as a balance of $15180.00 in
your hands. Now, if you cannot supply
cash that right out to us on receipt
of this letter, how unmeetly shrunk!
we simply hope you can send us

Let us see. It costs $10,000 + $ for Hall, $5000 + to open Lower Street & we go for building & house Lockport. Let us look over the accounts & see how much we have left (Pause) which the Committee will probably decide in the morning. Meanwhile we cross & Lockport. Then we'll go down & then that Lockport has in all State of Illinois —

1) Hall & furniture $10,000.00
2) "Hall for building 10,840.72
3) Internal Improvement (Pause) 57,000.00

Well Gentl — we propose my resolution Let's write — when that Mr. Internal Improvement Committee decide we have been said no — Let's those State we have the supposed of that $37,840.72 following the about a tot. of $167,000 in our Lower. Now, if you cannot only settle that by the next we go Treasurer & Internal Improvement, then we commence to relieve!

Would it also not be possible also for the Sub committee to formulate some motion in regard to disposition of the last half ($4000.00) when received. This would help us so much in our plan. I know what I am speaking of when I say that several thousands of that might have been saved on building already built, if we could only have had in mind a definite hope in regard to moneys, or a prompt appropriation of them when they were in hand. You who can step out on street & examine e.g. a heating plant, do perhaps not realize the light of time it takes us here to get bids on such a plant, &c, &c, & saving of expenditure in this direction last year of our $700, would have been made probably if time for getting bids had been allowed us. Now please do not understand this as to take place of a letter to you in regard to my work, &c, &c – but merely a request for much needed information, which we sincerely hope you can send us

[illegible]

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as soon as possible a Correspondence is an unsatisfactory thing at best, but will have to do until wireless telephony comes in.

With kind regards,

Yours respectfully

C. J. Fenkhuysen

College, Apr. 17 '03.

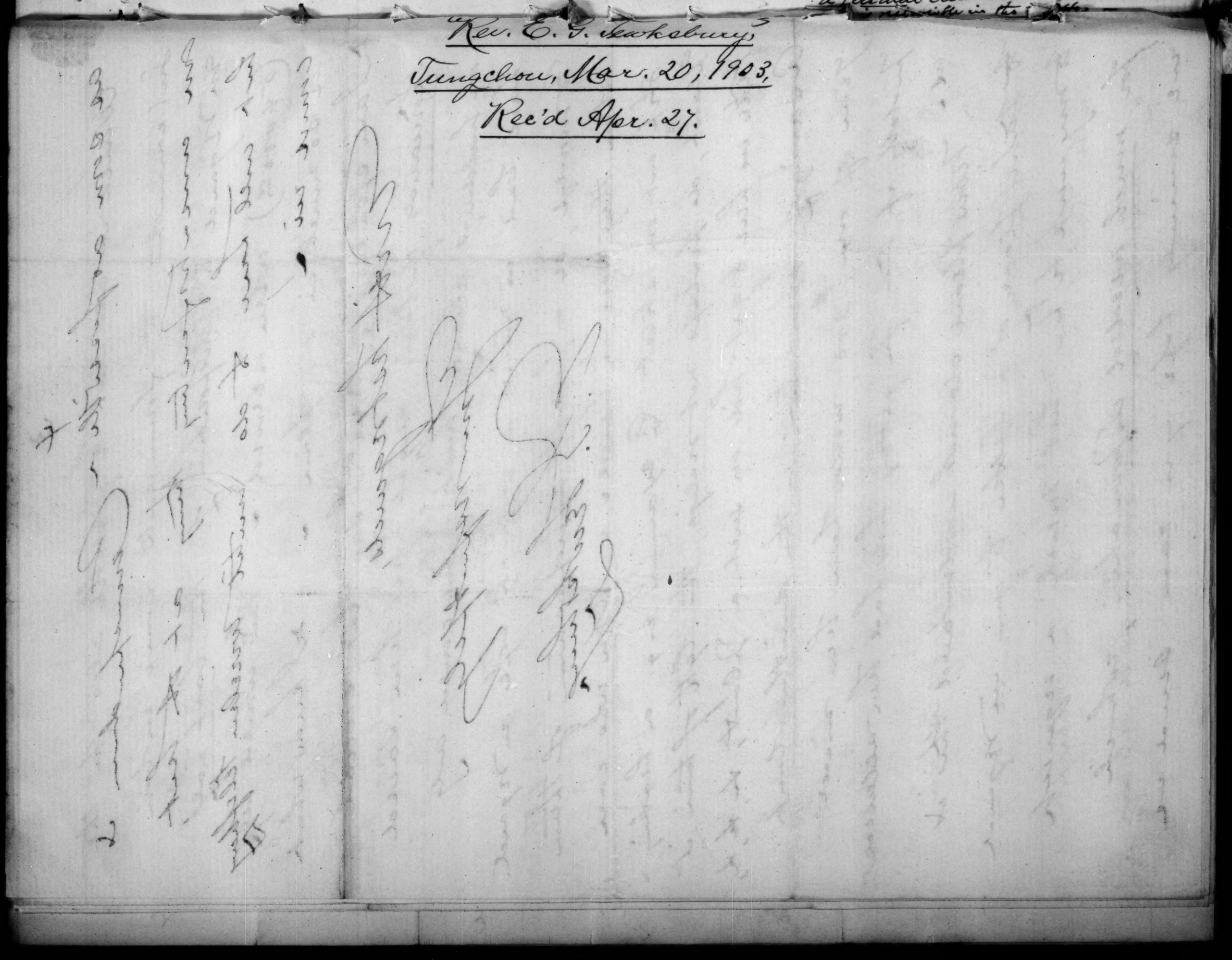
Dear Smith, is it not fair for us to hope that we will consider important enough to calle which we definitely ask for a return telegraphed for some one is not due us to reply within a month? If no reason why a reply could not be of no reason, that fact would be enough to be called a No of course. If calle could then you might have called us to [Perhaps it was that one-

Recd. Apr. 23 '03

Rev. E. T. Tewksbury,

Tungchow, Mar. 20, 1903,

Rec'd Apr. 27.



North China College, 17/03.

Dear Dr. Smith:— Forgive me for numbering the parts in my letter below — it is only for your convenience in answering, &c.

1) Mar. 3/03 we sent a telegram to the Board as below — "Formerly Boston Please telegraph us full authority to do our best build City Chapel Central Hall College building Station responsible loan. Sheffield" — Our request was that an answer of some kind should be telegraphed us. We could not understand why some reply was not granted — either refusal or approval — we waited until

2) April 9/03 when with Dr. Sheffield's approval I sent (& charged to my own private acct) a second cable to you, viz.— "Have you received my telegram of Mar. 20. We are anxiously awaiting an answer." It is now April 17th & no sort of answer is at hand.

3) Now, Dr. Smith, is it not fair for us to hope that a matter which we all consider important enough to cable about & which we definitely ask for a return telegraphic answer — is it not due us for some one to reply within a month? We can think of no reason why a reply could not have been sent. If no vote, that fact would be enough to cable — Yes or no of course might be cabled — If cable could not be full enough — then you might have called us to avail letter or telegram — [Perhaps it was that some-

Please do not understand this as a personal criticism — I do not know anything in its favor.

Mrs. Elmira College, 17/03.

Dear Mr. Smith: - I regret very much having the pleasure of seeing Miss - it is only for your convenience in consuming, &c.

Mon. 3/13 We shall call upon Mr. Mr. Moore on Friday - "Sensational Strife" Miss Telephone and find out exactly what we may find Miss Cit. Clarke Elmira Female College Training Institution representative here. Difficulties: We request we have not on account of some Miss Clarke of Telephone - We could not communicate only some really we not operator - either refused or affirmed. We waited

Friday 9/03 Miss Clarke with representative affirmed & said (Miss Clarke then was lunch out) a second call 4 pm. - "Have you received my telegram of Mon. 2a. We are desperately anxious for answer:" We were Miss Clark 17th Gr. no word of answer 4 at hour.

3) Mrs. Mr. difficult & it not fair for us & life that a matter which we are concerned without consult & call about Gr which we definitely only a return telegram answer - is it not due us & reply instead a request? We now think of no reason not why a reply could not have been sent. If no reply, that fact would be sufficient cause - Mr. Gr of course must be satisfied. We could come not to see Mr. Mr. Gr. Miss Mr. Gr. Miss Mr. Gr. Miss

one thought it too expensive to call. If not so, excuse the mention. If so, please be sure that I personally am willing to pay for any answers requested by us if the Bud. Committee do not wish to meet the expense.]

4) Now a word as to the matter itself & we hope that you may be able to grant us a favorable answer. As to City Chapel. Under date July 8/902 a motion went round the mission & was approved & sent home. q.v. This was supposed to represent our most urgent needs. As to four items of this motion we have up to date heard not one word from the Board: viz. ① "College Apparatus & Equipment - nothing more urgent. $2000."
② "College chapel - would like much to build this autumn. 3000."
③ "City chapel - now meeting in place not adequate to needs. 4000."
④ "Personal indemnities included in Board's awards" - [the items & amts of this last item were sent the Board by the mission treasurer two separate times viz. June 6/02 to Dr. J. Smith & Mar. 18/03 to Mr. Wiggin.]

This present letter has reference but to City Chapel & College Central Hall as for a telegram so I will not write in re to all 4 items above, but only beg you to express some sort of opinion in re to them at earliest possible date. It would seem that no. ④ at least, as a matter of accounts alone, should have the treasurer's attention.

But to City Chapel - please notice -

① Seven two-story missionary residences have been granted by the Board & the native church is still contributing in

a totally inadequate leased Chinese house. Comment has already been made by the Chinese, see I Chronicles 17; 1 ~ Some of us feel very strongly on this point.

(2) Feeling that Dr. Endicott's house might well delay his return, & the ladies gladly offering him their new house, we have decided, as a station, not to build his house this year - we also feel that the $600 advance granted us on our homes might be carried on personal acct for a while, until chapel appropriation comes. From these sources we can easily secure the necessary $4 or 5000 for the chapel.

(3) We have accordingly voted to build the chapel immediately & authorized Dr. Ingram to go forward with his contracts.

(5) Under date of Nov. 1/1902 was sent around the Mission a note, practically specifying the items which we consider the Hangchow indemnity might wisely be spent for. This list was not carefully worked out & data of how many items we have not I think received any comment, or large perforation of the items. Now the list was prepared thus early that the Committee might have before it a rather complete synopsis of our needs, & that we they might thus more intelligently plan for the future. Is it unreasonable of us to wish that you might note approval of this list in full, or on such items as you approve, & on condition that the moneys for same shall not be sent until need from the Mission. Others will likely write you & I need not here I think

It is hardly necessary for me to waste your time in stating the many advantages of all this knowing in advance what we could plan for. The items on which no word has reached us are briefly:- [v. non motion]

College apparatus, Chapel & y.m.c.a., City chapel, Central college Building & steating plant, Medical equipment &c, Woman's work buildings, General improvement items, Permanent endowments in Board's Guards, Helpers homes, Teachers homes, Boy's handiwork school, Street chapel, Wm Ackimay, Industrial work, (Dining Hall) &c, Some 16 or 17 items.

b) The item referred to in our cablegram (second) was the Central College Building. Please notice.

1) The general plan of our new plant included Dormitory, Dining, Recitation, Seminary, & Chapel departments. The present building as our plans have matured, will do for some time as a dormitory, science, & dining building - a small building at near hand built for kitchen, bath rooms, &c - as for apparatus already made. At present we are using the upper floor of dormitory building for recitations, & we have not as yet any room for chemistry. The present school room is destined for that & on this & other accts no chemistry has been taught since our old building was destroyed. I have ordered, if no other funds forthcoming, chemical & physical apparatus. We naturally wish place to put it. This, of course is only the reason why we wish to get our central recitation hall this year viz. that our present school room may be given up to its science use & laboratory clerks &c, may be immediately placed therein. Dr S. & others will likely write you & I need add here I think

Other reasons of course I suppose

no mar in regard to plans. Suffice to say they are all from hands of Mr. Gordon, the architect of Wel. Mission & have been generally liked by all as far as we know.

(2) On receipt of your cablegram saying that $27200.00 was coming in few days, we as a station met & agreed on the buildings which we thot it best to start on this spring - viz. Homes for Halt & Sadhis, Hospital, City Chapel, & Central Hall. The money was not quite enough for all but we hoped to work it out some way. We accordingly made arrangements for purchase of material, &c, &c.

(3) Some weeks later came your letter enclosing note of sub-committee designating what buildings we were to build. Now our plans made on basis of cablegram alone did not agree with sub-committee's note, what should we do? Materials bought, plans on hand, workmen on ground, &c, &c. The main difference was that we insisted to delay Hr. G's house, & build City Chapel & Central Hall-College. For various reasons as above.

(4) We met & decided as follows, - To cable the Homes as per cable of Mar. 20/03. & if approval was sent to go forward with chapel & Central Hall with moneys obtained approx. as follows - Hr. G. House 3500.

$500 Excess on 7 houses 3500.

delay College Kitchen 1000.

" gate houses 1000.

& to make up remainder needed by loans from our own private moneys or such funds from individuals in the station themselves would be responsible for. Course

understanding that your telegraphed approval would mean that you would send us the money asked for the building viz. City Chapel 5000 & Central Hall + heating 16000 on receipt of third instalment of indemnity — or when money came to hand for same. Thus our loans would be repaid. We were willing to do this for what we unanimously thought was for good of the mission —

(5) We waited many days, going on slowly with same fearing the work — but no answer —

(6) We met again when our second call had failed to get a reply & decided "to go on with city chapel but to leave Central Hall until same approval was secured from home — & this is where we are now!

I am sending this letter thro' my father — not that I think in that way it may receive any more attention at the Rooms, but having some fear of it might not be understood fully & that he, from personal knowledge of recent conditions, might be able to add a wise word —

May I sum up the above — Please let us have information thus:—

a) Will you grant us money for Central Hall as soon as 3rd instal. of indemnity is paid — (or sooner)

B) If so, do we have your permission to build

using what moneys we can lay our hands on & for which we are willing to accept the liability until such time as the Board's funds arrive.

c) Please cable us answer to above, if not already sent, & at my charges.

d) In case approval has not been granted & may we not pray for a reconsideration of the matter.

e) Having much material on hand, as stated above, & work already laid out, &c, &c. we can easily complete Central Hall for use this winter - even if answer to this letter is waited for.

f) Will you please urge the Prudential Com. to in some way designate their approval of items in our motion - viz. expenditure of Hingchow indemnity - stating clearly items for which they will make appropriations when money comes to hand - unless unforeseen contingencies occur.

Sincerely hoped this letter may not seem to you in any way impertinent, I remain,

Yours truly,

E. L. Newton

P.S. Please mean to send Hingchow indemnity at Christmas has been widely

Tungchow Apr. 17, 1903.
Rec'd Aug. 1, 1903.
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asking what money we can pay our church on Sundays for which we are willing to accept the liability until such time as the church should assume.

(5) Please call us another station, that we may have, in other places.

(6) In case affiliated has not the population, may not they be a recognized station of the society.

Having found unofficial in church, attendance also, we have observed church not, yet, to be our equally complete. Still desire to see the results - even of another year.

Respectfully yours
[illegible]

Tungchow
[illegible]

N. C. College ~ V/11/03

Dear Dr. Smith,

It gives us great joy to receive the cable, "$21,000 granted chapel college Tangchow" & we are now going rapidly forward on these buildings. Forgive anything I may have said in former letters disparaging &c &c ~ I don't not there was some good reason for delay of a month & more in your answer ~ our last letter from you to Mission Secretary dated Mar. 31, mentioning this cable but not ans of 20th Mar. makes us wonder if you really rec'd our message on date sent? We are personally very sorry in regard to action re Madam Wilder's salary. It seems to us quite strange that the women's Board do not wish to secure the help of the married ladies here in their work. The plea of lack of funds I do not understand. You believe God will give us all we can wisely use for his work & merely requires of us faith & love & prayer means to secure what is needed. Madam Wilder's work at Tenkiang has been widely

Tangchow, Apr. 17, 1903.

praised & it seems a pity to thus cast her off — While she cannot herself do Chinese work, the 5 hours per day she could give to teaching the foreign children, might seem to be more than made up by Mrs. Ingram, Weder, Endrich, & Mukthing who are amply able to do the hot class of station Chinese work, in at least a portion of the time Madam Weder might set them free. When in Boston I had some talk at the Homes in re to a teacher for foreign children & was led to believe that the Board would willingly help us forward in such a plan — thereby relieving itself of the necessity of separating its mission children from their parents, to be educated at extra expense in America &c. It has also been suggested that Miss Andrews sister in Cleveland might be willing to join her sister at Tungchow & help Madam Weder, opening there a regular boarding school such as C.E.M. Lane in Chefoo, &c. We should be much pleased to know your mind in the matter & also what the Prudential Committee might be willing to do to help us in carrying out such a scheme.

[illegible]

We are now closing up our school term & getting ready for Mission Meeting - May our Master help us as we deal with some very hard matters at that meeting - I shall hopefully bring forward to you soon a copy of the native indemnity estimate as made by the committee of which I have been the chairman, or director, &c -

Our new homes are a great delight to us & altogether the outlook seems quite bright. I am glad to see you have been able to quiet the fears of any in Budget Committee, who might have been disconcerted by Messrs Coltman, Cassini, & Co!

With best regards & wishes for your health

Yours truly,

E. J. Fairbairn

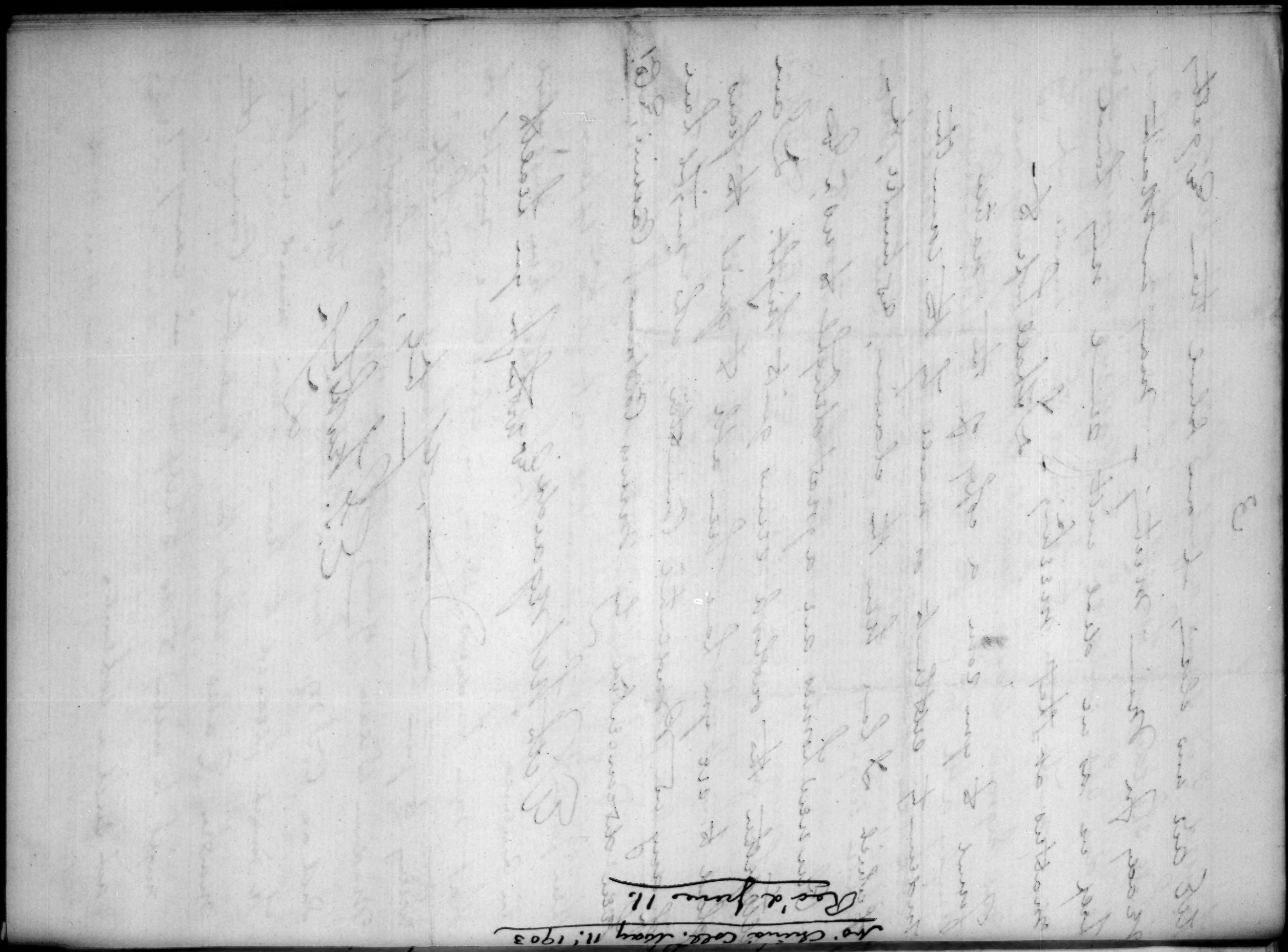
1903

- No further mission vote is needed

The items have been approved by mission

~~enclosed above~~ -

The items numbered 1 & 2 are of equal



Ao. Civile cont. Aveg 11/1903

Reg. a folio 11.

N.C. College X/15/03 27.

Dear Dr. Smith.

Please allow me to enclose memo of indemnity matters, asking you to kindly bring such figures to attention of Prudential Committee as you think best. The memos consist of ① a statement of moneys thus far received by the Tungchow station on indemnity acct & bank report, since the Boxer troubles, & ② memo of ~~mission~~ vote of ~~X~~ 2 requesting Prudential Committee to grant for Tungchow indemnity certain sums in 1903 & 1904 as the U.S. Govt should make its payments. Upon this list are again indicated (in red) most of items received [exclusive of $2000 rent & $1762 unassigned bal.] & in blue are indicate the desire of the station in regard to order in which the remaining 1903 sums might be granted. No further mission vote is needed as all the items have been approved by mission as per memo ~~enclosed above~~.

The items numbered 1 & 2 are of equal

No. China Coll. Story N.C. 1903

importance re. Apparatus & equipment of College & Hospital - various sums have been advanced & certain orders already sent & quite probably have been met by the Mission at Boston - of these my list has no record as the charges have not reached us - But we would ask that these sums of $4000 & £146 less payments already made in Boston be held at our disposal for purposes as asked & that we be allowed to draw in Boston or China as for our needs - Item no. 3 is for buildings for women's work - some have been already erected as the need was pressing - the moneys of course they ought like as soon as possible - Item no. 4 refers to the list of "Personal claims included in American Board Indemnity" sent you long ago - In a recent letter to Sec. Dr. Steffelia you speak of an action re these claims as having been taken by sub-committee but the letter failed to tell what the action was - We trust that the Prudential Committee may not think best to delay payment of at least ½ these sums now, as the sums would do much good if in hand now, & exchange we fear is on the rise. As there is not much money due Mission in hand yet for all the 1903 items, it seems wise to delay building of College chapel until last indemnity payment

mrs to land. Until then we can worship in our new city chapel. I should suppose that the yet unassigned balance $1762.00 might be applied to the $1300 for compound roads, &c no. 6 on list.

We hope also may have early favorable action by the Prudential Committee.

One or two other matters re indemnities, Etc.

① We are at loss to know why nothing has been voted by Committee regarding the $6000.00 request re Western Hill Sanitarium property. I enclose copy of vote passed by mission re this matter. Were you under the impression that mission had taken no action re the matter? Many have already built at Pei Tai Hô & need the money. Notice motion just passed regarding the $1000 for ladies house at P.T.H.

② We hope the Prudential Committee may look favorably on request in mission meeting minutes for $2000 from Bess Indemnity to purchase a small printing outfit, building, etc for the college at Lungchow. would be encouraged. The plain

③ Notice in a recent mission letter from you that the the matter of Madam Wilder's salary is not [illegible] It seems to me the Board ought

fully understood at Boston. I think the matter stands somewhat as follows. Madam Weldon has for several years rendered excellent service as Mission Treasurer as the Rooms know well. On her withdrawal from Tientsin the mission requested that she might be appointed as a missionary single lady at Tung-chow in full & regular standing, to do three lines of work ① teach English in college ② teach missionary children ③ act as Station Treasurer. I think I know that Madam Weldon has found it hard to understand why she is not allowed to continue her work as a missionary in the employ of the Board & we ourselves consider it very certain that the Committee & the women's Board fail to see the advantage to the women's work of the station in setting free the mother to help there. But why should Mrs. W. not be aided by the parent Board? Her work as Station Treasurer & teacher in college of two classes & her help of Mr. McCann at settlements is enough in itself. But now as to school for missionary children. When in Boston in '98 I mentioned the matter at the Rooms & was led to believe that the idea would be encouraged. The plan is hailed with delight by many here in North China. The school needs two single ladies, a building, & equipment. It seems to me the Board ought

missionary work?

to be willing to take on one of the lady teachers, or as few minimum request pay $500 = per year towards the teaching force, or what would be better it seems to me make the two ladies bona fide missionaries of the Board & pay say ½ of their missionary salaries. The for building & land – will you not kindly see what can be done for us somewhere? would it be best as a gift, or by subscriptions, or future by one of us & united, or given by Board? Already the Atwood & Perkins little girls have come to Teho- Mrs. Sheffield kindly boarding them. Miss Andrews Sister as you know hopes to come as soon as she can adjust her home matters. In short, our resources here are slender fees (or none at all) from our own missionaries, large from children of other Board's missionaries, & large from community people if we care to open to them. But building we could help towards a subscription plan, or put it up as an investment with private funds & charge rent. We want to know what you all can do for us – is it wise to make it a special plea object in the Herald?

I should tell you a lot about the college & academy & seminary, which have opened so

auspicious this year - a fine lot of students - May God grant us a great blessing all thru the year. Enclose clipping re my summer "Northfield" conference - wish you could have been there - As Mr. Sheffield may have informed you, I am teaching a class in the Seminary until Mr. Endrich's arrival. In college I have my usual science & other work. The "Central Hall" is almost completed when I hope to send you photos & plans of grounds, etc.

Thanking you kindly for your kind words in recent letter -

Yours, very sincerely,

E. G. Tewksbury Jr.

Washington Oct. 15th 1863

Gen. Ord

Gen. Hunter

Gen. Halleck

Gen. Foster

Gen. Gillmore

Gen. Dix

Gen. Schenck

Gen. Wright

Gen. Meade

Gen. Sickles

Gen. Pleasonton

Gen. Stoneman

Gen. Averell

Gen. Kilpatrick

Gen. Buford

Gen. Gregg

Gen. Stuart

Gen. Custer

Gen. Pennsylvania

Gen. Ohio

Gen. Indiana

Gen. Illinois

Gen. Michigan

Gen. Wisconsin

Gen. Minnesota

Gen. Iowa

Gen. Kansas

Gen. Nebraska

Gen. Dakota

Gen. Colorado

Gen. Nevada

Gen. California

Gen. Oregon

Gen. Washington

Gen. Utah

Gen. New Mexico

Gen. Arizona

Gen. Idaho

Gen. Montana

Gen. Wyoming

Gen. Dakota

Gen. Nebraska

Gen. Kansas

X/15 03 28.
N.C.C.

Tungchow Indemnity Appropriations -

[Quotation from Sec. Smith's letters & sub-committee notes, etc.]

		$
XII/01	Hardware, etc.	2922
V/02	Tank legacy	10840
IX/02	"Repayment lasting for loan.. for building at T'cho" - 15000 Taels 97260	10000
IX/02	"Rent T'cho station in Peking	2000
IX/02	New premises Tungchow - [less receipts sale old ppty]	5000
II/03	"Excess of cost over approp." 4 houses	2000
"	Complete College (W.H.)	5000
"	"Heat. plant & kitchen" W.H.	3000
"	wire "fence & gate-house"	2200
"	House 4 single women	4000
"	" Dr. Gordrich	3500
"	" Mr. Galt	3500
"	"Hospital & dispensary"	4000
V/03	City chapel	5000
"	Central Hall College	15000
"	Heating plant Cen. Hall	1000
	Total amt to thus far notified ~	78962

Total Tungchow Indemnity includs. inf. $108248.-

Approp. 3/4 paid by U.S. Gov't 1903 81183.-

"Tank" legacy for building 10840.-

Total available for Tungchow 1903 92023.-

Sent to China as per Secretary's letters on dates as above 78962.-

Cr. Bal. $13061.-

Date XI/1/02 **Memo Mission Vote** Tungchow Indemnity

For 1903	$	For 1904	$
Four houses	14000	College approp. &c	1500
Williams Hall	15000	Hours Chinese Med. Helpers	1000
Kitchen W.H.	1000	" " Teach. college	1075
Heating W.H.	2000	" " Station Helper	1400
N.C.C. Apparatus, etc	4000	Boarding School	2750
Land	5000	Street chapel	2000
Wall, gate house	2200	New Ed. Williams Hist.	1500
N.C.C. chapel, &c	4300	Industrial Work	400
City chapel	5000	Dining Hall N.C.C.	2000
Central Hall	15000	Woman's Work Bgs	1400
do Heating	1000	1/2 personals	4850
Houses Gordrich, Galt	7000		19570
do Ladies	4000		
Hospital	4000		
Med. Equipment	2146		
Woman's Work Bgs	2000		
Compound Improvement	1300		
1/2 personals	4850		
	93496		

Appropriated only
Please see complete list
Sent Rome only in 1903

Com'te granted to date enacted vote 2d June - 1902
Auth'ns now asked for enacted in this.

City Compound

Memo Tungchow Indemnity Award & proposed rebuilding estimates

Respectfully submitted by the Tungchow missionaries for the information of the Industrial Committee as to the needs of station & college, &c. VII/02

Items as per claim	Award by taking Indem. Commission.	Items, as proposed for rebuilding at the new compound outside the city.	How rebuilding, immediate needs	To be built in Fall of 1902	To be used when indemnities are paid	The individual missionaries on receipt of indemnities		Total needs	Remarks.
Seminary Buildings	2625								
do Furniture & Library	1600	Library			500			500	Await "Educational Union" plans. do
Wilder House	3500	House, new compd,	3000			G.D.W.	30	3030	
Ingram do	4200	House, do	3000					3000	
Ladies do	1560	House, do			2500			2500	[Deficit from woman's Board?]
Sheffield do	5620	do [Gordick] do			3000			3000	Await however "Educ. Union" plans.
Chapel, old	1980	Site & building for street chapel			1980			1980	
Chapel, new	5000	Inside city on new location		4000		Mrs. Gordick	1000	5000	
Boys' Boarding school & bookroom	2750	on new compd			2750			2750	School now in rented houses
Hospital:—		Hospital:— Site	700					700	Now rented with to purchase.
Buildings	5800	do wall & gate	500					500	Wire fence ordered, temporary gate house built.
		do Helper's House			1000			1000	Now in rented houses.
		do Buildings			3600			3600	
do Equipment	2145	do Equipment			2145			2145	
Compound wall, Gatehouse &c.	1750	Wall, new compd	500					850	Wire fence, ordered.
		Gatehouse, do	350						
Chinese Helper's dwellings	1400	Helper's houses			1400			1400	At present rented, with to purchase.
Woman's Work Bldgs	2700	W.W. Buildings			2700			2700	
Work on Williams Dict.	1500	For new edition			1500			1500	
		Land for new compound			2150			2150	At present rented, with to purchase.
Totals	44130		8050	4000	25225		1030	38305	
Less sum deducted for salvage [Intercomplds].	500								
Award	43630								
Add 2 yrs int. at 5%	4363								
	47993								

47993. — Award at taking
38305. — Total needs here detailed
9688. — Surplus to credit of Tungchow Station, City Compound.

Memo. Tung Chio Indemnity Award and Rebuilding Estimates, July 1902

Rec'd Sep. 3.

29.

North Tungchow. 1/31/04

Dear Dr. Smith, -

You will likely be expecting to hear from me in regard to the loss of our 17 boys & the serious situation in Faculty & Boys school mission. It has come to my knowledge that Dr. Sheffield has written to you criticizing certain of my actions & this without showing the letter to me & giving me a chance to meet his charges. To reply to what I imagine he may have written you would involve a criticism of his actions. This would have been most unbecoming in me in my early years of service. I have now been associated with him for some 13 years & altho it gives me great pain to send criticisms to the Rooms, I feel that it is only due to me & to you as our Secretary, to hear both sides of this as of all questions, that your judgment may be taken with all the facts before you. It also gives me pleasure & sorrow also to lay before you certain aspects of College & mission affairs that may not have come before you in just this manner before as regards the N. China field.

May I ask that you will consider some of the readings of my letter & give me

your judgment & advice regarding the question at issue. I am aware of your many duties, but I am not the only one that feels a crisis to be at hand relating to these & other phases of our reconstruction work here. Please be perfectly frank in any criticism of me or any advice you may wish to give for the future. I truly wish you to advise me. I feel that God has fitted me to love & be loved by young men - may He show me how work with & for them in His own blessed way.

I am sending my letter through my father, first, because I want him to typewrite it for you, second, because I do not wish you to read it unless you consider I am doing the fair & Christian thing - knowing as I do of Mr. Sheffield's private criticism of me to you - & third, that my father, who knows me; & Mr. Sheffield, who has lived here in China with us, may perhaps be able to help to a truer understanding of the situation.

I need not apologize for the length of the letter to him because I fear I have tired my boy in my writing to our Secretary.

Yours respectfully,

E. G. Kerkhof.

Now it is held with distinctly as B.C.F.M. these items - a list of which has been sent the Mo

Ho. Youngchow, Jan. 31. 1904

Rec'd March. 16

Dear Dr. Smith:

Cablegram & later letters granting Tingchow & Peking rains sent from the Indemnity at Land. I wonder if my letter to you of X/15/03 was in Land at that time. It would help us quite a little if you could answer certain questions in it or may I refer to that letter again. Items nos 1 & 2 & 3 ig. approp. for Hospital & College apparatus have been made also no. that for women's work no. 4 refers to Personal moneys included in A.B.C.F.M. claims by us & we have my anxious to secure something in this line. Is it saying clearly in your mind what we mean? There are certain claims for trust or personal funds invested on A.B.C.F.M. property & technically, by law, perhaps belonging to them as being placed as "impounds" in connection with property belonging to the Board. Some of us at first had included these items in our non private indemnity claims, but on acct of technicality we are withdrawing from those claims & put them in in addition, to claims made for property held with distinctively A.B.C.F.M. money. Now it is these items a list of which I have sent the Ro

Recd. March, 16 1891

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[illegible]

by the mission treasurer — concerning which we are anxious to hear & for which we are waiting. Some vote was taken in matter by the sub-committee, but no definite information as to what the action was has yet reached the mission — & exchange is rapidly advancing & we are losing seriously by the delay. Seeing that at least 3/4 of these funds are in your hands, could not the committee see it wise to authorize payment.

[If above is not clear please let me know — Dr. Sheffield has written 2 or 3 times about it — & Mr. McCann has sent the list twice I think.]

(2) In my letter I also referred to college chapel for which you have just sent us an appropriation — saying that we were not in hurry for that. I think we are not quite clear in our minds as to relation of such a chapel with a future seminary building — Dr. G. will doubtless write you on subject. A combination college and seminary chapel, & then seminary building may come in 1905 or later. The unexpended

(3) balance in Building acct of $172 mentioned in my letter we are also awaiting permission to use for other purposes in improvements, as has for lot of indemnity estimates. A permission from Prudential Committee to use indemnity money as sent us, for such

items in regular mission-appropriated estimate list as are that were by station, would much simplify matters & prevent moneys from lying idle while exchange is rapidly mounting.

Another item mentioned was Wilson Hall indemnity. No reply has yet been received to mission request for division of the money among various families & we do not quite understand why $1000 has been granted for a lady's house at P.T.H. & that nothing due for other houses in the same category.

(5) Re school for missionaries' children at Tungchow mentioned in my letters & we have not yet heard from you.

Forgive me for referring to these matters again, but we long for information & thank you.

As regards the college & student situation, there is little further to be said, than what I sent thru my father some days since. I have had no conversation on the subject since with Dr. Sheffield. In placing facts of my letter home

in the mission secretary's hands - in accordance with the spirit of the Board's "Handbook" p. 7 Sect. 2 - I wrote the secretary as follows: "While I do not feel "led at present to approach Dr. Sheffield again in "the matter, fearing a further discussion of 'things "behind' to no good purpose; may I state to you - "& I would that I or someone else could convince Dr. "Sheffield of it - that as you & his associate in "a loved work, it is my hearty wish, & I can "give my assurance that it shall be my hearty "effort, to work in cordial & Christian love with "you both, & all of my associates, in any relations "in faculty, station, or mission - I wish to be loyal "to my Saviour & my associates - I wish to follow in "His steps" & be forgiven by you & Him for the "many times wherein I have failed to do 'as He "would do.' May He help us to mutually to support "each other in love & trust in His service for the "great honor & glory of His name." I am preparing a paper on "An Ideal Christian Mission Training School" - perhaps to be read at mission meeting. I shall attempt carefully to collect statistics & prepare a constructive paper on the subject.

Hope that my ideas may not be found to be too far distant from those of my fellow educators - The war as yet does not affecting our work - I can but feel confident that the effect of a few Japanese martyrs may be disturbing amongst the common people.

With kind regards,

Yours truly,

Edward G. Tewksbury

Elwood G. Tewksbury

Born Hot Springs, Mass.

Residence Home, Somerville, Mass.

Member First Orthodox Congregational Church, Somerville

Graduate High School, Somerville.

Among first eleven founders Student Volunteer movement, Northfield.

Graduate Newton Theological Seminary, Baptist Philosophy-

Member Delta Upsilon Fraternity.

Married Grace Holbrook, Norwich, Conn.

Published Edition Bible in Hebrew and Greek.

Graduate Bedford Theological Seminary.

Ordained Gospel Ministry and Foreign Mission service, Somerville.

Arrive in China- Missionary of American Board, and located at Tungchow, 14 miles East of peking.

Study language-secure land and build houses at Western Hills, near peking, later a Sanitarium for American Board Missionaries.

Prepared editions Romanized and Sol-fa Chinese Hymn Book.

Planned and built Williams Hall, N.China College, and other buildings in a new college compound.

Furlough in U.S.

College destroyed by Boxers, besieged, Peking- at request British minister acted as chairman Gen. Committee.

Peking, Feb. 26, 1904

Filed April 5

Elwood G.Tewksbury

1865-	Born West Newbury, Mass.
1870-1890	Residence East Somerville, Mass.
1878-	Member First Orthodox Congregational Church,Somerville
1883-	Graduate High School, Somerville.
1886-	Among first eleven founders Student Volunteer movement, Northfield.
1887-	Graduate Harvard- Hon. Mention Philosophy- Member Delta Upsilon Fraternity.
1889-	Married Grace Holbrook ,Norwich, Conn.
1890-	Published Edition Bible in Hebrew and Greek.
1890-	Graduate Hartford Theological Seminary.
1890-	Ordained Gospel Ministry and Foreign Mission service, Somerville.
1890- Fall	Arrive in China- Missionary of American Board, and located at Tungchou, 14 miles East of peking.
1891-	Study language-secure land and build houses at Western Hills, near peking, later a Sanitarium for American Board Missionaries. Prepared editions Romanized and Sol-fa Chinese Hymn Book.
1893-	Planned and built Williams Hall, N.China College,and other buildings in a new college compound.
1898-9	Furlough in U.S.
1900-	College destroyed by Boxers,besieged, Peking- at request British minister acted as chairman Gen. Committee.

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at request British minister acted as chairman Gen. Committee.

1901- In charge refugees Peking, collect indemnities, etc.

1902- Purchase land, rebuild college at T'ungchou.

1903- Found first "Northfield" conference in N.China at Pei Tai Ho summer resort(v. clipping enclosed)

1897 Establish 'T'ungchou Farm' for raising foreign fruits and vegetables, etc.

1892 to present- Teacher in North China College, Physics and Chemistry, Also have taught Geology, Music, surveying, etc.

present(1904-5) Main lines of work.

Teaching with special attention to training native assistant teachers, two classes chemistry.

do one class Physics.

With Rev. C.Goodrich D.D. revising and preparing editions in staff and sol-fa notation Mission Hymn Book.

Chairman Union Committee for preparation North China Tract Society Union Hymn Book.

One editors new edition rearranged and with additions Williams Chinese Dictionary.

Ass't Supervisor mission primary, etc. schools.This necessitates tour mission. In company Rev.R.R.Gailey, Y.M.C.A. Tientsin ,combine above object with deputation work in several places.

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Occasional preaching, lectures, leading religious meetings, etc. etc.

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...present-

...(1904-8)

That work which is especially on my heart at this time the annual "Northfield" Conference. I have started at Pei Tai He sending you Chinese reports of the two years ' conferences)

Am planning to extend the influence of this work by nding the P.T.H. Bible Institute (I enclose part of prospectus)

Believing that the greatest need of our work in China ay is of native preachers, evangelists, and teachers, I feel sure God going to supply us with the means for this interdenominational work oking toward that end. Approx. needs,-

	Annual expenses Christian workers Conference	$300.-
50	Circulating libraries for correspondence courses	500.-
	Salary director of "Bible Institute"	1000.-

How about a Harvard representative in N.China as ll as in India? And where better than in this "Bible Institute" work ich we hope may mean to N.China what "Northfield" means to America ?

If Rev. H.P.Beach or R.R.Gailey come to Harvard, be re you ask them regarding the work. Beach was formerly in our college T'ungchou and Gailey (you may have heard of him as Centre-rush(?) inceton is Y.M.C.A. Sec. Tientsin.

Rev. G. G. Vendt, Kristiania

Rec'd Apr. 28, 1904

N. Tungchow. III/9/05.

Dear Dr. Smith.

It is certainly high time I wrote to you. I have the hope that my Father being so handy on the telephone, may to a certain extent keep you informed of my whereabouts. It occurs to me also that perhaps other members of the mission occasionally mention me in their letters! My life has run along this year in various ruts, perhaps a few more than usual. The several lines of work assigned me, & others which I feel called to take out stated quite briefly in a letter to the Hawaii mission, have asked Father to hand you a copy.

We have to thank you for several kind letters, one following the student trouble. We were naturally sorry you could not see with us there, but thank you for your kind words & advice. I had supposed that my letter was quite clear in regard to acting with or against the Faculty. Certainly I agree quite strongly with your remarks

regarding the duties of a loyal minority. The kind majority I believe also have their Christian privileges - both in faculty & mission.

You have doubtless heard from Mr. Sheffield before this regarding the happy reconciliation & mutual revival of love & loyalty between him & myself. I would prefer you heard all from his lips. I cannot write you however without letting you know the great joy in my heart. The burdens under which I have worked since God led me to act & see as I did in the student affair at the end of 1903, have not been light. If you do not understand what they were, I might wish for you to have a full frank talk with Mr. Beach or Mr. Wilder about me. We are, as you know, the only family with children who have not had any extended furlough since the siege. The brunt of the work (& the criticism, too) has fallen, as you know, as regards the Tsho church, on me - I am not pleading for sympathy - but I know the work has been too much for one man & wife. & the results of the strain will last them our lives -

On top of this comes the strain of 1904 — easily far and away a severer trial than the siege & its sequel. If it had not been for an spiritual uplift in the work of the Spirit at Tungchow before the Siege, I fear it would have been too much for our physical strength. The lessons learnt have proven the most valuable. I think God meant them for this our tried future. Now that the strain is over our heart is very light. May the Master grant the next two years before our furlough that all may be bright & His work be greatly extended in our midst. Speaking of furlough, we went home last in 1898. Other things being equal I think the mission would be willing to vote a request for an earlier furlough than 1908. But we wish very much to be at the Shai Conference of 1907. Would our return after that directly be wise? Another thing please advise us regarding our two boys one 12 & the other 10. In 1907 they will both be over the age limit when the Board "engages to pay the Expenses of their return to the mission". Now we are anxious that our children may return with us that next time. The peculiar advantages of Tungchow educationally & my great desire that the boys shall enter our college here & learn in chemistry with their

Chinese companions certainly until they are fitted for a home college — plead for their return — they have already a good foundation in Chinese, both written & spoken, much more I think than the general missionary child. Neither does we wish to break up our home in China. Mrs. Teichman, I think her associates will have her testimony, is second to few married ladies in the amount & value of her church missionary work. It would be a sad loss to Teho to lose her to the women's work. Mrs. Endicott probably going to Peking, Miss Andrews Fuchi, Mrs. Walden with a large family — I hope you will bear with us in asking that our children may be allowed to both return with us & other with — I fear we may petition for an earlier furlough. Please let us know fully re the matter. Of course if they can return with us in 1908, their education will bring no extra expense to us. The $250.00 granted for children in U.S. will be saved to the Board for each child each year. You will notice in the minutes of my special Committee meeting re request for Mr. Walden to help for a year at Paochiang. We hope the Prud. Comm. may see fit to appoint Mr. Hunnian to N. China & this would likely relieve the Shantung situation — Mr. Walden going

Pangchuang will not be easy with his large family. & it would be a great loss to Tsingchow. If however he goes I offered to do what I could to take his place in the country work for the year, retaining however my place in faculty & superintending classes in Chemistry & Physics. This latter I can do fairly easily - my policy being to train native assistants for such work. We have one or two fairly fitted for such work now. Mr. Galt has done the country work this year & I want him to have his turn in the college too.

Thank you for your kind word regarding our P.T.H. Conference - especially your saying that we "must have found on these great refreshment during the summer". So many think that sort of thing is out of place when we are summoning at P.T.H., it is very gratifying to have you speak of it as "refreshing". They certainly are to those who try to lead, & may God grant they may be to our native helpers & students what Northfield & Silver Lake, etc are in U.S. - I have spoken to Mr. Ingram re sending you photo of our Tsihsien church.

Hoping that you are in the best of health,

Yours truly

E. G. Tewksbury -

Cabin Apr. 25.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

N. Tungchow
Addr. Peking. x Oct. 19 06-

Dear Mr. Smith:-

I have at hand your kind letter of April 28, 1906- regarding our home-going on furlough & its date in relation to the age & conditions of our children. You will notice that the Mission has appointed us return in Spring of 1906. I write now to beg you to inform us at earliest convenient date of Prudential Committee regarding same. In any case we should not expect to start before the proposed "Deputation" comes, & we can fully consult with them as to various phases of work in which our thoughts and prayers are very specially engaged. I am sending with this an acct in brief of our 3rd P.T.H. Convocation. It was not written with great care, but I fear it may give you an impression of the work & hopes there. If you wish to

know further of me Lopes. ~~me~~ Rev. R. R. Gailey of Y.M.C.A. Tientsin, now in the U.S., can give you full particulars. But I hope you are to be one of the coming deputation & we can ~~talk~~ out the matter thoroughly.

I send the tentative prospectus of the Bible Institute merely for private information — our plans as yet are not of specific enough as to lines of study to publish — & the Advisory Board have as yet considered only the general outlines. But it will all be in shape before my return to U.S.

I shall hope to send you some copy of address at Federation meeting in Peking & hymnal, showing some of work we have been trying to accomplish along hymnological lines. Enclose also sample page Sokja edition of new revised Blodget-Goodrich minor Hymnal. Dr. Goodrich & I have given much time to this work along with Chinese staff, Sokja, & remaining lines — the latter two have especially to interest to me. A sample page of new William Dickinson

I'd also enclose. You will recall that Dr. S. Wells Williams left the plates of his Chin. Eng. Dictionary to the N.C. Union. It has since been given to the N.C. College. The romanization of this dictionary, being peculiar to Mr. Williams, has prevented its greatest sale. As one of a committee to put the book into different shape, I have had teachers & pupils at work on it for many months. It is cut up & romanized according to Wade's (Standard) system & then sent to Japan & photolithographed by special process. A book like sample of 1100 pages, well bound will cost us in 5000 edition less than $1.00 each. We ought easily to make for the college a profit of 100 per cent.

The "Tungchow Farm" now under proprietorship of a Mr. J. W. Kuo, is doing finely & shows that Industrial work along these lines can also be an absolute & proved success. We shall hope to find you are heartily with the native brethren & sisters in matter of a "Tuskegee" for China!

But I personally am very sorry to have to wait to leave this next year – when it certainly seems as if God's Spirit is creating a real enthusiasm among our church for these things we have so sought at P.T.H. I am sure you will appreciate the words of Drs Sheffield, A.A. Smith, & others – also Mr. Candlin of Eng. Methodist. It gives us all a special joy that just now at this very critical period in China's transition – men like Pastor Jen & his associates can take such enthusiastic & Spirit filled leadership. God grant that all our prayers may be answered & we see marching enthusiasm for the Evangelization of China take full possession of the hearts & lives of these young workers.

As to my furlough, as I wrote you before, we will certainly be in China for the Centenary May 1907 – To go home after that might interfere with other furloughs perhaps & make the matter of our boys' return difficult – moreover Gardner's eyes must have an early operation & we are anxious to

see my new mother – Father too is getting fast in in years & we cannot hope to keep him with us always. I trust you will let us know as soon as possible the advice of the Prudential Committee [apropos of shorter furloughs & shorter periods between. Has your attention been called to Presbyterian mission's recommendation – something like this, giving each missionary choice of following, –

5 years on field & 6 mos. furlough –
8 " " " " 1 year "
15 " " " " 1 " & one summer "

I do not think my figures are exact – the idea however is clear – I believe with ease of getting to U.S., it will soon be found to be the best policy to allow short stays in U.S. at more frequent periods – The expense I believe in either case is not far different –]

Hoping that you are in good health & that we may perhaps soon greet you again in Tungchow,

Yours, Sincerely,

E. S. Hartshorn –

Wm. Chas. Dist. Ala.
Dec. 14 1866

Specimen page new edition
Williams' Dictionary -
c. 1100 pages - offered cut in cheap binding 1.00 -

35

柴 From *wood* and *this*; when officers went into the wilds, they stockaded their lodges; 寨 is now used in this last sense.
2 Brushwood; faggots, firewood, fuel; to stop up; to screen, to protect; like 祟 to make a burnt-offering to Heaven, as Shun did on the mountains.

一把 丨 a faggot of firewood.
打丨的 a woodcutter, a lumberer.
劈丨 firewood split up for use.
丨頭 a knotty stick.
破丨 to split wood.
丨花 kindling wood.
丨把 or 丨擔 a quantity of firewood, or faggots.
丨火 fuel, wood.
丨門 my cottage, my humble abode.
水流丨 drifted timber, or that which has been rafted.
乾丨近火 if dry sticks are put near the fire,—they will ignite; *met.* don't go too near temptation.
廢丨 a poor stick, a useless fellow.
瘦丨 lean as a lath.
丨魚 an empty pated fellow.
丨望秩于山川 [Shun] sacrificed burnt offerings in order to the mountains and streams.

豺 犲 From *beast* and *talent*, but the combination is said to allude to its leanness, as like a stick of wood; the second form is not so correct as the other.
2 A lean and tawny beast akin to the dog; it loves rapine and destruction; the wolf; *met.* wicked, wolfish, truculent.

丨狼 a wolf (*canis lupus*); in ancient times two animals were here designated, of which the first was the common wolf, the other a smaller species, or a hyena or lynx, to which the description answers better; 狼子 it now denotes the wolf alone, and 丨狼 includes the jackal; *met.* evil beings who tempt man.
丨狼當道 a wolf stops the road,—said of bad rulers.
丨狗 a jackal, or a wild dog.
瘦如丨 lean as a wolf.
其心如虎其面如丨 he has a tiger's heart and a wolf's face;—the latter is said to smile on seeing a man.

祟 Originally written like 柴
2 To burn faggots in sacrifice; the firewood used in a sacrifice to Heaven.

燒丨以祭天神 to worship the gods by burning a heap of wood.

蒺 A kind of sudorific medicine,
2 丨葫, otherwise called mouse-ear; 柴胡 is another mode of writing it.

喋 A dog whining for his food;
2 丨喔 dogs snarling over their food.

瘥 From *disease* and to *differ*; it is also read *ch'ai* *ts'o* and *ch'a*.
4 A disease, like an influenza; a slight epidemic; to get well of an indisposition.

札丨 epidemics of any kind.
天方薦丨 heaven visits the people with many epidemics.
丨愈 convalescent.
病丨些 his complaint is a little better.
病已就丨 he had then recovered from his illness.

蠆 From *insect* and *myriad*; but the ancient form resembles a squirming scorpion.
4 A sting in the tail, as in the hornet or scorpion.

蜂丨 a bee's sting.
卷髮如丨 to wind the hair like a scorpion's tail.

占 From 卜 to divine and 口 *mouth*; g.d. asking by sortilege; also read *chan*, and used with 佔 to usurp.
1 To divine by casting lots; to observe signs, to wait for a verification; to look towards, as an augury; divination, sortilege; a lot.

丨卦 or 丨卜 to cast lots; the first is usually restricted to divining by the diagrams, or by the dried carapace of tortoises.
丨不靈 a false prediction or sortilege;—the reverse of a 丨驗 or 丨應 a verified lot.
丨算 consult the fates.
丨口卦 to predict by what one first hears; to tell fortunes merely by word of mouth; it is also written 口丨 to guess events, and have the words recorded.
童女丨燈花 a girl guessing fortunes by the lampwick.
丨斷 to decide a thing by sortilege, as in bibliomancy.
丨候 to foretell the weather, as farmers wish to do.
丨兆 to see a sign of; to discern the omens.
遺丨 a posthumous command, an order left behind one.
丨城國 Cambodia or Chiampa; the second name is an imitation.

沾 From *water* and to *divine*.
1 To moisten, to tinge; to receive benefits, to enjoy; to participate in, to be a recipient; obliged, benefited; infected with; affected by, imbued with.

丨恩 to receive favors; I have enjoyed kindness.
丨光 got it through your favor; also, to make some profit on, as a shopman does through a customer.
丨染世情 corrupted by bad company.
丨病 to catch a disease.
汗丨背 the perspiration wet his back.
苦樂均丨 sorrow and joy are equally divided.
丨著 soiled; influenced; infected; it usually means 丨污 defiled; made turbid, dirtied,—literally and metaphorically.
丨丨自喜 very well satisfied, conceited.
柳汁丨衣 the willow drops have soaked his clothes [blue]; *met.* he has become a *siuts'ai*.
深丨惠澤 I am deeply sensible of your great favor.

Sample page Soh-fa Edition of Blodget-Goodrich Hymnal. New ed. Approx. cost 400+ pages on cheap paper. 3 $ .30

Christ

頌主詩歌

四十八 已刪

耶穌受死 博輝

48. THERE IS A GREEN HILL. C.M.D. Key Em. 335.

:m | m :- :m | f :- :m | m :- :r | d :- :m | s :- :s | s :- :f | m :- :- | - :- :

一有一 座城 離我 遙遠、城外 有一 青山、
二我眞 不知 我眞 不解、救主 痛苦 何深、
三他死 使我 可蒙 饒恕、使我 善德 可成、
四世人 無一 如此 聖善、可贖 我多 愆尤、

:d | d :- :d | d :- :d | t_1 :- :s_1 | s_1 :- :d | d :- :d | t_1 :- :t_1 | d :- :- | - :- :
:s | s :- :s | l :- :l | s :- :f | m :- :s | m :- :m | r :- :s | s :- :- | - :- :
:d | d :- :d | d :- :d | s_1 :- :s_1 | d :- :d | s_1 :- :s_1 | s_1 :- :s_1 | d :- :- | - :- :

:m | m :- :m | f :- :m | m :- :r | d :- :m | s :- :fe | m :- :fe | s :- :- | - :- :

一親愛 之主 在上 受死、爲救 吾人 罪愆、
二但信 他懸 在十 字架、無非 爲我 罪人、
三使我 至終 可升 天府、賴其 寶血 得生、
四天門 惟他 能以 開鎖、讓我 進入 自由、

:d | d :- :d | d :- :d | t_1 :- :s_1 | s_1 :- :d | r :- :r | d :- :d | t_1 :- :- | - :- :
:s | s :- :s | l :- :l | s :- :f | m :- :s | t :- :t | l :- :l | s :- :- | - :- :
:d | d :- :d | d :- :d | s_1 :- :s_1 | d :- :d | r :- :r | r :- :r | s_1 :- :- | - :- :

:s | t :- :l | s :- :f | m :- :f | s :- :s | l :- :l | s :- :fe | s :- :- | - :- :

疊句 深矣 其憐 厚矣 其愛、吾人 可不 愛他、

:r | f :- :m | r :- :d | d :- :d | d :- :d | d :- :m | r :- :d | t_1 :- :- | - :- :
:t | r^1 :- :d^1 | t :- :l | s :- :r | m :- :m | m :- :l | t :- :l | s :- :- | - :- :
:s | s :- :s | s_1 :- :s_1 | d :- :d | d :- :d | l_1 :- :d | r :- :r | s_1 :- :- | - :- :

:f | m :- :f | s :- :d^1 | d^1 :- :fe | s :- :l | s :f :m | m :- :r | d :- :- | - :- ‖

疊句 靠他 所流 贖罪 寶血、效他 式樣 美嘉

:t_1 | d :- :t_1 | d :- :d | d :- :d | d :- :d | d :- :d | t_1 :- :s_1 | s_1 :- :- | - :- ‖
:s | s :- :s | s :- :m | r :- :r | m :- :r | m :l :s | s :- :f | m :- :- | - :- ‖
:s_1 | d :- :r | m :- :d | la_1 :- :la_1 | s_1 :- :f_1 | s_1 :- :s_1 | s_1 :- :s_1 | d :- :- | - :- ‖

Prospectus for Bible Training School
E. G. Tewksbury
Nov 1905

Note: Prior to use only / This prospectus is not a very positive one as effective practical course has yet to be worked out. E.G.T.

The scheme herewith outlined had its inception in the desire to meet the evident need in North China of a Union Bible Training School or Course, which could be made available to men of all ages & conditions. It is designed to reach not only those who cannot otherwise easily secure suitable instruction, but also to act as an incentive to post-graduate Bible & Normal study on part of preachers & teachers already in active service.

The Name: The Pei Tai Ho Union Bible Training Institute.

Departments: Three departments are proposed. 1. A session each summer at Pei Tai Ho; 2. Correspondence Courses running thru the year; 3. Local Conferences held in various centers.

The Principles & Methods of the Institute are such as have been blessed of God at Northfield, Keswick, & at the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago, the Bible Teacher's Training School in N.Y., Chautauqua, N.Y., & many other places.

The Trustee of the present "Corporation" plant at Peitaiho is the Rev. E. G. Tewksbury, of the American Board Mission, N. Tungchow; the annual expenditure being met from the profits of the Tungchow Farm, Y. R. Kuo, proprietor, & the contributions of friends. The moneys contributed for the Bible Institute, either as endowment or for annual expenses will be used under the approval of an Advisory Council. This Council will also act with Mr. Tewksbury as trustees of the Institution, its equipment & its funds.

Our Advisory Council has kindly consented to be associated with Mr. Tewksbury in the trusteeship,

the teaching & management. At present this Council consists of the following gentlemen:-

Rev. W.S. Ament D.D. of the American Board, Peking.
Rev. A.M. Cunningham of the Presbyterian Board, Peking.
Rev. R.R. Gailey of the Y.M.C.A., Tientsin,
Rev. D.S. Murray of the London Mission, T'sang Chou.
Rev. J.H. Pyke, D.D. of the Methodist Mission, Tientsin.
Rev. G.T. Candlin of the Eng. "

The Aim of the Institute is to help men, on the one hand to a deeper knowledge of God's Word & on the other, to such a knowledge of themselves & others, as shall fit them to meet effectively the needs of men. The study should inspire to a deeper consecration, a more intense love for souls, a more overmastering enthusiasm in His service, & make possible such a filling of the Holy Spirit as can but give to the Church workers "meet for the Master's use." The Institute are located at Pei-tai-ho & a session at that place begins about July 1st &

For Whom Intended. (1) Men called of God into Christian work at too late a period of life to take seriously to any regular College or Seminary course.
(2) Preachers, evangelists & lay workers who may have had actual service in the field but who now wish to give some time to further study & extra preparation for a larger & more useful service.

Present missionaries & others attending

③ Graduates or others who wish to continue or supplement previous courses of Bible study.

④ Teachers who feel the need of a knowledge of the principles & methods of reaching their pupils to the best advantage.

Requisites. ① Ability to read & write English.

② A real desire to learn & a willingness to do hard work, to be taught, criticized, & guided. When required it is also expected that the student will do independent work.

③ A definite purpose to finish the course of study provided.

④ The employing of a Mission, the permission of the Pastor in-charge.

Expenses. ① Tuition. ② Training Fee. ③ Such provisions for payment of fees, board, etc. as are stated below.

Sessions. The buildings of the Institute are located at Pei Tai Ho, & a session at that place begins about July 1st & continues to the date of the Annual "Northfield" Workers Convocation about Aug. 15. During this time will be given regular series of lectures by the instructors of the Institute, supplementing & supplemented by the regular courses of study in the curriculum.

Upon the location of B.T.I. in the Institute is invited the many eminent missionaries & others attending

the summit at the beach, the lecture on various subjects.

At the close of the Summer Session Correspondence Courses will be organized & continued thru the year, but will be given. A Certificate of Progress will be granted at the end of each of the seven courses. The Bible Training Institute Diploma will be given to anyone who has completed satisfactorily the Correspondence Courses & attended at least one Summer Session at Wei Tai Ho. (Column any section he may not fully understand.) As a result of Courses of Study: It particularly hopes to arrange for the following courses: - (& note on outside margins the most

I. Bible: (1) Introduction, (2) Summary, (3) Exegesis, (4) Doctrines, (5) Ethics. (will be able to find time to memorize

II Practical Work: (6) Practice, (7) Teacher, (course on special

III Lectures on the above, & on Church History, Comp. Religions, Christian Evidences, Music, etc. arranged during the Summer Sessions.

Brief Explanation of Courses above given to the use of the

I (1) Biblical Introduction. This course is intended to deal not only with the subjects generally included under that heading, such as, the Bible, its books, their authorship, historical setting, manuscripts, etc, etc., but deals also with methods of Bible study & teaching & intends to present a general telescopic view of Bible truth as a

whole, in its relation to the individual, the church, & the world, the various doctrines of the Christian religion from

II. (2) Bible Summary or Reading. Every student will be expected during his course to study as below the whole Bible in course. He will be asked each day to, — (1) read a definite number of pages in the O. & N. Testaments. (2) To sideline those phrases or verses that appeal strongly to him for any reason. (3) Indicate at bottom of columns any section he may not fully understand. (4) As a result of his own independent work to write sectional headings on the upper margin. (5) & note on outside margins the most obvious lessons to be drawn from each section. (6) It is also hoped the student will be able to find time to memorize certain important verses. [We wish to secure a special edition of the Chinese Bible with wide margins for this work]

III. (3) Biblical Exegesis. This course involves a careful study of the principles of Biblical interpretation & exegesis. Especial attention will be given to the use of the Bible in expository preaching & Bible readings. (1) A close analytical study of one book in the N.T. & its equivalent in the O.T. will be made, aiming primarily to make the student independent in such work & to inspire him to further study along the same lines. It is hoped arrangement may be made for actual practice in this suggested.

I. (4) Biblical Theology. A study of the Scriptures having upon the various doctrines of the Christian religion. From this study the student is helped to formulate & state clearly the teaching of Revelation upon the various themes. [It is hoped that arrangements can be made for the printing of a special edition.]

I. (5) Biblical Ethics. An inductive study of the Bible with reference to formulating its teachings upon the various duties of man in relation to himself, the world, & his God.

I. (6) Practical Christian Work. (1) A study of the Bible with immediate reference to its practical use in dealing with men. (2) A survey of the various methods & principles of practical Christian work. (3) A prayerful search for those personal qualifications necessary to effective work for the Master. (4) It is hoped that arrangements can be made for actual practice in this above intended class. [The fares of all appointed delegates to the P.T. Ho

I. (7) Normal Training. (1) A study of the character & nature of the various dispositions & classes with which the teacher & preacher will have to deal. (2) An application of this character study in an search for psychologically correct methods of teaching children & reaching men. (3) As above it is hoped arrangement can be made for actual practice in this suggested course. [Pays all post-charges on matter sent to the student. Return postage

Text books: Each student is expected to provide himself with the books mentioned below.-

① A wide margin Mandarin Bible [The Institute hopes to arrange for the printing of a special edition.]

② The best Bible text-book for Concordance when published.]

③ Luce's "Harmony of the Gospels."

Such books as are approved by the Council for supplementary reading & study will be loaned to each student as his needs require. A list of these books is not appended, but will be added to from time to time.

The Institute hopes also to furnish pamphlets, syllabi, instruction papers, etc., as the needs of the departments require, time & preparation.

Expenses: The Institute will be responsible for the 3rd class R.R. fares of all appointed delegates to the P.T. Ho Summer Sessions & return.

Board at P.T. Ho will be furnished at a common table at the rate of $3.00 per month & must be met by the student.

A registration fee of $0.50 will be charged for each of the three Correspondence Courses.

The Correspondence department pays all postage charges on matter sent to the student. Return postage

must be paid by the student. If a biweekly correspondence is desired with the Institute, this return postage should not cost over $1.00 per year. A postal card service may later be arranged.

Length of the Course. In the Correspondence courses each student sets his own pace, & may regulate, as the exigencies of his home duties permit, the amount of time he devotes to the Institute work. For the sake of continuity it is hoped that at least one hour per day be devoted to the Bible study. It is our general that each course shall consist of about 100 lessons & that each will need at least twice that time to its preparation. For the young Chinese school & the cause of union.

Advantages of the Summer Sessions:

① The location of the buildings of the Institute is on the south slope of the Fatsi Hills in the Kuling gorge & near the Kuling Teachers' Training School at Hsi Tai Ho. Health of body, clearness of mind, freedom from extraneous surroundings & home cares, communion with nature — all conduce to that uplift of spirit & openness of soul so fundamental to the deepest knowledge of God's word & revealed then His Holy Spirit. ② Seat bathing, walks, outdoor games, calisthenics, music & tennis all included in our plans for the summer institute. They take place in the Western Education Experiment for more

than a score of years the system has been used & today almost every considerable subject is being taught by this method, many of the schools being of large proportions.

Conventions in former years.

(2) The Sessions at T.T. Ho being held in the Summer, during the busy agricultural & rainy season, when travelling & preaching are not easy, would seem to make it practicable for many Helpers to be released at that time for the two months study.

(3) The non-sectarian character of the meetings & the broad field from which the students, delegates, & teachers come — reaching from Mongolia to Hainan, & Kalgan to Chefoo — insures that mutual interchange of thought & experience, broadness of outlook, variety of method, & preparation of a common purpose so important for the young Chinese church & the cause of Christ.

(4) The location of the Institute within a mile or more of the summer homes of nearly all the eminent foreign Christian workers of the North, enables the delegate to hear personally from these well known Educators, Evangelists, & Physicians — a privilege impossible to secure elsewhere in the North at any time of year.

(5) Advantages of the Correspondence Courses. This being perhaps the first attempt at a regular "correspondence" course of instruction in N. China, a word as to its methods & advantages may not be out of place. Education by correspondence is no longer an experiment. For more

than a score of years the system has been used & today almost every conceivable subject is being taught by this method, many of the schools being of large proportions.

Each of our courses is divided into a series of lessons or sections each section containing directions for the student's work & is accompanied by a list of questions. These questions must answered & sent by mail to the instructor, who will correct, mark, & return with the next section.

① Each student thus becomes a personal pupil, coming directly under the personal attention of the teacher.

② Each student may be bright or dull, quick or slow, & but is unhampered by other members of a class in his progress.

③ Studies need not interfere with daily occupation or duties.

④ It is available to anyone within reach of the mails. The extent & cheapness of the Imperial Postal Service make distance no serious barrier.

⑤ There are no limitations of age or scholarship, be-yond a willingness to work & ability to read & write.

⑥ Expensive practices, living away from home, giving up of regular employment, etc, etc, are all made unnecessary by a correspondence method.

⑦ The advantages of the Institute course as a whole

[See articles on work of Institute in Review of Reviews & Pearson's World's Work for Aug. 1903.]

What you can do to help 11

which would appeal to the missionary lodge each missionary

① Economy of missionary teaching force.

② Easy adaptability of its courses to men of all grades whom we may desire to see fitted to work as lay preachers, class school teachers, evangelists, etc.

③ A possible enthusiasm for Bible study which the P.T. Ho work may develop among the present workers in the various Missions.

④ Possibility of keeping in personal touch with your man while he is pursuing his studies.

⑤ Ease with which the Institute course may be supplemented by any mission or missionary.

Advantages of the Local Conferences: 1. A larger constituency can be reached to be able to study. [2. A saving in travelling expenses on part students. 3. All discriminating yearning in the local conferences, will directly further the cause of missionary study be found.]

4. The work of the Institute can in this way be easily coordinated with that of the local missionaries & the regular station & mission activities, otherwise helping the cause.

[Plans are also being made for an Industrial plant in connection with our M.H. Mission work. Its general aims correspond with those at Mt. Hermon, & at Hampton & Tuskegee. [See articles on work of latter in Am. Review of Reviews, Apr. 1900 & "World's Work" for Aug. 1903.] Journey by

What you can do to help.

A copy of this prospectus is sent to each missionary in the provinces of Chihli, W. Shantung, & S. Manchuria. Copies in Chinese are enclosed, to be distributed as may seem best to you, to pastors whom you care to interest in further study along these lines, or whom you wish to see helped to take their places as Christian workers in your field.

Your help is sought, —

(1) To urge your men to take the Correspondence courses.

(2) To so arrange the work of your Station that two months study at P.T.H. can occasionally be secured by some of your workers.

(3) If you are so situated, to help financially any delegate or student who otherwise might not be able to study. [In case no financial arrangement can be made for the necessary expenses stated under headings above, write to the Institute & our trust some way may be found.]

(4) To bring to the attention of your Home friends this line of work, in the thought that some of them might enjoy endowing scholarships or otherwise helping the cause.

(5) To help along those of your men who care to take the courses, either by personal instruction, or by arranging for wide classes in the various centers, where the various books of the courses may be read in common, & the missionary by

occasional attendance & supervision can be of great help & inspiration.

(6) To bring clearly before the minds of your people, that it is not the aim of the Institute to do the work of the College or Seminary or Station classes, but rather to provide for the many who may not be able to attend these institutions but require just that sort of help the Institute can give; & to make it possible for anyone to continue or supplement the work that he may have finished elsewhere. In short, as we have perhaps made clear already, we only want to help a deeper knowledge of God's Word, first, those who have no better way of getting it, & second, those who already have much, but long for more.

Copy of letter from Mr. Wm. Wardlaw to Hon. Geo. Hamilton

Dec. 4th 1863

Addem: Peking, XI/27 06 care

Dear Dr. Smith:

Your favor of Oct. 19 stating that the Prudential Committee had granted our furlough for Spring 1906 at hand. Thank you very much. It was a great pleasure to us. Our trouble just now is regarding the "Deputation". None of us know whether we are to have the pleasure of a visit this winter or spring, or not. We cannot make our plans for long-going until we know. Earliest date when we can meet the Deputation. We do not want to leave Tsinghchow for of course we do not want to leave without chance of meeting them at Tsinghchow. Merely this little note to ask you for a reply immediately stating earliest date when can expect Deputation to reach Tsinghchow. We can then arrange for our long trip, engage passage, etc. It is probable that long before this reaches you, information desired will have

Calcutta: Friday, $\frac{21}{27}$ 06-

Dear Mr. Smith,

Mr. Jones & Dr. Irving claiming that the Municipal Commissioners have given the use of the Skinner 1906 at Cours. Hamilt for my music. The Hamilt pupils were in re-rehearsing the "Mikado" - there for the Queen Victoria we are to have the Pleasure of a visit from Mr. Minister & party, as such. The Cours & Hamilt the Skinner the Cours-pupils until we know the Skinner & Mr. Minister & party. We do not want to have anything to do with Mr. Minister & party. Mr. Minister & party claim the use of Skinner & Mr. Minister & party. Mr. Minister & party claim the use of Skinner & Mr. Minister & party. Mr. Minister & party claim the use of Skinner &

been given the mission - that it is simply impossible
we have not yet informed mission of dates &c

Miss Browne & the Wilders have felt
our heart with gladness. Mr. Kendal &
daughter (Miss Browne's uncle) are our guests
for some days. It was a great pleasure to
welcome friends from the home land

Work progressing fairly slowly. Dr. Gratis
leaves - my own time is mostly occupied with
new or various editions of Bloodgood - Emerson Reynolds
now in press in Japan, a new edition of Wilson's
Lithology, etc, etc - but my head full of
air castles - but being founded on prayer
& faith that may come true - of the effusion
of our Pei Tai Ho work, as for my last letter
to you.

We have not fully decided on route of
our return. One that takes us to visit the
Holy Land about Easter - but our boys being

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

journey - we may decide to wait for another
one. On some accts we would prefer to
return via So. Pacific as I am anxious to
study thoroughly Tuskegee & Hampton Institutes.
I suppose the exact route is of no special mo-
ment to you - as long as our charges to the Treas-
ury are only the regular mileage rate for
direct passage - any extra expenses to be borne
by ourselves. In case we return by the So. States
do you think the Home Secretary would
object to my speaking in that region?
We are delighted to hear of Dr. Pearson's
gift to Anatoka College.

Thanking you again for endorsing our
furlough & trusting to see you early in 1906.

Yours, very respectfully,
E. G. Trowbridge

To Secretary Judson Smith, D.D.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Ans'd APR 17 1907 38.

APR 8 1907

59 Pearl St.,East Somerville,Mass.

April 6,1907.

Rev.E.E.Strong D.D.,

Dear Friend,

You will perhaps recall our conversation regarding my return to the mission field. Our furlough began early in 1907. Returning thru Europe we did not arrive in this country until the last of June.

Since returning I have had the opportunity to meet the Prudential Committee,and there expressed my desire to continue a line of work,union and undenominational and combining features of Northfield,Chautauqua and Tuskegee, to be centered at Peitaiho. The three sessions of the summer conference already held and the plans outlined for the further developement of the Local and Correspondence Courses and Conferences have been generally approved by mission and church leaders both abroad and at home. The mission have expressed the judgment that it would be advisable for me to work entirely independent of Board and mission on my return to China. Mr. Mott desires the work to be done in conjunction with the Y.M. C.A. Others have considered a connection with a possible new and separately-endowed department of the North China Union College,with which institution I have been closely identified for 16 years and in whose future prosperity and growth,it is needless to say,my own heart is most earnestly concerned. Definite decision cannot be reached until after the Shanghai Conference and the North China Mission Meeting. Moreover Mr.

JAN 4 PM 1 7 1907

59 Pearl St., East Somerville, Mass.

April 6, 1907.

Rev. E.H. Cheong D.D.,

Dear Friend,

You will perhaps recall our conversation regarding my return to the mission field. Our furlough began early in 1906. Returning then across the sea we did not arrive in this country until the last of June.

Since returning I have had the opportunity to meet the Prudential Committee and there expressed my desire to continue a line of work, union and denominational and combining features of northfield, Chautauqua and Winona, to be centered at Peitaiho. The three seasons of the summer conference already held and the plans outlined for the further development of the local and correspondence courses and conferences have been generally approved by mission and church leaders both abroad and at home. The mission have expressed the judgment that it would be advisable for me to work entirely independent of Board and mission on my return to China. Most desires the work to be done in conjunction with the Y.M.C.A. others have considered a connection with a possible new and separately-endowed department of the North China Union College, with which institution I have been closely identified for 10 years and in whose future prosperity and growth, it is needless to say, my own heart is most earnestly concerned.

Definite decision cannot be reached until after the Shanghai Conference.

Mott does not return to this country until the first of May.

Within a few months or possibly weeks I may expect to be prepared to make definite request of the Prudential Committee regarding our return to the field either as regular Board missionaries or as working under separate endowment but in complete sympathy with our own and other mission organizations.

May I ask you to see that the matter is properly brought to the attention of the Committees concerned. We hope to be allowed to serve the Board thru addresses or other work until the early Summer, or such earlier time as plans for our return may be determined upon. I may state that I have already appointments and invitations to speak in the churches to occupy each Sunday and several weekdays up to the middle of May.

Yours respectfully,

Elwood G. Tewksbury

P.S. It is of course in your mind that the usual China furlough extends from May or June of one year until Sept. or Oct. of a following year. ~~In case further conference is desired~~ Kindly inform me before any adverse action is taken on the above request, as I should desire further conference with Secretaries or Committee.

E. G. T.

Mott does not return to this country until

Within a few months or poss

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return may be determined upon. I may state

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Yours respectfully,

Mott

P.S. It is of course in your mind that the

long extends from May or June of one year

of a following year. ~~We see further co~~

Kindly inform me before any adverse action

above request. or Internal affairs [illegible]

E.

E. Somerville, April 6. 0/

JUL 16 1907
JUL 1 1907

Clifton Springs July 16/07

319.

My dear Mr. Bell:

You don't know how much I enjoyed being with you the week at Nyfield. I am sure nothing would be better than that all our missionaries might get to know more intimately the spirit of the "home guard". The mutual sympathy & understanding could not but do great good for our common interests.

Haven't had a chance to finish note re the question you asked concerning Clifton & its attitude, to, b. Talked yesterday with one of the physicians who had already shown himself out of sympathy with the management. While speaking of certain treatment accorded to "free" outside patients, he knew of no case where missionaries had had

just came to complain – at least he mentioned none. Of course an "endowed room" does not mean any special place or room & there might be a tendency on part of house clerk to put paying patients in better rooms than the free ones, especially when hotel was crowded. The Austin room is not fully endowed – so that can not be – will make fully inquiries later.

I am writing Col. Hopkins. Has his wife been very sick? Seems that I have heard something to that effect. Want to write correctly when I write him.

Have you any definite word as to the exact date of return of Mr. Barton & Mose? Am of course anxious to get plans settled as soon as can be. Hope you will not forget how much we long for your sympathetic & frank advice on this as on all matters.

Have been a little under the weather since my return from Norfolk, but am better today & begin my baths, etc.!

Wish could think of you having a vacation also. My back came from the Vassdenen yet!

Faithfully yours. Ethel B. Rockefeller

E. L. Trowbridge
Clifton Springs N.Y.

E. Lawrence, April 6, 07

July 15, '07

Rec'd NOV 21 1907

40.

Address: 250 West 44th.St,New York.

November 20,1907.

Dear Dr.Barton;

I trust you will forgive the delay in forwarding the enclosed statement for your signature.

It is not only a great personal pleasure, but a real gratification, I feel sure, to the many of my associates who are interested in this Institutional Movement, that your heart is with us.

I realize the burdens under which you labour in our common work and the responsibilities which you must constantly assume. You may be sure I thank you very much for the kind words of criticism in your office the other day. My sincere prayer is, and my constant effort will be, to so relate this new endeavour to my associates of all denominations in North China as shall not only make them love me more but make for the permanence and largest usefulness of the enterprise.

You will notice that I have added the word "personal" at the end of the fourth line from the end in the paper. Willnot this or the word "individual" make easier the signing bythose who have corporate responsibilities?

Yours Sincerely,

Edward G. Tewksbury

Secretary

To James L. Barton, D.D.,

Boston

Statement enclosed for Return

Page 15-'07

Address: 250 West 44th.St,New York.

November 20,1907.

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Yours Sincerely,

Chas. R. Hutchinson

Rev. Robert Barton D.D.
Secretary
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions
156 Fifth Ave.
New York

There are certain so-called INSTITUTIONAL lines of non-sectarian Christian activity which have largely been left to individual initiative. Nor is it strange that the multiplicity of demands upon the denominational Mission organizations, especially in the Far East, have forced them to leave to outside agencies and "special" gifts this most attractive line of work.

So urgent however has the demand for these agencies become, that at the Shanghai Centenary Conference definite resolutions were passed; recommending the establishment of special schools and correspondence classes for Bible study", suggesting the opening of "circulating libraries", urging that more attention should be given to "Biblical pedagogy" in the present institutions, and that "institutes, so far as practicable interdenominational in their character, be held at convenient centers...for...normal training...and Bible teaching". The Conference moreover "strongly urged upon the several Mission Boards the importance of giving.....to wise measures for the industrial developement of the Christian Community...a recognized place among their agencies in China and of affording them adequate support." Union representative committees were also appointed to inspire, aid, and federate such institutional work thruout the Empire. These committees are anxious that committees, sections, individuals, or missions may develope these lines of activity as soon as possible, and are ready to cooperate when needed to increase the influence and efficiency of the individual plants.

Some years since, in conjunction with Robert R. Gailey of the Y.M.C.A., J.H. Pyke of the Methodist Mission, D.S. Murray of the London Mission, W.S. Ament of the American Board, A.M. Cunningham of the Presbyterian Mission, and others, Elwood G. Tewksbury#, of the American Board's Mission at Tung-chou, inaugurated a series of Summer Convocations at Peitaiho in North China, to which were invited the Chinese Christian Workers of the several denominations. These were probably the first gatherings in China convened along what might be called "Northfield" lines. They have increased in interest and attendance from the first and men of the leading Missions testify to the real help and inspiration their Workers have received from these union gatherings.

The Christian Workers' Convocations above-mentioned have been made financially practicable thru the developement at Tungchou of an Industrial Farm. This Farm and other Industrial experiments inspired by Mr. Tewksbury have attracted much attention among the Chinese Christians and students, and there has been manifested a widespread desire, especially on the part of the leading Chinese pastors, for an enlargement of the scope of this line of work.

It would therefore seem wise that both the inspirational and practical sides of this enterprise be developed, and that Mr. Tewksbury should give his whole time to the work. Three Summer Conferences would be desirable:-one for Chinese Christian Workers in general, one for Students under the direction of the Y.M.C.A., and a third

(Mr. Tewksbury,-Harvard '87, Hartford Theological Seminary '90 one of the original members of the Student Volunteers, since '90 teacher in North China Union College.)

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third, for the female students and Bible-teachers of the different denominations. The Bible and normal teaching would be systemitized, carefully coördinated with the work of the Mission organizations and the plans of the Centenary Conference Committee, and continued throughout the year by Correspondence Courses and Local Conventions or Institutes. The Industrial Plant will also require enlargement that it may become a real force in developing methods of self-help among the Christian communities. In time also this department may be expected to supplement the present educational equipment of the Missions by ~~by~~ offering courses in Manual Training to the students of the various schools. The profits of the Farm and Trade Departments are moreover intended for the financial support of the Bible and Normal Institutes.

While all these departments will be absolutely unsectarian and union, it is felt to be fundamental to the real usefulness of the movement that only such lines of work shall be entered upon as shall be of direct help to the various Christian activities of the region, and that all plans formulated by the Management shall have the cordial sympathy and support of the Christian churches interested.

A sum of $5000.00 annually, for a period of at least five years, is needed to make possible the development desired. This sum ~~sum~~ will be spent under the careful supervision of a local interdenominational Board of Managers. A Board of Trustees in the United States, acting as a Committee for the promotion of the interests of the movement, will receive and acknowledge contributions toward this amount and forward to the local Board of Managers. In addition, Loans or Gifts of Capital are sought for the enlargement of the Industrial and Self-help Departments. For such loans security will be furnished and repayment arranged for as desired. It is the definite goal of the Management that all work and expenditures, outside perhaps the actual salaries of the foreign advisers, shall be ultimately arranged for on self-supporting basis.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, believing in the general purposes and plan above-outlined and feeling that the enterprises projected will become a real help to our present denominational work in North China, cordially join with Mr. Tewksbury and his associates in this statement and appeal. WE ASSURE THEM of our hearty sympathy and personal support, and feel sure that this and other similar plans for the speedy Regeneration of China may meet with the endorsement and material help they deserve.

SIGNED:-

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SIGNED:-

Mr. G. H. Towsbury

DEC 7 1907

Dec. 6-1907

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Address: 250 W. 44th St.
N.Y. City –

[If on Monday or Tuesday Dec. 9-10]

Otherwise New Haven, Ct.
12 Dwight St.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.: Boston:

Dear Friend:

I thank you so much for the letter re P.Tit. Conference & the fine comments accompanying. Thank you also for conferring with Dr. Moore & securing his endorsement. I hope to be able to see him at least for a few moments when in B. at Christmas.

I realize how much trouble & time you have put on this affair, dear Dr. Barton, & I think the results gained may be commensurate. Will you forgive a further trespass – Mr. Speer & others raised the very same question as to permanency of the work & I am so glad to be able to use your advice re the church position & direction & guidance from the mission. Enclosed please find a revised statement – Excuse form because I wanted you to notice carefully changes made – I have taken the liberty to incorporate your letter almost word for word (see parts lined with double blue lines which were from your statement) – &c

also to cut out everything which seemed to me at all ~~doubt~~ doubtful of your approval & that of Rev. Mone. Am very anxious to get such a statement as you & Mott & Spear & Tannenell can readily sign & am willing to change or leave out as may seem wisest to you all for the good of the movement.

Please write me frankly in the matter. I am only in haste that the document may be completed & signed in time for a Xmas present! Know how very busy you are I fear this formidable epistle - but not so much in it for you time as my last probably.

Thanking you once again for former & coming kindness.

Yours truly,

E. G. Tuckerman Jr.

Think I have you to thank also for the two fine Deputation reports received today. Am anxious to read them carefully.

New York. Dec. 6-1907.

Rec'd DEC 16 1907

Address for week Dec. 16-20

250 W. 44th St. N.Y. City.

Dear Mr. Barton:

I am ashamed to burden you further, but wanted you to read a letter (absolutely unsolicited & wholly unexpected) received today from the Chinese workers in Peking, &c. Mrs. T. has translated & written it out for your perusal. It may help you in your thoughts toward our work to see how anxious the Chinese seem to be for its accomplishment. I have not written them as much as I ought & they do not understand rightly all the reasons why the movement seems to hang fire. Delay seemed wise until the Deputation returned & the plans be endorsed by those who knew the field & my own work. As you know I have as yet only approached one man for money & he has been led to help liberally. We can hope confidently when we now present the "statements" & tell of the hopes & prayers of so many in N. China, that God will move the hearts of many to help.

Mott is to be away from Dec. 24 to Jan. 20 but I hope before that the statement now in your hands may be signed ~~& ready~~ by members of each denomination concerned & ready for presentation. Please be perfectly free to cut out or add to the wording so as to make it frankly satisfactory to yourself & Prof. Moore. & I trust the outcome of the movement may be such as to make you very thankful you have given us a share in your very busy days.

Thanking you again, I am,

Very truly, E. G. Tewksbury.

P.S. If you cannot stand some phrase about "statements" Dec. 21-23 to Cash Offs Green, Sterling, Ct.

E. G. Tewksbury

New Haven - Conn. Dec. 14 - 1907.

Rec'd DEC 16 1907

Translation of a Chinese letter, written by Pastor Kao, formerly of Tungchow church, representing a group of the leading helpers of the American Board and other Missions.

Dated - Peking, Nov. 9th. Rec'd in New Haven Dec. 14th 1907.

Pastor Tenkesbury,

Honored Sir:—

May the Lord peacefully protect your entire family, heal your diseases and quickly make you whole.

We Chinese brothers, before you went to America, all tho't your plans very easy to be accomplished, and that when the time came you would be able to return. Many were preparing, this last summer, to obtain the benefits of the Union Association meetings (Pei Tai He "Northfield.") But when the time came, not only you did not return, but moreover worried yourself sick. Please, pastor, you do not need to be sorrowful. The Lord will provide, that is one thing sure. As to the time of fulfillment, please, pastor, have patience and wait, don't because of hindrances, have a heavy heart. Who can hinder the Lord's workings?

The brethren want to help the pastor carry out this plan.

The first method is to offer up united prayer to God, that He will move the hearts of rich people, making them willing to contribute the money.

The second way is to exhort all the Chinese church members to contribute money to help.

Mr. Sui started up the matter, exhorting all that loved Mr. Jenksbury with one heart to rise up and help.

First we thought we would invite a few who knew Mr. Jenksbury most intimately, to write up all the beneficial things he had done since the Boxer rebellion, print them in the American papers and see if that wouldn't move people to give money to help. Mr. Sui in prayer-meeting, spoke of this plan. But there is no certainty that it would be very practicable, because, altho' Pastor Jenksbury has done many helpful things, people in America might think they were not out of the ordinary course, and no more than the pastor might be expected to do.

Then the brethren thought that if this plan would not work, they would invite all who had ever been to the Summer Conferences, with one heart to help. Accordingly, they unitedly appointed Mr. Sui and Pastor Kao to call upon Pastor Jen, and invite him to see the Chinese pastors and helpers of other Missions, and

consult together. Pastor Jen willingly consented, and on Wed. of last week, Pastors Lew, Wang, Jen, Hao, Hao Hsin, deacons Sui and Lei, consulted together. Pastor Jen first rose, and spoke of the Pei Tai He Conference, two summers ago, where several came together and discussed the subject of starting an Industrial Movement, whereby church members, who were unable to secure an education, or because of but little learning, or poverty, were unable to obtain a livelihood, could learn some handicraft for their maintenance. This is the way to make our churches self-supporting. On this occasion the first suggestion was to begin the work at Tungchow, for the purpose of helping the students, all learning some trade, each student working every day, one or two hours; in the summer and fall, working more time. At that time we consulted with Pastor Tenkasbury, and he said, "Although your plan is fine, yet I'm afraid it would be difficult to arrange for at Tungchow. It has been in my own mind to start just such an enterprise somewhere. Next year, I am going home to exhort people to help with money. You too, ought to help to the limit of your ability, and unitedly urge others to give." Pastor Jen continued, "When we heard this, we were much pleased, and thus the matter would surely be accomplished.

"The fact that the Lord had inspired

Mr. Terksbury with the same desire that we had, made us certainly both happy and hopeful.

"As regards Mr. Terksbury now in America exhausting his strength in working out methods for getting contributions, and having many perplexities, this is certainly because he has lacked our strength to help.

"If we from all the churches in North China, so desire, to the utmost of our ability let us contribute and help; then let the leaders in each church place their names side by side, and send Mr. Terksbury, asking him to seek contributions in America on our behalf. Also, let us all unite in inviting Mr. Terksbury to return and work out the plan to completion. I don't know how you feel concerning this plan." Then Pastor Jen sat down.

Mr. Sui then arose and said, "I second this motion of Pastor Jen's. Since Pastor Terksbury has in this manner exhausted his heart, we certainly ought to use our strength and help to carry out the plan."

Pastor Wang said, "To-day, I have heard for the first time about this matter, and I thoroughly approve of it. I am also delighted to help."

At that time it was voted to select three men, Pastors Lin, Jen and Wang, to prepare and send to each church

a circular, appealing for contributions. Let those who are willing to contribute, write their names and amount. For the present, pledges alone will be required, and no subscriptions collected, until the return of Mr. Tewksbury. The amount of the pledges which we receive from everybody, we will send to him, that he may use this statement to help secure contributions in America.

Pastor Kao was delegated to write a letter, telling Mr. Tewksbury of the things we all decided, and to ask him whether they would meet with his approval or not. Will Pastor Tewksbury kindly use a cablegram to reply, — if favorable send an S, — if unfavorable, an U, and if you wish us to wait, a W.

Signed, Kao Wen Lein.

Pastor Cao to Mr. Lowrey

Peking, China. Nov. 9 1907.

Copy?

C'D APR 8 1908

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The China "Institutional" Univ[redacted]

DIRECTORS:
CHARLES C. CREEGAN
JOHN BANCROFT DEVINS
FRANK D. GAMEWELL
WILLIS C. NOBLE
HENRY J. BOSTWICK

ELWOOD G. TEWKSBURY, GENERAL SECRETARY
287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

April 6, 1908. 190

J. L. Barton, D. D.,

Dear Friend:-

Mr. Pierson of the American Tract Society wrote me some time ago that he had told Mr. Gregory (Mr. J. J. H. Gregory), the Marblehead Seed Grower, of our Industrial Institution in North China, and suggested my writing him in the matter.

Mr. Gregory in a very frank letter shows considerable interest in our project. He will probably give us what we want in seeds, and as to money, says:- "As regards any contribution in money. I shall have none for you directly, but will suggest your enterprise leaving to the judgement of the officers of the A. B. C. F. M. to decide as to whether that would be the best application to be made of a portion of it. ~~gift~~."

If Mr. Gregory's letter regarding an application of a portion of his gift to the "C. I. U." comes to the Rooms I am sure you will make matters clear to ~~the~~ your Associates.

I remember before you went to China you expressed yourself as wondering why industrial work was needed in China. I think probably you recognize however that one way of helping forward self-support for the Chinese Church will be to increase the earning power and therefore contributing power of

Correspondence in Dec. 8

1908

The China "Institutional" U

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The China "Institutional" Union, INC.

DIRECTORS:
HARLES C. CREEGAN
HN BANCROFT DEVINS
RANK D. GAMEWELL
ILLIS C. NOBLE
ENRY J. BOSTWICK

ELWOOD G. TEWKSBURY, GENERAL SECRETARY
287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

.....190

the Chinese Christians. Men such as Carpenter Li in T'ung Chou and several others are cases in point.

But probably it is not necessary to write further regarding the matter. As in your letter to us of Dec. 3,'07 you say,"The industrial operations which have been established at Tung-chou by you have been successful and can undoubtedly be enlarged and continued in connection with the Conference plan, and greatly to its profit."

And the Shanghai Conference also passed the following resolution:-"Resolved. That this Conference recognizes that the social progress and material well-being of the Christian community is vitally linked with its moral and spiritual progress and therefore the promotion of wise measures for the industrial development of the Christian Community constitutes legitimate element of Mission enterprise, and would strongly urge upon the several Mission Boards the importance of giving such work a recognized place among their agencies in China and of affording it adequate support."

We have taken a little flat in Brooklyn for a few months and are preparing literature and trying to finance our C. I. U. At our Annual Meeting last month a Constitution was adopted similar to the one I sent you in Boston. I enclose

The China "Institutional" Union, INC.

DIRECTORS:
ARLES C. CREEGAN
N BANCROFT DEVINS
ANK D. GAMEWELL
LLIS C. NOBLE
NRY J. BOSTWICK

ELWOOD G. TEWKSBURY, GENERAL SECRETARY
287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

.....190

a copy.

As to our prospects. I wrote Mr. Wiggin a few days ago that "sympathetic interest" was easy to secure! A good motto for the present state of the movement seems to be,'Good names rather that great riches.'

But we have faith to believe that the Master is with us and that when He shows us the men and the time to appeal He will answer our prayers.

Trusting that your vacation has given you renewed energy for your many activities,

I am,

Yours truly,

E. G. Tewksbury

Address all correspondence to:-
#43 Hancock Street,
Brooklyn,
N. Y.

Dict.M.G.T.19

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New York

Apr. 6-1908

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CONSTITUTION of the CHINA INSTITUTIONAL UNION.

ARTICLE 1. NAME and OBJECT.

Section 1. The NAME of this Corporation shall be the CHINA INSTITUTIONAL UNION.

Section 2. The particular OBJECTS for which this Corporation is formed are as follows, as defined in the Certificate of Incorporation filed at the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New York on the first day of February, 1908, viz:-

"To establish, maintain and direct a union, Christian and missionary enterprise in North China, having convention, correspondence, and industrial departments and in general to promote and further all right methods for increasing the spiritual and practical efficiency of the Chinese Christian communities and to solicit, hold, invest and manage funds and property incidental to and convenient for the carrying out of said purposes."

ARTICLE 2. MEMBERS.

Section 1. The CORPORATE MEMBERS shall consist of the persons whose names are mentioned in the Certificate of Incorporation either as incorporators or directors and such other persons as the Corporation shall appoint and declare to be Corporate Members.

Section 2. HONORARY MEMBERSHIP in the Union may be extended by the Corporation or either of its executive Boards to any person who sympathizes with the purpose and principles of the Union and is willing to further its interests. Honorary Members shall be kept informed of the work and plans of the Union and be invited to attend the Annual Meeting; but no Corporate duties or responsibilities shall be attached to such membership. Advice or suggestions submitted by any Honorary Member shall be carefully considered and passed upon by the governing Boards.

Section 3. Corporate Members are each entitled to one VOTE at every meeting of the Corporation. A member may be represented at the meetings of the Corporation by PROXY.

Section 4. A QUORUM at any meeting of the Corporation shall consist of one-third of the total membership, present in person or by proxy, or if one-third be nine or more, not less than nine.

ARTICLE 3. MANAGEMENT.

Section 1. A BOARD OF DIRECTORS to consist of five persons in whom shall be vested the management of the Corporation shall be chosen by ballot from the members of the Corporation. At the first Annual Meeting one member shall be elected to serve one year, two members to serve for two years and two to serve three years. At the end of the first year the new director required shall be elected for three years and the same with all expirations thereafter. The members of the Board shall be eligible for reelection and serve until their successors are chosen.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall have power to adopt a CORPORATE SEAL and BY-LAWS not inconsistent with the laws of the State of New York or with this Constitution, and to change the same from time to time.

Section 3. THE CHINA COUNCIL. While the whole work of the Union is intended to be absolutely unsectarian and union, it is felt to be fundamental to the real usefulness of the enterprise that it shall have hearty endorsement and enthusiastic support from all the Christian and missionary organizations whose work it seeks to aid and

supplement. To this end the Corporation may invite each missionary and Christian organization of the region where the work of the Union is to be done to be represented in the conduct and control of the movement by the choice of two of its members, one of whom may be Chinese, for election by the Corporation upon a so-called CHINA COUNCIL. The members of this Council shall serve for two years, are eligible for reelection, and shall remain in office until their successors are chosen. They need not be members of the Corporation unless so chosen and declared. This Council shall be empowered to act, in association with the General Secretary its executive head, as the local representative of the Corporation in the supervision and general management of the affairs of the Union in China. All acts of the China Council, its executive head and other officers shall be reported to and be subject to the revision of the Board of Directors acting in their Corporate capacity.

Section 4. OFFICERS. The Board of Directors and the China Council shall severally elect from their own number a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary and Treasurer. The officers of the Board of Directors shall also be the officers of the Corporation. These officers shall severally perform the customary and ordinary duties of their offices and have the legal powers and obligations which pertain to the same. They shall serve for two years or until their successors are chosen.

Section 5. A GENERAL SECRETARY of the Union shall be appointed by the Corporation. He shall have general oversight, under the China

Council and Board of Directors, of all the work of the organization. He shall report regularly to the governing Boards, be ex officio a member of the Board of Directors, the China Council and of all committees, and shall serve until his successor is appointed.

ARTICLE 4. PROPERTY.

Section 1. TRUSTEES. The Board of Directors are the LEGAL TRUSTEES of all the real and personal property of the Union, and are empowered by the Certificate of Incorporation "to solicit, hold, invest and manage funds and property incidental to and convenient for the carrying out" of the purposes of the Union. They shall have all the powers, responsibilities and liabilities pertaining to their office and required by law; but no financial responsibility on behalf of the said Union shall attach to the Corporation, its Board of Directors, or any member thereof save that which is directly connected with its duties as stated in these articles and is created by its own action.

Section 2. The Corporation shall authorize its representatives to solicit and receive FUNDS AND PROPERTY IN CHINA FROM CHINESE for the benefit of the Union. As regards such real and personal property the Corporation shall constitute the joint China Council its true and lawful attorney, to hold, invest and manage the same in a manner incidental to and convenient for the carrying out of the purposes of the Union; but all purchases of real estate made with such funds shall not be transferred, mortgaged or sold except upon the recommendation of said China Council. All transactions relating to real or per-

sonal property originating from Chinese in China shall be included in the annual report of the Treasurer of the China Council to the Board of Directors.

Section 3. The BOARD OF DIRECTORS, as required by law, shall present at the ANNUAL meeting of the Corporation "a REPORT, verified by the President and Treasurer, or by the majority of the Directors, showing the whole amount of real and personal property owned by it, where located, and where and how invested, the amount and nature of the property acquired during the year immediately preceding the date of the report and the manner of the acquisition; the amount applied, appropriated or expended during the year immediately preceding such date, and the purposes, objects or persons to or for which such applications, appropriations or expenditures have been made; and the names and places of residence of the persons who have been admitted to membership in the Corporation during such year, which report shall be filed with the records of the Corporation and an abstract thereof entered in the minutes of the proceedings of the annual meeting."

Section 4. The TREASURER OF THE CHINA COUNCIL shall make an ANNUAL REPORT to the Board of Directors through the Treasurer of the Corporation, which report shall be prepared in a manner similar to that provided for in the preceding section and including all items of the nature there required and such others as may be enjoined by the Constitution and By-laws, said report shall be verified by two auditors appointed by the China Council.

Section 5. APPROPRIATIONS. The China Council shall prepare and sub-

mitted to the Board of Directors annually a written estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the ensuing year with an itemized list of APPROPRIATIONS which, upon approval by the Board, shall be the working schedule of expenses. No other obligations beyond this amount thus appropriated shall be incurred by any officer or committee unless authorized by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 5. MEETINGS.

Section 1. The ANNUAL MEETING of the Corporation, for the selection of officers, reception of reports, passing of appropriations and the transaction of other business shall be held on the third Wednesday of March of each year and in the City of New York. Notice of this meeting shall be sent to each member by mail not less than tendays before the meeting.

Section 2. SPECIAL MEETINGS of the Corporation may be called by the President if requested in writing by three Corporate members, but notice of such meeting and the special business to be considered must be sent to each member as in the preceding section.

ARTICLE 6. AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. AMENDMENTS can only be adopted by a two-thirds vote of all the Corporate members and after previous notice has been sent to each member of the Corporation.

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Written by Mrs. Chauncey

The scheme herewith outlined had its inception in the desire to meet the evident need in North China of a Union Bible Training School or course, which could be made available to men of all ages and conditions. It is designed to reach not only those who cannot otherwise easily secure suitable instruction, but also to act as an incentive to post-graduate Bible and Normal study on part of preachers and teachers already in active service.

The Name: The Pei Tai Ho Union Bible Training Institute.

Departments: Three departments are proposed. 1. A session each summer at Pei Tai Ho: 2. Correspondence courses running thru the year: 3. Local Conferences held in various centers.

The Principles and Methods of the Institute are such as have been blessed of God at Northfield, Keswick, and at the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago, The Bible Teacher's Training School in N. Y., Chautauqua, N. Y., and many other places.

The trustee of the present "Convocation" plant at Pei Tai Ho, is the Rev. E. G. Tewksbury, of the American Board Mission, N. Tungchou, the annual expenditure being met from the profits of the Tungchou Farm, Y. K. Kno, proprietor, and the contributions of friends. All moneys contributed for the Bible Institute, either as endowment or for annual expenses will be used under the approval of an Advisory Council. This council will also act with Mr. Tewksbury as trustees of the Institution, its equipment and its funds.

An Advisory Council has kindly consented to be associated with Mr. Tewksbury in the trusteeship, the teaching and management. At present this Council consists of the following gentlemen:-

Rev. W. S. Ament, D. D., of the American Board, Peking.

Rev. A. M. Cunningham of the Presbyterian Board, Peking.

Rev. R. R. Gailey of the Y. M. C. A. Tientsin.

Rev. D. S. Murray of the London Mission, T'sang chou,

Rev. J. H. Pyke, D. D. of the Methodist Mission, Tientsin.

Rev. G. T. Candlin, of the Eng.

The Aim of the Institute is to help men on the one hand to a deeper knowledge of God's Word and on the other, to such a knowledge of themselves and others, as shall fit them to meet effectively the needs of men. This study should inspire to a deeper consecration, a more intense love for souls, an overmastering enthusiasm in His service, and make possible such a filling of the Holy Spirit as can but give to the Church workers "meet for the Master's use."

For Whom Intended. 1. Men called of God into Christian work at too late a period of life to take wisely any regular College or Seminary Course.

2. Preachers, evangelists, and lay workers who may have had actual service in the field but who now wish to give some time to further study, and to a preparation for a larger usefulness.

3. Graduates or others who wish to continue or supplement previous courses of Bible study.

4. Teachers who feel the need of a knowledge of the principles and methods of reaching their pupils to the best advantage.

Requisites. 1. Ability to read and write Chinese.

2. A real desire to learn and a willingness to do hard work, to be taught, criticised and guided. When required it is also expected that the student will do independent work.

3. A definite purpose to finish the course of study provided.

4. If in employ of a Mission, the permission of the Pastor-in-charge.

5. Such provisions for payment of fees, board, etc., as are stated below.

Sessions. The buildings of the Institute are located at Pei-

Tai Ho, and a session at that place begins about July 1st and continues to the date of the Annual "Northfield" Workers Convocation about Aug. 15. During this time will be given regular series of lectures by the instructors of the Institute, summarizing and supplementing the various courses of study in the curriculum. In addition, the location at Pei Tai Ho enables the Institute to invite the many eminent missionaries and others spending the summer at the beach to lecture on various subjects. At the close of the Summer Session Correspondence Courses will be organized and continued thru the year.

A Certificate of Progress will be granted at the end of each of the seven courses. The Bible Training Institute Diploma will be given to any one who has completed satisfactorily the Correspondence Courses and attended at least one Summer Session at Pei Tai Ho.

Courses of Study At present we hope to arrange for the following courses:-

1. Bible- 1. Introductions 2. Summary: 3. Exegesis: 4. Doctrines 5. Ethics.

2. Practical Work- 6. Preacher: 7. Teacher.

3. Lectures on the above, and on Church History, Comp. Religions, Christian Evidences, Music, etc., arranged during the summer sessions.

Brief explanation of courses above.

1. - (1) Biblical Introduction. This course is intended to deal not only with the subjects generally included under that heading, such as, The Bible, its Books, their authorship, historical setting, manuscripts, etc., etc., but deals also with methods of Bible study and teaching and intends to present a general telescopic view of Bible truth as a whole, in its relation to the individual, the church, and the world.

1. - (2) Bible Summary or Reading. Every student will be expected during his course to study as below the whole Bible in course. He will be asked each day to, - 1. read a definite number of pages in the

O. and N. Testaments. 2. To side line those phrases or verses that appeal strongly to him for any reason, 3. Indicate at bottom of column any section he may not fully understand, 4. As a result of his own independent work to write sectional headings on the upper margin, 5. and note on outside margins the most obvious lessons to be drawn from each section, 6. It is also hoped the student will be able to find time to memorize certain important verses. (We wish to secure a special edition of the Chinese Bible with wide margins for this work.)

1. - (3) Biblical Exegesis. 1. This course involves a careful study of the principles of Biblical interpretation and exegesis. 2. Special attention will be given to the use of the Bible in expository preaching and Bible readings. 3. A close analytical study of one book in the N. T. and its equivalent in the O.T. will be made, aiming primarily to make the student independent in such work and inspire him to future study along the same lines.

1. - (4) Biblical Theology. A study of the Scriptures bearing upon the various doctrines of the Christian religion. From this study the student is helped to formulate and state clearly the teaching of revelation upon the various themes.

1. - (5) Biblical Ethics. An inductive study of the Bible with reference to formulating its teachings upon the various duties of man in relation to himself, the world, and his God.

2. - (6) Practical Christian Work. 1. A study of the Bible with immediate reference to its practical use in dealing with men. 2. A survey of the various methods and principles of practical Christian work. 3. A prayerful search for those personal qualifications necessary to effective work for the Master. 4. It is hoped that arrangements can be made for actual practice in lines above mentioned.

2. - (7) Normal Training. 1. A study of the character and nature of the various dispositions and classes with whom the teacher and preacher will have to deal. 2. An application of this character study in a search

for psychologically correct methods of teaching adolescents and reaching men. 3. As above it is hoped arrangement can be made for actual practice in lines suggested.

Textbooks. Each student is expected to provide himself with the books mentioned below.

(1) A wide margin Mandarin Bible (The Institute hopes to arrange for the printing of a special edition)

(2) The best Bible text book (or Concordance when published)

(3) Luce's "Harmony of the Gospels".

Such books as are approved by the Council for supplementary reading and study will be loaned to each student as his needs require. A list of these books is appended, but will be added to from time to time.

The Institute hopes also to publish pamphlets, syllabi, instruction papers, etc., as the needs of the departments require.

Expenses. The Institute will be responsible for the 3rd class R.R. fares of all approved delegates to the P.T.H. summer sessions and return.

Board at P.T.H. will be furnished at a common table at the rate of $3 per month and must be met by the student.

A registration fee of $0.50 silver will be charged for each of the seven correspondence courses.

The Correspondence department prepays all post-charges on matter sent to the student - return postage, must be paid by the student. If a biweekly correspondence is desired with the Institute, this return postage should not cost over $1.00 per year. A postal card service may later be arranged.

Length of the Course. In the Correspondence courses each student sets his own pace, and may regulate, as the exigencies of his home duties permit, the amount of time he gives to the Institute work. For the sake of continuity it is however hoped that at least

one hour per day be devoted to the Bible study. It is our general ought that each course shall consist of about 100 lessons and that each ll need at least two hours to its preparation.

Advantages. (a) of the Summer Sessions:

(1) The location of the buildings of the Institute is on the uth slope of the Lotus Hills in the pine groves and near the ocean ach at Pei Tai Ho. Health of body, clearness of mind, freedom from xtraneous surroundings and home cares, communion with nature,- all con- uce to that uplift of spirit and openness of soul so fundamental to the eper knowledge of God's Word revealed thru His Holy Spirit. Sea, athing, walks, out door games, calisthenics, music, are all included in ur plans for the summer institute, as they have been in the Workers' onvocations in former years.

(2) The Sessions at P.T.Ho being held in the summer, and during he busy agricultural and rainy season, when traveling and preaching are ot easy, would seem to make it practicable for many helpers to be re- eased at that time for the two months study.

(3) The non-sectarian character of the meetings and the broad ield from which the students, delegates and teachers come - reaching rom Mowkden to Honan, and Kalgan to Chefoo - insures that neutral inter- hange of thought and experience, broadness of outlook, variety of method, nd inspiration of a common purpose so important for the young Chinese hurch and the cause of union.

(4) The location of the institute within a mile or more of the ummer homes of nearly all the eminent foreign Christian workers of the orth, enables the delegate to hear personally from the weklknown educa- ors, evangelists, and physicians - a privilege impossible to secure lsewhere in the North at any time of year.

(b) Advantages of the Correspondence Courses. This being per- aps the first attempt at a regular "correspondence" course of instruction

B. China, a word as to its methods and advantages may not be out of place. Education by correspondence is no longer an experiment - For more than a score of years the system has been used and to-day almost every conceivable subject is beibg taught by this method, many of the schools being of large proportions.

Each of our courses is divided into a series of lessons or sections, each section containing directions for the student's work and is accompanied by a list of questions. These questions must be answered and sent by mail to the instructor, who will correct, mark and return with the next section, -

1. Each student thus becomes a personal pupil, coming directly under the personal attention of the teacher.

2. Each student may be bright or dull, quick or slow, etc, but is unhampered by other members of a class in his progress.

3. Studies need not interfere with daily occupation or duties.

4. It is available to anyone within reach of the mails. The extent and cheapness of the Imperial Postal Service makes distance no serious barrier.

5. There are no limitations of age or scholarship, beyond a willingness to work and ability to read and write.

6. Expensive journeys, living away from home, giving up of regular employment, etc, etc, are all made unnecessary by a correspondence method.

C. The Advantages of the Institute Course as a whole which would appeal to the missionary body are

(1) Economy of missionary teaching force.

(2) Easy adaptability of its courses to men of all grades whom we may desire to see fitted to work as lay preachers, day school teachers, evangelists, etc.

(3) A possible enthusiasm for Bible which the P.T.Ho work may

velope among the present workers in the various missions.

(4) Possibility of keeping in <u>personal touch</u> with your man while he is pursuing his studies

(5) Ease with which the Institute course may be <u>supplemented</u> by any missionary or Mission.

<u>Advantages</u> of the <u>Local Conferences</u>.

1. A large constituency can be reached.

2. A saving in traveling and other expenses on part students.

3. All denominations joining in the local conferences, will directly further the cause of union.

4. The work of the Institute can in this way be easily co-ordinated with that of the local missionaries and the regular station and mission activities.

(Plans are also being made for an Industrial plant in connection with our P.T.H. Union work. Its general aims correspond with those at Mt. Hermon, and at Hampton and at Tuskegee. (see article on work of latter in "Am. Review of Reviews", Apr. 1900 and "World's Work" for Aug. 1903.))

~~Work~~ <u>Your help is sought</u>

(1) To urge your men to take the correspondence courses.

(2) To so arrange the work of your station that two months study at P.T.H. can occasionally be secured by some of your workers.

(3) If you are so situated, to help financially any delegate or student who otherwise might not be able to study. (In case no financial arrangement can be made for the necessary expenses stated under headings above, write to the Institute and we trust some way may be found.)

(4) To bring to the attention of your home friends this line of work, in the thought that some of them might enjoy endowing scholarships or otherwise helping the cause.

(5) To help along those of your men who care to take the courses, either by personal instruction, or by ~~managing~~ arranging for

ter classes in the various centers, where the various books of the rses may be read in common, and the missionary by occasional attend- e and supervision can be of great help and inspiration.

(6) To bring clearly before the minds of your people, that it not the aim of the Institute to do the work of the College or Seminary Station classes, but rather to provide for the many who may not be e to attend these ~~institutions~~ institutions but require just that sort help the Institute can give, and to make it possible for anyone to tinue or supplement the work that he may have finished elsewhere. In rt, as we have perhaps made clear already, we only want to help to a per knowledge of God's Word, first, those who have no better way of ting it, and second, those who already have much, but long for more.

Rev. J.H.[illegible] M.D., M.E. "I regard the work of the P.T.H. Conference as a receptive and earnest spirit have received great benefit from them and carried blessing to their homes and congregations. From the time of the selection of the site, the purchase of the land and the building of the first cottages at the seaside I had a desire to provide in some way for gatherings of Christian workers, foreign and native at P.T.H. during the summer for conference and prayer, hoping it might become to us in N.C. what Keswick is to many in England and Northfield to the people in the U.S. What I dreamed of you have been able to make a reality. I trust you will find many in America who will become so interested in this cause that they will gladly aid us with means for enlarging the work and extending its influence."

Rev. G.F.Candlin, chairman of the English Methodist Mission: "It gives me very great pleasure to testify to the very special value of the spiritual and evangelistic work done by the P.T.H. Convocation, and the unlimited possibilities which lie in it for the future. If you can continue and consolidate the work according to your ideas as a

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Now Your help is needed

(1) To urge your man to take the correspondence courses.

(2) To so arrange the work of your district that the months
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(3) If you are so situated, to help financially any delegate
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Teachers
Johanne

Rev. J.H.Pyke D.D.? M.E. "I regard the work of the P.T.H. Conf. for Christian Workers as of great importance, both in the results already achieved and in the promise for the future. I most heartily approve of your plan for a summer Bible School for training the preachers, teachers and other assistants who have had and can have no other training. I trust you will find friends at home ready to aid in the establishment and maintenance of such a school. Of even greater importance in my judgement, is the Conference of the best workers of all the Missions, leaving their work for a time, and coming apart for rest, recreation in the best sense and meeting together for consultation, gathering new ideas of the truth and of the best methods of study and preaching and teaching; and above all waiting together before God for the baptism of the Holy Spirit and the enduement of power for service. All who have attended these conferences in a receptive and earnest spirit have received great benefit from them and carried blessing to their homes and congregations. From the time of the selection of the site, the purchase of the land and the building of the first cottages at the seaside I had a desire to provide in some way for gatherings of Christian workers, foreign and native at P.T.H. during the summer for conference and prayer, hoping it might become to us in N.C. what Keswick is to many in England and Northfield to the people in the U.S. What I dreamed of you have been able to make a reality. I trust you will find many in America who will become so interested in this cause that they will gladly aid us with means for enlarging the work and extending its influence."

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Bible Institute, there is no knowing what it may accomplish as an instrument for the increase of Bible knowledge, the awakening of spiritual life, the strengthening of evangelistic zeal and the unification of our Chinese Christians throughout the whole of North China. As you know I took part in the meetings throughout the holding of the Convention. I was deeply impressed by the spirit of prayerfulness of zeal and earnestness which evidently came upon the representatives, most of whom were workers and leaders in our different Missions....."

A.D.Peill M.D., London Mission:- "During the summer holiday four of the student assistants and one of the hospital ~~xxx~~ evangelists attended a summer school on Northfield lines convoked by Mr. Tewkshury of the A.B.C.F.M., at P.T.H. Here, in commodious quarters, on a sunny hillside sloping to the shore, surrounded by oaks and pines, and fanned by the refreshing breezes from the mountains and the sea, these young fellows came into contact with nature. Christian workers from perhaps a score of different centers, under the leadership of earnest, vigorous teachers, both foreign and Chinese. Perhaps none who has not lived in a country village of this great North China plain can realize what this meant to youths who have lived from childhood without a glimpse of hill or sea, in a land where the scattered Christians are few and far between and even the monotonous brown of field and farmstea d is less depressing to the mind than the dead level of narrow vision and blighting ignorance in the minds of its swarming people. As they met with fellow Christians from Manchuria and Shantung and made acquaintance with their brethers from Peking and Pao Ting, Christianity became a more glorious fact and Christian unity a present possession. Under wise instruction and careful study the Bible began to reveal to them depths hitherto unknown whilst to these children of dusty plain and brown mud village came a glimpse of earth's beauty and of ocean's

grand expanse; the "Everlasting Hills" were round about them. Surely the Master rejoiced in the budding promise of their hearts as these new thoughts burst into life within them to make possible revelation grander and more far-reaching still.

I for one am heartily grateful to those who made this delightful "transformation scene" possible and, if this is to become an "annual treat" I should like to strongly recommend it to the prayers and pockets of all interested in the Native Christian workers of North China"

Amer. Pres. Mission, North China: "I take pleasure in forwarding to you the following resolution, which was passed unanimously by the American Presbyterian Mission during its annual session recently held at Peitaiho, viz.: "Resolved that the Presbyterian Mission, in session assembled, desires to express its appreciation of the work and liberal gifts of the Rev. E. G. Tewksbury and others, who have made possible and successful the Peitaiho Conference for Chinese Christian Workers in North China; its endorsement of the moment, its hope of its continuance, and its willingness to co-operate in the future."

Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, President of the North China Union College and for many years teacher in the American Board Theological Seminary:- "I heartily approve of the establishing of such an institution (as per tentative prospectus sent to ~~me~~ him) for the double objects mentioned:- 1, to direct in Bible study a class of valuable native Christian helpers already in work but with imperfect equipment. Such an institution ought to do much for them to fit for higher service. 2. to give direction to the studies of men already with good training but in great danger of filling their time with work to the neglect of such study as would make them more efficient in work. We missionaries are in intellectual and spiritual danger in this direction, and our native assistants are in still greater danger. Hardly one of our most

excellent Christian workers has made the best possible use of his extra time in self-directed reading and study."

Rev. A.H.Smith, D.D., author of Chinese Characteristics, etc, writes in the Chinese Recorder for Oct. 1905: "The value of this gathering is now thoroughly appreciated by many, and it is hoped that in due time it may be enlarged and extended, so as to admit of regular and constant correspondence classes and perhaps other features, such as normal teaching or possible industrial work. A "Council" of tried worker s has been associated with Mr. Tewksbury in the conduct of the meetings, etc, but the possibilities of physical, intellectual and especially spiritual benefit to large and growing numbers are such that it would not be surprising if much larger and better results shall be aimed at in the not distant future. There is here scope for the very best than more than one trained worker can give in continuous effort..."

Rev. R.R.Gailey of the Y.M.C.A. Tientsin writes in the Tientsin Young Men: "For twelve days 55 delegates, consisting of pastors, evangelists, school teachers, deacons and other workers, met together under the delightful surroundings of wooded hill, bracing air, azure sky, (except when it was pouring rain) the great ocean, for mutual benefit, deepening of life purposes, broadening of horizon, uplifting of faith, fuller understanding of important truths, increasing of physical vitality; in other words we believe these 55 leaders in Christian work in North China by thus coming apart from the routine duties of their lives got an inspiration which will make them better leaders, better representatives of Christianity, better servants of Jesus Christ and their fellow-men.... There was a new light in their faces, a new hope in their eyes, a new strength in their bodies, a new spirit in their lives and a new determination for life's work and service. We truly believe this conference marks a new departure, a new step forward for Christianity in China."

Rev. A.M.Cunningham of the Amer. Pres. Mission, Peking writes: "I take great pleasure in expressing my conviction that the P.T.H. Conference for Christian Workers has an important place in the Evangelistic Movement in North China... Many of those who have attended in these three years have received spiritual uplift which greatly enhanced their usefulness.

The result of these conferences in producing a greater spirit of union looking toward a practical Federation of the Protestant churches into "The Church of China" has been of the greatest moment to the church at this stage. Moreover such conferences result in many ideas and plans which make for the deepening of the spiritual life among the churches. The greater permanent work of the conference remains to be done when plans now on foot become more fully developed but sufficient has been done in these few years under the wise conduct of Mr. Tewksbury and his advisers and colleagues to abundantly prove the need, and value of such an organization."

Miss M.E.Andrews of the American Board Theological Seminary writes: "I thoroughly approve of the scheme. I have no criticisms to offer. Should like to keep the prospectus for a little more careful examination. I approve of your giving a part of your time to this work."

Rev. C. Goodrich, D.D., Dean of the Theological School now in Peking wrote: "I think well of your scheme for a Summer School, and a Correspondence School. If conducted in the spirit, and on the general principles of the Northfield School, they must be of great value to many in North China, and help forward the evangelistic work. I heartily approve of your giving a part of your time to the above work."

Rev. G.T.Candlin, English Methodist, Tientsin, writes regarding the deputation: "The meetings here, you will be glad to learn, are going well and are producing an excellent impression.

The China Institutional Union
287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Pastor Jen, especially with his Bible study in our church here is producing quite a profound impression and such work is just what all our people want. If you can found a Bible Institute which will multiply just what he is now doing "thirty fold, sixty fold and a hundred fold", you will accomplish the greatest thing ever yet done for Missions in China. I am delighted and you may count upon my support all along the line."

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Please be perfectly free to suggest and criticise in any way. I am sure the Union will be very happy to be helped in any such way. We are postponing the financial campaign until the 'times' improve, much as we should so long to be back again in dear old China.

We hope you are not working too hard these hot days. Our home on the Southern shore of Long Island at Bay Shore is delightful.

Please accept our best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Elwood G. Perkins

P.S. I am sure you know, Dr. Barton, that at any time you are with us we would be over-joyed to have you as Corporate or Honorary Member.

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49.

The China Institutional Union

INCORPORATED

DIRECTORS:
CHARLES C. CREEGAN
JOHN BANCROFT DEVINS
FRANK D. GAMEWELL
WILLIS C. NOBLE
HENRY J. BOSTWICK

ELWOOD G. TEWKSBURY, GENERAL SECRETARY
287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

July 11, 1908. 190

My dear Dr. Barton :-

I feel that it is my duty as well as my pleasure to keep you informed of the progress of the "China Institutional Union" movement. Accordingly am sending you-in separate envelope-a copy of the Constitution, the same as I showed to you in Feb. last, of the folder prepared at the request of the Board of Directors, and a leaflet entitled "Recent News from Peking". I think you will not misunderstand the spirit in which I send you the latter with its personal allusions. It is only fair that you should know the attitude of the leading Chinese workers to this work. I am sure the critical and urgent nature of the Native Helper problem must have impressed itself upon you. How absolutely necessary it is that safe outlets be provided for the perhaps sophomoric longings and adolescent yearnings of these dear fellows! Such indeed is the 'spirit of the Far East', but it is a LIVING spirit; oh, that this LIFE may become one thoroughly consecrated to CHRIST AND THE CHURCH! In this connection your article and chart in the July "Missionary Herald" are very interesting. Have you noticed the chart I prepared for Leslie's, I will enclose a copy? It shows quite clearly the augmenting ratio between foreign and native workers in China.

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My dear Dr. Barton :-

I feel that it is my duty as well as my pleasure to keep you informed of the progress of the "China Institutional Union" movement. Accordingly am sending you-in separate envelope-a copy of the "Constitution", the same as I showed to you in Feb.last, of the folder prepared at the request of the Board of Directors, and a leaflet entitled "Recent News From Peking". I think you will not misunderstand the spirit in which I send you the latter with its personal allusions. It is only fair that you should know the attitude of the leading Chinese workers to this work. I am sure the critical and urgent nature of the Native Helper problem must have impressed itself upon you. How absolutely necessary it is that safe outlets be provided for the perhaps sophomoric longings and adolescent yearnings of these dear fellows! Such indeed is the 'spirit of the Far East', but it is a LIVING spirit; on, that this LIFE may become one thoroughly consecrated to CHRIST AND THE CHURCH! In this connection your article and chart in the July "Missionary Herald" are very interesting. Have you noticed the chart I prepared for Bessie's, I will enclose a copy? It shows quite clearly the augmenting ratio between foreign and native workers.

Please be perfectly free to suggest and criticise in any way. I am sure the Union will be very happy to be helped in any such way. We are postponing the financial campaign until the 'times improve, much as we should so long to be back again in dear old China.

We hope you are not working too hard these hot days. Our home on the Southern shore of Long Island at Bay Shore is delightful.

Please accept our best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Elwood G. Tewksbury

P.S. I am sure you know, Dr. Barton, that at any time you are willing, we would be over-joyed to have you as Corporate or Honorary Member.

New York.

July 11-1908

In 1903, at Peitaiho Beach, North China, was held the first

CHINA "NORTHFIELD" CONVOCATION for CHINESE CHRISTIAN WORKERS

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Increase of Efficiency for Body, Mind and Soul

has been the keynote of the three Summer Convocations already held.

To extend the uplifting influences of these union gatherings is the desire of the Union. To this end the camps at Peitaiho (pronounced *Bay-die-her*) should be enlarged, so that all the Chinese Christians, both ministers and laymen, men and women, young and old may share in the inspiration of the conventions. Each summer there ought to be held two Christian Workers' Convocations, one each for men and women; a Y. M. C. A., or "student" conference; and a General Laymen's Convention.

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Do You Not Wish to Help the Chinese Christians to Help Themselves?

You can do this by signing one or all of the slips below

I will bring the China Institutional Union to the attention of the parties whose names and addresses I give below.

Name .....

Address .....

Name .....

Address .....

I will do my best to secure.....dollars for the Investment Fund of the China Institutional Union, before.....190

Signature .....

Address .....

I personally subscribe.....dollars to the Investment Fund of the China Institutional Union.

Payable .....

Signature .....

Address .....

Make checks payable to Henry J. Bostwick, Treasurer of the China Institutional Union.

Pledges may be mailed to the General Secretary, Elwood G. Tewksbury, office 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

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are planned, that the enthusiasm and inspiration of the Summer gatherings may *continue and extend.*

Subjects such as *Bible introduction, summary, exegesis, doctrine and ethics, methods of Christian work, psychology, pedagogy, church history, comparative religions, music, etc.,* will be offered in the form of

Correspondence Courses

Although the teaching will be absolutely unsectarian, these courses will be carefully coördinated with the work of the Mission agencies and the plans of the Centenary Conference Committee.

The courses will be available to Christians of all ages and conditions. They are designed not only for those who cannot otherwise easily secure suitable instruction, but for post-graduate work on the part of preachers and teachers already in active service.

The aim of the Union is to help men on the one hand to a deeper knowledge of God's Word and on the other to such a knowledge of themselves and others as shall fit them to meet effectively the needs of men.

The Correspondence Courses will be supplemented by

Local Bible and Normal Institutes

held during the winter at Peking, Tientsin, Moukden, and other centers in North China and Manchuria.

The *speakers, teachers and leaders* at the Conferences and Institutes, with the exception of the foreign and native permanent staff, are missionaries and leaders in their several denominational organizations. The *delegates and students* are members or officers of the various mission churches.

Rev. A. H. Smith, D.D., author of "Chinese Characteristics," etc., writes in the "Chinese Recorder" for October, 1906: **"The value of this gathering is now thoroughly appreciated by many, and it is hoped that in due time it may be enlarged and extended, so as to admit of regular and constant correspondence classes, and perhaps other features, such as normal teaching or possible industrial work.** A 'council' of tried workers has been associated with Mr. Tewksbury in the conduct of the meetings, etc., but the possibilities of physical, intellectual, and especially spiritual benefit to large and growing numbers are such that it would not be surprising if much larger and better results shall be aimed at in the not distant future. There is here scope for the very best that more than one trained worker can give in continuous effort. The desirability of 'spreading the sacred fire' was felt to be so great that at the final session the Chinese delegates themselves subscribed about $40 (increased by others to $50) for the expenses of four of the best men to carry the message of this convention to the churches of North China. That whole matter is earnestly commended to our readers as a most suitable topic for private and public prayer to the great Lord of the harvest."

To meet the evident need suggested in the Centenary resolutions, it is proposed to prepare

Loan Libraries

in connection with the various Correspondence Courses. These libraries under certain conditions may become the property of students who successfully pass the required examinations.

THE FARM AND INDUSTRIAL FEATURES

of the Union have as their purpose **the development of practical efficiency** in the Chinese Christian communities.

The problem of increasing the earning power of the Christian farmer and artisan is one of the most difficult and at the same time insistent questions with which foreign evangelism has to deal.

"Poverty is the keynote of this great empire."—Smith.

In a land where the mass of the people are in inexorable bondage to the absolute necessity of struggling for the bare necessities of life, the Christian, compelled by his religious principles to work less days and more honestly, is severely handicapped in the struggle for existence.

The Union believes that the introduction of

New Industries and Products

will not only furnish training and employment under Christian conditions but will also make possible higher wages and an increased efficiency.

Among several experiments along self-help lines, may be mentioned that of the Rev. Elwood G. Tewksbury, a missionary of the American Board, at T'ungchou, near Peking. The culture of strawberries, celery and other market-garden products new to that section has been a great success. Milk from foreign and native cows, fed from extensive fields of alfalfa, has been furnished to a local market. Certain small fruits unknown in the East, grapes, fruit trees, etc., have been started. Experiments with the culture of the sugar beet are planned. The sale of butter and other dairy products, clean and "inspected" meats, canned fruits and vegetables, etc., only awaits capital for the development of the enterprises. As regards trade openings, furniture of foreign design has now been manufactured at T'ungchou for some years. Openings for such industries as upholstering, mat-weaving, tinning, plating, knitting, photography, printing and binding, etc., are many. There is at present a good local foreign market and a gradually developing native demand for many of these products.

The profits of this industrial enterprise have helped Mr. Tewksbury to make a success of the Peitaiho Convocations. The Union feels justified in seeking to extend and develop the Farms and Industrial Plants.

The "China Times," Tientsin, 1904: "We understand the strawberries which are about to appear in the local market are the product of an interesting experiment by American missionaries in Tungchou. . . . It is a most interesting and a most laudable enterprise. There is an old saying about the beneficence of the man who makes two blades of grass, or two ears of corn, to grow where there was only one before. The late Dr. Nevius, of Chefoo, did, humanly speaking, the best work of his life by his fruit culture in that port; he practically introduced a new industry, and replaced penury and want by comparative wealth and comfort; and he certainly benefited both Chinese and foreigners alike. His example can easily be followed up here, and we hope the experiment now under way is the pioneer trip. . . . One might say with perfect truth that there is no part of the Chinese kingdom that requires an infusion of new blood more than the vegetable kingdom, at least in the northern part of the empire."

Capital Needed for Land and Equipment

It will be the policy of the management to encourage by temporary loans of capital the establishment of separate industrial plants. Each plant will be under the immediate control of a Christian Chinese overseer. He will employ and train Christian youth who in turn will be encouraged to develop new centers. The several plants and farms will be carefully supervised by experts of the general management of the Union.

SELF-FINANCING EVANGELISM

The annual expenses for the religious work of the Union are estimated at $5,000.00, divided approximately as follows:

Summer Conventions	$1,000.00
Local Bible Institutes	200.00
Correspondence Courses	700.00
Insurance, taxes, repairs, etc	600.00
Salaries, foreign and Chinese	2,500.00
	$5,000.00

No Annual Appeals to Foreign Benevolence

are planned for the support of this work. The method adopted by the Board of Directors suggests a possible

New Emphasis in Mission Finance

viz., the policy of furthering measures for the increase of native financial ability and thus lessening the need for foreign benevolent contributions.

Financial Policy

The policy of the Directors is similar to that of *Church Building Societies* in the States. Moneys are appropriated to the several Farms and Industries of the Industrial Department as *Loans or Grants-in-aid.* A definite contract is entered into with the superintendent of each industry. This contract requires that a certain proportion of the net profit shall be paid to the *Religious Work Department* of the Union, and another portion shall be returned annually to the treasury *Investment Fund.* These Industries will thus gradually become self-supporting and the Fund will be automatically renewed and available for reinvestment in other enterprises.

Subscriptions are desired toward the

Investment Fund of $50,000.00

This fund would need to be invested approximately as follows:

Summer Convention Buildings	$3,000.00
Houses for the Staff	4,000.00
Libraries, Correspondence Department	1,000.00
Land for Industrial Farm Industrial Equipment Loan and Reserve Fund	42,000.00
	$50,000.00

Checks should be made payable to *H. J. Bostwick, Treasurer of the China Institutional Union, Clifton Springs, N. Y.*

Full information may be obtained from the General Secretary, *Elwood G. Tewksbury, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City.*

The management sends to each supporter an annual printed report of the work of the Union, together with an audited, detailed list of the receipts and expenditures.

Feb[illegible] 1908, there was inaugurated in [illegible]

Institutional Union

[illegible] and further all right methods for [illegible] SPIRITUAL AND PRACTICAL EFFICIENCY [illegible] Chinese Christian communities. [illegible] particular it plans the establishment, maintaining and [illegible] Christian and missionary enterprise in [illegible], having conventions, correspondence and [illegible] entertainments.

Conditions Governing Membership of Chinese Union Hampton

[illegible] is described on the reverse of this folder.

Directors:

[illegible], Chairman
[illegible] Secretary Board of Missions
[illegible] of the New York Observer.

[illegible] Wells [illegible]
Physician, Montclair, N. J.

[illegible] of the "Open Door Commission," [illegible] Foreign Missionary, R. C. Church.

[illegible] L. Rockwell,
[illegible] Chinese Reform Association, former [illegible] American Board, North China.

[illegible] Gulick [illegible]
[illegible] Yenchow College.

[illegible] Christian [illegible] have [illegible] are [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] Secretary [illegible]

[illegible] Chinese [illegible]

[illegible] Editor.

[illegible] Them

Help Them to Help Themselves

The latter method commends itself [illegible] day, its scientific basis and its accord[illegible] ent national impulses in the Far East.

The Church of Christ in C[illegible]

If the progress of missionary work [illegible] stages may index to approaching condi[illegible] missionary and foreign influence will [illegible] ing. Looking forward [illegible] in China, we cannot fail to see [illegible] demands:

1. The preparation of a large and [illegible] of educated native workers, deeply spi[illegible] ed to spiritual leadership.

2. A practical union of Christian effort [illegible] native leaders and Christians of the several nations.

3. An increase in the earning power and [illegible] of the contributing power of the church [illegible]

The movement [illegible] described [illegible] fitted to meet the [illegible] special [illegible] the [illegible] surrounding [illegible] effort to [illegible] aggressive. If [illegible] one of [illegible] this [illegible] [illegible] so [illegible]

TENARY [illegible] MARY

[illegible]

"Resolved: that we recommend [illegible] of [illegible] schools and corresp[illegible] that through the [illegible] and by mutual fellowship in the [illegible] ministry may receive a fresh [illegible] spirit, and be inspired with new [illegible] and carry forward the work [illegible] hands. We would further recommend the [illegible] special by conferring conferences within [illegible] assemble areas where pastors and preachers [illegible] in study, in listening to lectures, in [illegible] in religious fellowship."

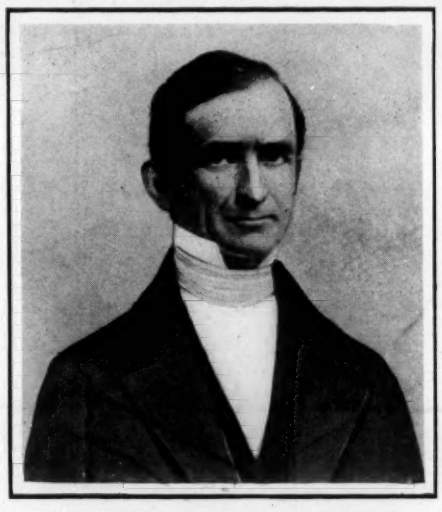
"Having regard to the paramount importance [illegible] for the development of the [illegible] efficiency of the missionaries and the workers [illegible] the members of the Chinese Church, this Conference suggests: That with a view to making Christian Literature more accessible to the Chinese Christians, where the number of readers justifies it, Circulating Libraries be established."

禁嗟嘆而戒同人竭力籌
款外特析
[illegible]
[illegible]備三[illegible]
[illegible]可將我同人[illegible]
之士[illegible]者[illegible]

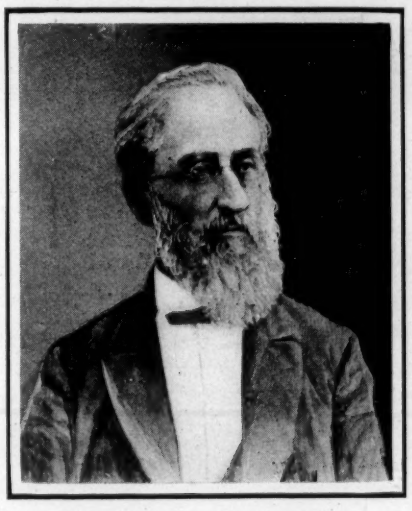
The Centennial of Missions in China

By Elwood G. Tewksbury, formerly professor in the North China College

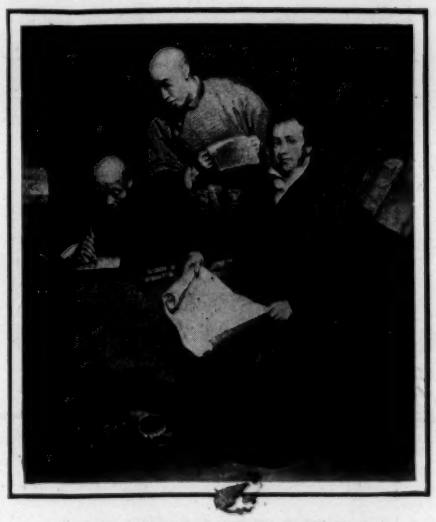
THREE NOTED MISSIONARIES.
Left to right: Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, Rev. Griffith John, Rev. W. A. P. Martin.



HOWARD BRIDGMAN, FIRST AMERICAN PROTESTANT MISSIONARY TO CHINA.



S. WELLS WILLIAMS, FAMOUS EARLY MISSIONARY TO CHINA, AND STATESMAN.



ROBERT MORRISON, FIRST PROTESTANT MISSIONARY TO CHINA, AND HIS CHINESE ASSISTANTS.

"AND SO, Mr. Morrison, you really expect you will make an impression on the idolatry of the great Chinese empire!"

"No, sir," was the ringing reply; "I expect God will."

It was one hundred years ago, early in 1807, that the British Church Missionary Society allowed a brave Scotsman, Robert Morrison, to go as its first missionary to China. Such was the hostility of the British East India Company to mission work, that Morrison took passage on an American vessel, and in September, 1807, passed his letters to the American consul at the city of Canton, in South China. Difficulties hedged him about. The Chinese government would allow no foreigners to reside on the soil of the Celestial empire, except as governmental representatives or for purposes of trade. Chinese subjects, moreover, were forbidden, on pain of death, to teach the language to a white man. By the secret help of a Chinese teacher Morrison sought to learn the language. He dressed as a native and wore a queue, but it was not until after two years that he succeeded in securing a real footing in China, obtaining an appointment as Chinese translator for the Canton British East India Company. He was thus able to enter upon what proved to be his life work, and the foundation for the labors of the many missionaries who followed him.

Shanghai is soon to become a centre of interest to the whole Christian world. On April the twenty-fifth will assemble at that port from all parts of China, and, in fact, of the world, a great church missionary parliament. To it have been invited not only delegates from the seventy or more missionary organizations now at work in the Chinese empire, but also distinguished representatives from the churches of America and Europe. This conference is called to celebrate the completion of a century of Protestant mission work in China. There are several topics which will demand and receive special attention. The fundamental importance of native church and ministry in the evangelization of China is certain to be emphasized. For many years eminent missionaries have been at work on a revision of the translations of the Holy Scriptures. The work of these revision committees will be presented to the conference for its approval. Plans will be submitted which may lead to a practical and real union or federation among the denominational missions.

Not including guests from the home-lands, some five hundred delegates will attend the conference. Many noted leaders of Christian work in the United States expect to be present. Mention may be made of Secretary A. B. Leonard, of the Methodist Mission Board; Rev. J. W. Bashford, D.D., Methodist bishop for China; Bishop Foss, of the Methodist Church; Secretary James L. Barton, of Boston, representing the American Board, Congregational; Secretary H. C. Mabie, of the Baptist Missionary Union, and a party of Baptist ministers and laymen, including Dr. Haslam, of Philadelphia; Rev. Hunter Corbett, D.D., LL.D., moderator of the General Assembly, and Rev. Josiah E. Kittridge, D.D., representatives of the American Presbyterian Church; Secretary A. S. Lloyd, of the American Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society; Rev. John Fox, D.D., secretary of the American Bible Society; S. W. Woodward, vice-president of the American Baptist Missionary Union; R. C. Morse, general secretary of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association; S. Earl Taylor and C. V. Vickrey, representing the Young People's Mission Study Movement.

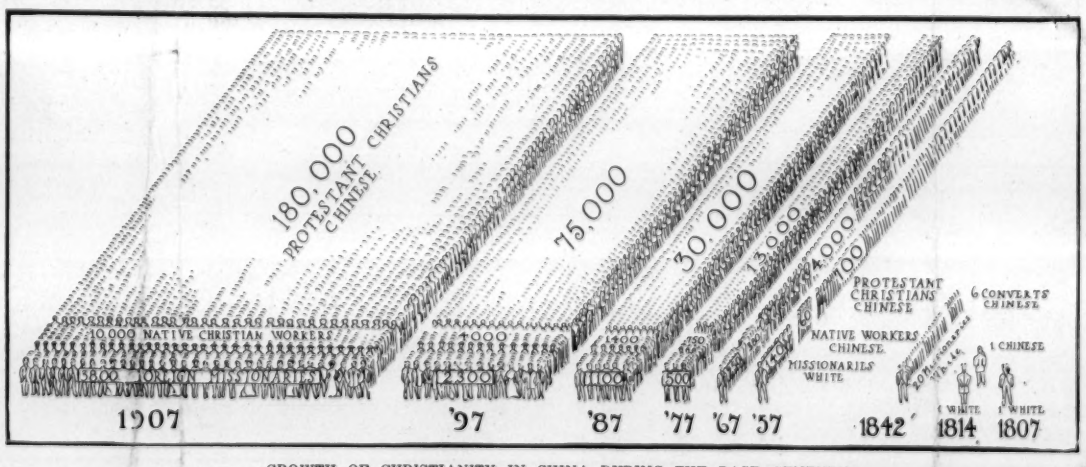
The place of meeting is of peculiar interest in its relation to the Boxer persecutions of the year 1900. At that time some one hundred and thirty-five adult missionaries and many children, together with more than ten thousand native Christians, suffered death at the hands of the Boxers or the government officials. The sessions of the conference, it is hoped, may be held in a hall of the new building for the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association of Shanghai. This hall is dedicated to the memory of the martyrs of 1900.

As translator for the East India Company, Robert Morrison produced for the company a Chinese dictionary. It was printed in six quarto volumes, with 4,600 pages, and cost $60,000 to print and publish. He also was able, with the help of Robert Milne, to translate into Chinese the whole Bible. The first convert was baptized in 1814, and but nine others before his death in 1834. At the time of Morrison's death, Howard Bridgman, the first American missionary to China, and one other, later statesman and diplomat, S. Wells Williams, were the sole representatives of any Protestant missionary society then in China, and there were but three members for the church which was organized the following year, 1835.

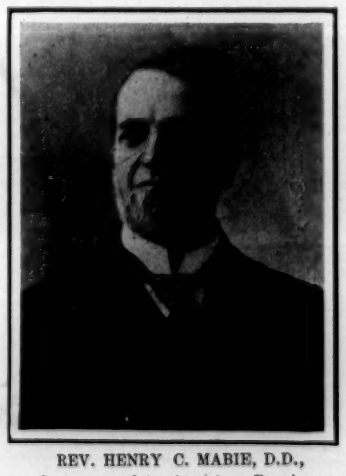
It was not until 1842, when five treaty ports were opened by the "opium war" to trade and residence, that missionary work can really be said to have been begun. At that time there were in China twenty foreign missionaries and six native converts. To-day there are in the Chinese empire more than seventy Protestant mission organizations, with a total of perhaps 3,800 foreign missionaries. The native converts number over 180,000, and there are at least 10,000 Chinese Christian workers.

We find the native church to be increasing at a much faster rate than the foreign-mission force, doubling approximately every seven years, while the number of missionaries requires ten years to make a like gain. Sixty years ago three, or even more, foreigners were needed to find the single convert, but now the net annual gain is fifty times the number of the foreign missionaries. The efficiency of the working force has also been enormously augmented by the constantly increasing ratio of native Christian workers. While the total Christian membership still remains numerically in almost insignificant proportion to the population of the empire, it must be noticed that until recent years much of China has been difficult of access to the white man. In 1905 eighty per cent. of the Christians were to be found in the maritime provinces alone. The vast central and western provinces await the new century for their religious awakening.

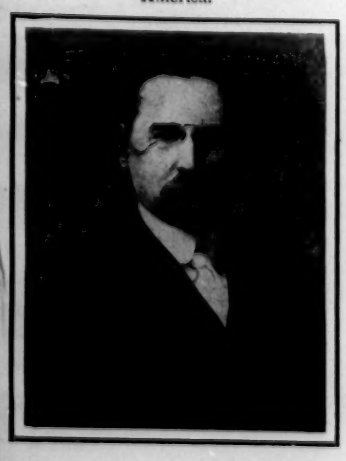
REV. HUNTER CORBETT, D.D.,
Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of America.



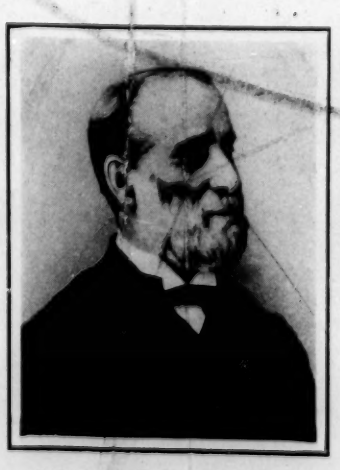
GROWTH OF CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA DURING THE PAST CENTURY ILLUSTRATED BY DIAGRAMS.



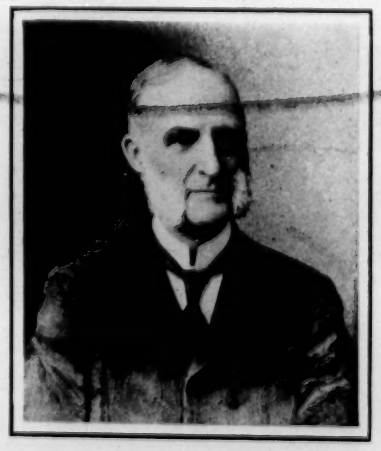
REV. HENRY C. MABIE, D.D.,
Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union.
Purdy.



REV. A. B. LEONARD, D.D.,
Secretary of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions.

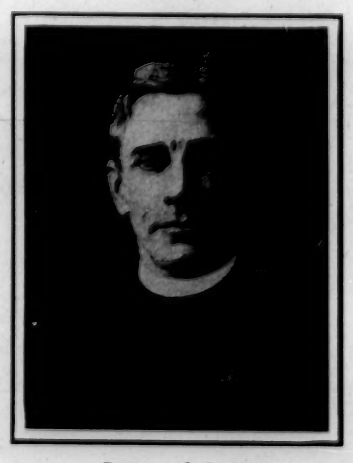


REV. ARTHUR H. SMITH, D.D.,
Prominent missionary to China, and author.
Purdy.



RICHARD C. MORSE,
General secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.
Frank.

REV. JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.,
Secretary of the American Foreign Mission Board.
Purdy.



REV. A. S. LLOYD,
General secretary of the Episcopal Board of Missions.
Chickering.

acquired during the year immediately g the date of the report and the manner acquisition; the amount applied, appro- or expended during the year immediately such date, and the purposes, objects or or for which such applications, appro- expenditures have been made; and the places of residence of the persons who admitted to membership in the Cor- uring such year, which report shall be the records of the Corporation and t thereof entered in the minutes of the s of the annual meeting."

The *Treasurer of the China Council Annual Report* to the Board of Direc- e Treasurer of the Corporation, which e prepared in a manner similar to that in the preceding section and including of the nature there required and such may be enjoined by the Constitution and Said report shall be verified by two audi- nted by the China Council.

5. *Appropriations.* The China Council are and submit to the Board of Directors written estimate of the receipts and ex- for the ensuing year with an itemized list *riations* which, upon approval by the Board, e working schedule of expenses. No other s beyond this amount thus appropriated ncurred by any officer or committee unless d by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE V.

MEETINGS.

1. The *Annual Meeting* of the Corpora- he selection of officers, reception of reports, appropriations and the transaction of other shall be held on the third Wednesday of each year and in the City of New York. this meeting shall be sent to each member ot less than ten days before the meeting.

2. *Special Meetings* of the Corporation called by the President if requested in y three Corporate Members, but notice of ting and the special business to be con- ust be sent to each member as in the pre- ction.

ARTICLE VI.

AMENDMENTS.

1. *Amendments* can only be adopted by rds vote of all the Corporate members and vious notice has been sent to each member rporation.

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d at the first annual meeting, March 18,

51.

Constitution

of the

China Institutional Union,

(Incorporated)

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OBJECT.

SECTION 1. The *name* of this Corporation shall be the CHINA INSTITUTIONAL UNION.

SECTION 2. The particular *objects* for which this Corporation is formed are as follows, as defined in the Certificate of Incorporation filed at the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New York on the first day of February, 1908, viz.:

> "To establish, maintain and direct a union, Christian and missionary enterprise in North China, having convention, correspondence, and industrial departments and in general to promote and further all right methods for increasing the spiritual and practical efficiency of the Chinese Christian communities and to solicit, hold, invest and manage funds and property incidental to and convenient for the carrying out of said purposes."

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. The *Corporate Members* shall consist of the persons whose names are mentioned in the Certificate of Incorporation either as incorporators or directors and such other persons as the Corporation shall appoint and declare to be Corporate Members.

SECTION 2. *Honorary Membership* in the Union may be extended by the Corporation or either of its Executive Boards to any person who sympathizes with the purposes and principles of the Union and is willing to further its interests. Honorary Members shall be kept informed of the work and plans of the Union and be invited to attend the Annual Meeting; but no Corporate duties or responsibilities shall be attached to such membership. Advice or suggestions submitted by any Honorary Member shall be carefully considered and passed upon by the governing Boards.

SECTION 3. Corporate Members are each entitled to *one vote* at every meeting of the Corporation. A member may be represented at the meetings of the Corporation by *proxy*.

SECTION 4. *A Quorum* at any meeting of the Cor-

poration shall consist of one-third of the total membership, present in person or by proxy, or if one-third be nine or more, not less than nine.

ARTICLE III.

MANAGEMENT.

SECTION 1. *A Board of Directors* to consist of five persons in whom shall be vested the management of the Corporation shall be chosen by ballot from the members of the Corporation. At the first Annual Meeting one member shall be elected to serve one year, two members to serve for two years and two to serve three years. At the end of the first year the new director required shall be elected for three years and the same with all expirations thereafter. The members of the Board shall be eligible for re-election and serve until their successors are chosen.

SECTION 2. The Board of Directors shall have power to adopt a *Corporate Seal* and *By-Laws* not inconsistent with the laws of the State of New York or with this Constitution, and to change the same from time to time.

SECTION 3. *The China Council.* While the whole work of the Union is intended to be absolutely unsectarian and union, it is felt to be fundamental to the real usefulness of the enterprise that it shall have hearty endorsement and enthusiastic support from all the Christian and missionary organizations whose work it seeks to aid and supplement. To this end the Corporation may invite each missionary and Christian organization of the region where the work of the Union is to be done to be represented in the conduct and control of the movement by the choice of two of its members, one of whom may be Chinese. for election by the Corporation upon a so-called *China Council.* The members of this Council shall serve for two years, are eligible for re-election, and shall remain in office until their successors are chosen. They need not be members of the Corporation unless so chosen and declared. This Council shall be empowered to act, in association with the General Secretary, its executive head, as the local representative of the Corporation in the supervision and general management of the affairs of the Union in China. All acts of the China Council, its executive head and other officers shall be reported to and be subject to the revision of the Board of Directors acting in their Corporate capacity.

SECTION 4. *Officers.* The Board of Directors and the China Council shall severally elect from their own number a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary and Treasurer. The officers of the Board of Directors shall also be the officers of the Corporatio. These officers shall severally perform the customa and ordinary duties of their offices and have t legal powers and obligations which pertain to th same. They shall serve for two years or until their successors are chosen.

SECTION 5. *A General Secretary* of the Union shall be appointed by the Corporation. He shall have general oversight, under the China Council and Board of Directors, of all the work of the organization. He shall report regularly to the governing Boards, be ex-officio a member of the Board of Directors, the China Council and of all committees, and shall serve until his successor is appointed.

ARTICLE IV.

PROPERTY.

SECTION 1. *Trustees.* The Board of Directors are the *Legal Trustees* of all the real and personal property of the Union, and are empowered by the Certificate of Incorporation "to solicit, hold, inves and manage funds and property incidental to an convenient for the carrying out" of the purposes o the Union. They shall have all the powers, respon sibilities and liabilities pertaining to their office an required by law; but no financial responsibility o behalf of the said Union shall attach to the Corpora tion, the Board of Directors, or any member thereo save that which is directly connected with their dutie as stated in these articles and is created by their ow action.

SECTION 2. The Corporation shall authorize it representatives to solicit and receive *Funds an Property in China from Chinese* for the benefit o the Union. As regards such real and personal pro erty the Corporation shall constitute the Ch Council its true and lawful attorney, to hol inv and manage the same in a manner incidental to a convenient for the carrying out of the purposes the Union; but any real estate purchased with class of funds shall not be transferred, mortgag sold except upon the recommendation of said Council. All transactions relating to real or p property originating from Chinese in China s included in the annual report of the Treas the China Council to the Board of Directors.

SECTION 3. The *Board of Directors,* as r by law, shall present at the *Annual* meeting Corporation, "a *Report,* verified by the Presider Treasurer, or by the majority of the Di showing the whole amount of real and property owned by it, where located, an and how invested, the amount and natu

establishing this enterprise. We here in China, let us all, both the brethren of the Faith and also all true men who love the Right, give as well our financial support and bring this affair to a magnificent conclusion. In this way, the churches of Christ in China, united in mutual love and communion, will grow together into one great body, resting day by day more firmly upon a foundation of self-dependence. And the young men of China, they also, more and more obtaining nurture and instruction, will become material meet for real use, while the opportunities for such use will daily broaden and increase. Truly we do hope that Mr. Tewksbury, first and last, and with all his might, may lead the way. Our countrymen, united, with one heart will follow. And thus all together we shall bring to a successful completion this fine affair, and create happiness without end! What would be more fortunate than this! What more fortunate than this!"

Below this statement are found the names of the five officers and the committee of twenty-eight mentioned above. There are also spaces for recording the amount of the subscription and the names of the persons subscribing.

This appeal, one of the first in Chinese by Chinese and addressed to Chinese, in behalf of a union and undenominational movement of this character, is indeed interesting; and not less so because the agitation has apparently been spontaneous on the part of the Chinese and worked out by them with little, if any, foreign suggestion.

A letter informs us that these subscription blanks have been "sent out to Paotingfu, Tientsin, the region inside and outside the Great Wall at Shanhaikuan, to Manchuria and to Shantung, etc. And moreover the number of warm-hearted men who are planning to contribute goes beyond even our hopes!"

The Board of Directors of the China Institutional Union trust that this spontaneous effort on the part of our Chinese Christian brothers may be heartily seconded by "great and good leaders" here in the United States.

Subscription blanks and full descriptive folders of the China Institutional Union movement may be obtained of the GENERAL SECRETARY, ELWOOD G. TEWKSBURY, 287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

Checks should be made payable to H. J. BOSTWICK, TREASURER OF THE CHINA INSTITUTIONAL UNION, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Important circulation

Recent News from Peking.

Word has just come to hand from China (June 1908) that a company of Chinese Christian leaders from the several religious denominations have, on their own initiative, perfected an organization to further the interests of the China Institutional Union movement in China. Curiously enough the Chinese held their meeting in March, at very nearly the same time that the corporate members of the Union in the United States were holding their first annual meeting in New York City.

The minutes of the Peking meeting are interesting. One of the speakers, Mr. Titus Ch'üan, is reported as follows (translation):—"We have met here to-day with one heart, to show how much we, the Chinese people, all desire that Mr. Tewksbury may succeed in securing large subscriptions, and return to China quickly, very quickly, to complete the work of organization. We here are representatives of the Chinese people and wish to tell out our heart's meaning to Pastor Tewksbury. He represents us in taking our Macedonian cry for help and telling it in the ears of the American people. The special purpose of our gathering to-day is that each one of us may take the subscription blanks that have been prepared, and make sure that everybody sees them. Let us be sure to urge many to contribute. In this way we shall not only show that we have a general love for God and man in our hearts, but prove how much we really hope for the completion of this special enterprise. And thus also we may inspire great and good leading men among the American people, with glad interest helping this good work, quickly, very quickly, to bring it to completion."

Five of the leading Christian workers in North China were chosen to carry into effect the wishes of the meeting. Pastors Jen and Meng, the two oldest pastors of the Congregational church, were elected president and treasurer respectively. Elder Kuo, Presbyterian, and Pastor Wang, Methodist, were made secretaries, and Teacher Liu, of the Young Men's Christian Association, vice-president. A Committee of twenty-eight was also chosen to assist in securing the subscriptions. Nine of these men are preachers, seven are deacons, three are teachers,

one is an elder, etc. Among them are laymen who have been successful in farming, carpentry, building and in business, etc.

That the Chinese point of view may be clearly understood—both their gratitude, their zeal and their willingness to help themselves—a translation of the subscription paper referred to above, even including the personal allusions, is given below.

"AN INVITATION TO ALL FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS toward the upbuilding and support of a UNION BIBLE SCHOOL AND INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE in North China."

"Pastor Tewksbury, Elwood Gardner, born in America, came across the great sea to our Chinese soil. In the city of T'ungchou he helped for many years in the mission of the Congregational church. Ever speading abroad good influences—but in his zeal wearing out his own heart—he became thoroughly identified with both foreign and native interests. He aided the college in its advancement, and for the native Chinese church, he thought and planned self-government and self-reliance; both in service to God and love to man, enthusiastic and sincere. At the time of the 'Boxer' uprising, persecuted and suffering, the brethren of the Faith through him obtained safety and to him looked for guidance. Truly there was a great crowd of us! Afterwards, amid the ravages of the soldiery, both within the Capital and outside in the country, the numbers of those depending on him for refuge were doubly great. Indeed, we brothers of the Faith in North China all wish to testify that Mr. Tewksbury loves our country earnestly, broadly and deeply.

"And now the time has come when in spirit and action the Middle Kingdom is awakening into new life and purpose. Every man is planning vigorously for new things and every enterprise shares in the intention to change for the better. Allowing this national spirit to lead the way, Mr. Tewksbury has regulated wisely his course. He desires to promote in the North of China a Union Movement, comprising Bible Study, Industrial Training, etc. In this way the strength and influence of the Kingdom of Heaven will be greatly increased and inspired to new activity, and both the ideals and practice of the Church made to attain unto great beauty and perfection. How admirable! What plans are these in the heart of Mr. Tewksbury! They are both far-seeing and extensive.

"This UNION MOVEMENT proposed, who are to compose it? Naturally, when the brothers of the Faith themselves are so closely joined together that they all draw one breath, then indeed will the Congregational, Presbyterian, London, Methodist, and all the rest of the denominations, unite into one. These limits and boundaries in matters of dogma and belief! If it had not been for these, the Church would have been out of bondage and happy in freedom. It would have been compelled to rise into prominence and quickly have borne beautiful and good fruit, and outsiders would not now see us divided among ourselves! And yet if our hearts are firmly fixed in the direction of Union, we need not sorrow as if there were none to lead.

"And for whom are the BIBLE COURSES intended? They are for all the people in the church; and this whether they have been for a long time mounting or have just started up the steps of the 'Way'; they all should receive instruction in the principles of Christianity. Little yellow lads and gray old men, both maidens and women, all may well stir up and clean up their energy and add to that real earnest endeavor. And so they will enter the instruction halls, both to get and to give; in the morning, to examine, in the evening, investigate; until the time comes when they shall have obtained their heart's desire. No longer need our work in the church be mere face-powder and paint. I, even I, will really succeed in becoming a true preacher of the Truth! I shall come up out of my troubles, and no longer have any fear of sinking.

"The INDUSTRIAL TRAINING, for whom is that? You will find among the Christians of all denominations students who have not completed their course of study in the schools, young men whose financial ability is limited. Let such enter the courses in industrial training and there acquire technical skill. No matter of what kind of scholastic material the man is made, in this way sooner or later he will get real value out of what he learns, even perhaps becoming a Master—in the Technical Arts. From the abundance of his income such a man can then give for the use of the church, as well as provide for the support and nurture of his own family. Truly all these things belong to the 'Way'!

"Now Mr. Tewksbury, in the United States, is at work seeking large subscriptions for the purpose of

Rec'd JUL 17 1908

52,

The China Institutional Union

INCORPORATED

DIRECTORS:
CHARLES C. CREEGAN
JOHN BANCROFT DEVINS
FRANK D. GAMEWELL
WILLIS C. NOBLE
HENRY J. BOSTWICK

ELWOOD G. TEWKSBURY, GENERAL SECRETARY
287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

July 15, 1908. 190

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston,
Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell:-

Your favor of the 13th at hand regarding the letter which I sent concerning the C.I.U.

Your letter is like a breeze out of the blue — or better, for we have been longing for rain many many days, like the refreshing shower we had last night.

I was very sorry not to have been at Northfield this year and helped out the chorus on the Glorious Fourth! My boy Gardner was there however and enjoyed it all for me, and I know Dr. Beach could do more for China than myself.

I am pretty well tied up here and unless a "supply" or an appointment to speak comes to hand, do not know when I shall get to Boston for the talk you suggest regarding the Missionary Exposition in November. Can you not drop me a line? Shall be very glad to help in any way I can.

Where do you spend your vacation? We are here on the Southern coast of Long Island and as happy as the weather allows. If you want to see my "august self" fear you will have to get here during that month!

With most cordial regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Elwood G. Tewksbury.

Dict. M.G.T. 63

New York.

July 15-1908.

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INCORPORATED

The China Institutional Union

DIRECTORS:
[illegible] O. OREGAN
[illegible] BANCROFT DEVINE
[illegible] O. GAMEWELL
[illegible] O. NOBLE
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Where do you spend your vacation? We are here on the Southern coast of Long Island and as happy as the weather and Iowa. If you want to see my "August self" fear you will have to get here during that month!

With most cordial regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

A New Movement in Foreign Missions

In February, 1908, there was incorporated in New York State the

China Institutional Union

"To promote and further all right methods for INCREASING THE SPIRITUAL AND PRACTICAL EFFICIENCY of the Chinese Christian communities."

In particular it plans "to establish, maintain and direct a union Christian and missionary enterprise in North China, having convention, correspondence and industrial departments."

Combines features of Northfield, Chautauqua and Hampton

The enterprise is described on the reverse of this folder.

Board of Directors:

President, Charles C. Creegan,
District Secretary of the American Board of Missions.

Vice-President, John Bancroft Devins,
Editor of "The New York Observer."

Recording Secretary, Willis C. Noble,
Physician, Montclair, N. J.

Frank D. Gamewell,
Executive Secretary of the "Open Door Commission," Board of Foreign Missions, M. E. Church.

Treasurer, Henry J. Bostwick,
Business Manager Clifton Springs Sanitarium, former Mission Treasurer American Board, North China.

General Secretary, Elwood G. Tewksbury,
Formerly Professor in North China Union College, T'ungchou, near Peking, China.

China Council:

The several missionary and Christian organizations having work in North China and Manchuria are invited to be represented in the management of the Union through a *China Council,* elected by and from their number.

The *membership of the Union* is composed of men closely associated with the foreign work of their several denominations. Many of them have visited the *Far East* and are familiar with its problems.

Its constituency is the Chinese Christians and Christian workers of North China and Manchuria. These Christians are connected with some six English and five American missions.

The movement is thus *inter-denominational* and *international.*

For all Chinese Christians, regardless of sex, age or denomination

Spiritual and Practical

There are two ways to aid the Chinese Christians:

Help Them Yourself or Help Them to Help Themselves

The latter method commends itself for its economy, its scientific basis and its accord with the present national impulses in the Far East.

The Church of Christ in China

If the progress of missionary work in Japan furnishes any index to approaching conditions in China, missionary and foreign influence will gradually decline. Looking toward the future **"self-supporting, self-governing and self-propagating" church of Christ in China,** we cannot fail to see that the present crisis demands:

1. **The preparation of a large and enthusiastic body of educated native workers,** deeply spiritual and trained to special leadership.

2. A practical **union** of Christian effort among the native leaders and Christians of the **several denominations.**

3. **An increase** in the earning power and therefore **of the contributing power of the church members.**

The movement herein described seems peculiarly fitted to meet the above special demands of the time. It seeks through union effort to supplement existing agencies. It helps to equip in special ways the leaders of the native church. The support and growth of this church, it seeks to assure through an increase in the ability and willingness of the Christian community to assume a measure of its duties and privileges.

Inspirational — Union — Institutional

The Management expects triple return from its Industrial Department, viz., an income sufficient to finance the distinctly religious features of its work, a gradual refund of its grants-in-aid and laymen able and willing to support their own church activities.

A Thrice-Profitable Use of Money

"It is not what a man gives, but what he induces communities to give or to perform that produces the most precious fruit."—*Andrew Carnegie.*

A Call from the Missionary "Foreign Helpers"

The following resolutions are among those adopted by the foreign missionary body at the

CENTENARY MISSIONARY CONFERENCE

held in Shanghai, China, in 1907

"Resolved: that we **recommend the establishment of special schools and correspondence classes for Bible study,** that through the inspiration of such study and of mutual fellowship in the Christian life the Chinese Ministry may receive a fresh anointing of the Spirit, and be inspired with new hope and zeal to take up and carry forward the work committed to their hands. We would further **recommend the holding of special or quarterly conferences** within limits of accessible areas where pastors and preachers can unite in study, in listening to lectures, in discussions and in religious fellowship."

"Having regard to the paramount importance of Bible study for the development of the spiritual life and efficiency of the missionaries and the workers and the members of the Chinese Church, this Conference suggests: That with a view to making Chinese Biblical Literature more accessible to the Chinese Christians, where the number of readers justifies it, **Circulating Libraries be established.**"

"Believing that **greater emphasis should be laid on the training of Chinese to teach the Bible,** this Conference recommends: (1) That a larger place in the curricula of our various educational and training institutions should be given to **Biblical pedagogy.** (2) That institutes, so far as practicable **interdenominational** in their character, be held at convenient centers and at stated times for the **normal training** of Sunday School teachers and others interested in **Bible teaching.**"

"Resolved that this Conference recognizes that the social progress and material well-being of the Christian community is vitally linked with its moral and spiritual progress and therefore **the promotion of wise measures for the industrial development of the Christian Community** constitutes a legitimate element of Mission enterprise, and would strongly urge upon the several Mission Boards the importance of giving such work a recognized place among their agencies in China and of affording it adequate support."

A Call from the Chinese Christian Leaders

The China "Northfield" Convocations (described on the other side of this folder) have been most enthusiastically welcomed by the Chinese Christian Workers of the various denominations, and the fulfillment of plans for "extension" work eagerly awaited.

Rev. R. R. Gailey, of the Young Men's Christian Association, Tientsin, in the "Tientsin Young Men," 1903: "We believe these . . . leaders in Christian work in North China, by thus coming apart from the routine duties of their lives, got an inspiration that will make them better leaders, better representatives of Christianity, better servants of Jesus Christ and their fellow men. . . There was a new light in their faces, a new hope in their eyes, a new strength in their bodies, a new spirit in their lives, and a new determination for life's work and service. We truly believe this conference marks a new departure, a new step forward for Christianity in China."

That the vision seen on the "Lotus Hills" by Peitaiho Beach may become an actual reality is not only the faith but the work of these Chinese leaders. Recent letters from China tell of **earnest prayer** on the part of comrades of the Lien He Hui (Together United Society). **A general subscription** towards the funds of the Union among all the Christians of North China has been planned for, and a **petition** is being prepared to send to friends in the West, **for help in this effort of the Christians towards self-help.**

At the close of the last Convocation a company of Chinese Christian leaders came to Mr. Tewksbury seeking advice regarding the establishment of an industrial institution. The suggestion that the plans they had proposed might be carried out in connection with the Peitaiho "Extension" work, met with enthusiastic favor. A translation of a part of the petition which they presented is given below. This petition is of the greater interest in that it but emphasizes a resolution passed by the "Centenary Conference," which appears on a page at the left.

(Translation.) "Respectfully Petition — Pastor Tewksbury—Honored Sir: Your attention is called to the establishment of an industrial training school for young men, that they may not only be able abundantly to provide for their families but also enthusiastically to meet the expenses of the Christian church. . . . .To build up the self-reliant and self-supporting Chinese church—how difficult it is! Whenever we comrades talk of these things, alas, how sad are our hearts! . . . .We ourselves will do our utmost to raise money; in addition, however, we plead that the Pastor also may endeavor to secure further contributions for laying the foundations of this institution. . . .We trust, when the Pastor goes to his home in the United States, that he will place clearly before the benevolent leading men of his illustrious country these things that are causing us comrades so much thought and anxiety. . . . .If then this petition wins the golden approval of the Pastor, it will certainly be, for my China's sons and brothers, fortunate, still more, for my China's church, joyous!"

In 1903, at Peitaiho Beach, North China, was held the first

CHINA "NORTHFIELD" CONVOCATION for CHINESE CHRISTIAN WORKERS

A. D. Peill, M.D., London Mission, from report of Ts'angchou Hospital, 1904: "During the summer holiday four of the student assistants and one of the hospital evangelists attended a summer school at Peitaiho. Here, in commodious quarters, sloping to the shore, surrounded by oaks and pines, and fanned by the refreshing breezes from the mountains and the seas, these young fellows came into contact with nature—Christian workers from perhaps a score of different centers, under the leadership of earnest, vigorous teachers, both foreign and Chinese. Perhaps no one who has not lived in a country village of this great North China plain can realize what this meant to youths who have lived from childhood without a glimpse of hill or sea, in a land where the scattered Christians are few and far between, and the monotonous brown of field and farmstead is less depressing to the mind than the dead level of narrow vision and blighting ignorance in the minds of its swarming people. As they met with their fellow Christians from Manchuria and Shantung and made acquaintance with their brothers from Peking and Paotingfu, Christianity became a more glorious fact and Christian unity a present possession. Under wise instruction and careful study, the Bible began to reveal to them depths hitherto unknown, whilst to these children of dusty plain and brown mud village came a glimpse of earth's beauty and of ocean's grand expanse—the 'everlasting hills' were round about them. Surely the Master rejoiced in the budding promise of their hearts as these new thoughts burst into life within them to make possible revelation grander and more far-reaching still. I, for one, am heartily grateful to those who made this 'transformation scene' possible, and, if this is to become an 'annual treat,' I should like to strongly recommend it to the prayers and pockets of all interested in the native Christian workers of North China."

Increase of Efficiency for Body, Mind and Soul

has been the keynote of the three Summer Convocations already held.

To extend the uplifting influences of these union gatherings is the desire of the Union. To this end the camps at Peitaiho (pronounced *Bay-die-her*) should be enlarged, so that all the Chinese Christians, both ministers and laymen, men and women, young and old may share in the inspiration of the conventions. Each summer there ought to be held two Christian Workers' Convocations, one each for men and women; a Y. M. C. A., or "student" conference; and a General Laymen's Convention.

A resolution passed by the Presbyterian Mission after the first Summer Conference, 1903: "Resolved: That the Presbyterian Mission, in session assembled, desires to express its appreciation of the work. . . . its endorsement of the movement, its hope of its continuation, and its willingness to co-operate in the future."

Rev. G. T. Candlin, chairman of the English Methodist Mission, Tientsin, 1906: "It gives me great pleasure to testify to the very special value of the spiritual and evangelistic work done by the Peitaiho Conference, and the unlimited possibilities which lie in the future. **If you can continue and consolidate the work according to your ideas as a Bible Institute, there is no knowing what it may accomplish as an instrument for the increase of Bible knowledge, the awakening of spiritual life, the strengthening of evangelistic zeal, and the unification of our Chinese Christians throughout the whole of North China."**

BIBLE AND NORMAL TRAINING COURSES

are planned, that the enthusiasm and inspiration of the Summer gatherings may *continue and extend.*

Subjects such as *Bible introduction, summary, exegesis, doctrine and ethics, methods of Christian work, psychology, pedagogy, church history, comparative religions, music, etc.,* will be offered in the form of

Correspondence Courses

Although the teaching will be absolutely unsectarian, these courses will be carefully coördinated with the work of the Mission agencies and the plans of the Centenary Conference Committee.

The courses will be available to Christians of all ages and conditions. They are designed not only for those who cannot otherwise easily secure suitable instruction, but for post-graduate work on the part of preachers and teachers already in active service.

The aim of the Union is to help men on the one hand to a deeper knowledge of God's Word and on the other to such a knowledge of themselves and others as shall fit them to meet effectively the needs of men.

The Correspondence Courses will be supplemented by

Local Bible and Normal Institutes

held during the winter at Peking, Tientsin, Moukden, and other centers in North China and Manchuria.

The *speakers, teachers and leaders* at the Conferences and Institutes, with the exception of the foreign and native permanent staff, are missionaries and leaders in their several denominational organizations. The *delegates and students* are members or officers of the various mission churches.

Rev. A. H. Smith, D.D., author of "Chinese Characteristics," etc., writes in the "Chinese Recorder" for October, 1906: **"The value of this gathering is now thoroughly appreciated by many, and it is hoped that in due time it may be enlarged and extended, so as to admit of regular and constant correspondence classes, and perhaps other features, such as normal teaching or possible industrial work.** A 'council' of tried workers has been associated with Mr. Tewksbury in the conduct of the meetings, etc., but the possibilities of physical, intellectual, and especially spiritual benefit to large and growing numbers are such that it would not be surprising if much larger and better results shall be aimed at in the not distant future. There is here scope for the very best that more than one trained worker can give in continuous effort. The desirability of 'spreading the sacred fire' was felt to be so great that at the final session the Chinese delegates themselves subscribed about $40 (increased by others to $50) for the expenses of four of the best men to carry the message of this convention to the churches of North China. That whole matter is earnestly commended to our readers as a most suitable topic for private and public prayer to the great Lord of the harvest."

To meet the evident need suggested in the Centenary resolutions, it is proposed to prepare

Loan Libraries

in connection with the various Correspondence Courses. These libraries under certain conditions may become the property of students who successfully pass the required examinations.

THE FARM AND INDUSTRIAL FEATURES

of the Union have as their purpose **the development of practical efficiency** in the Chinese Christian communities.

The problem of increasing the earning power of the Christian farmer and artisan is one of the most difficult and at the same time insistent questions with which foreign evangelism has to deal.

"Poverty is the keynote of this great empire."—Smith.

In a land where the mass of the people are in inexorable bondage to the absolute necessity of struggling for the bare necessities of life, the Christian, compelled by his religious principles to work less days and more honestly, is severely handicapped in the struggle for existence.

The Union believes that the introduction of

New Industries and Products

will not only furnish training and employment under Christian conditions but will also make possible higher wages and an increased efficiency.

Among several experiments along self-help lines, may be mentioned that of the Rev. Elwood G. Tewksbury, a missionary of the American Board, at T'ungchou, near Peking. The culture of strawberries, celery and other market-garden products new to that section has been a great success. Milk from foreign and native cows, fed from extensive fields of alfalfa, has been furnished to a local market. Certain small fruits unknown in the East, grapes, fruit trees, etc., have been started. Experiments with the culture of the sugar beet are planned. The sale of butter and other dairy products, clean and "inspected" meats, canned fruits and vegetables, etc., only awaits capital for the development of the enterprises. As regards trade openings, furniture of foreign design has now been manufactured at T'ungchou for some years. Openings for such industries as upholstering, mat-weaving, tinning, plating, knitting, photography, printing and binding, etc., are many. There is at present a good local foreign market and a gradually developing native demand for many of these products.

The profits of this industrial enterprise have helped Mr. Tewksbury to make a success of the Peitaiho Convocations. The Union feels justified in seeking to extend and develop the Farms and Industrial Plants.

The "China Times," Tientsin, 1904: "We understand the strawberries which are about to appear in the local market are the product of an interesting experiment by American missionaries in Tungchou. . . . It is a most interesting and a most laudable enterprise. There is an old saying about the beneficence of the man who makes two blades of grass, or two ears of corn, to grow where there was only one before. The late Dr. Nevius, of Chefoo, did, humanly speaking, the best work of his life by his fruit culture in that port; he practically introduced a new industry, and replaced penury and want by comparative wealth and comfort; and he certainly benefited both Chinese and foreigners alike. His example can easily be followed up here, and we hope the experiment now under way is the pioneer trip. . . . One might say with perfect truth that there is no part of the Chinese kingdom that requires an infusion of new blood more than the vegetable kingdom, at least in the northern part of the empire."

Capital Needed for Land and Equipment

It will be the policy of the management to encourage by temporary loans of capital the establishment of separate industrial plants. Each plant will be under the immediate control of a Christian Chinese overseer. He will employ and train Christian youth who in turn will be encouraged to develop new centers. The several plants and farms will be carefully supervised by experts of the general management of the Union.

SELF-FINANCING EVANGELISM

The annual expenses for the religious work of the Union are estimated at $5,000.00, divided approximately as follows:

Summer Conventions	$1,000.00
Local Bible Institutes	200.00
Correspondence Courses	700.00
Insurance, taxes, repairs, etc.	600.00
Salaries, foreign and Chinese	2,500.00
	$5,000.00

No Annual Appeals to Foreign Benevolence

are planned for the support of this work. The **method** adopted by the Board of Directors suggests a **possible**

New Emphasis in Mission Finance

viz., the policy of furthering measures for the increase of native financial ability and thus lessening the need for foreign benevolent contributions.

Financial Policy

The policy of the Directors is similar to that of *Church Building Societies* in the States. Moneys are appropriated to the several Farms and Industries of the Industrial Department as *Loans or Grants-in-aid.* A definite contract is entered into with the superintendent of each industry. This contract requires that a certain proportion of the net profit shall be paid to the *Religious Work Department* of the Union, and another portion shall be returned annually to the treasury *Investment Fund.* These Industries will thus gradually become self-supporting and the Fund will be automatically renewed and available for reinvestment in other enterprises.

Subscriptions are desired toward the

Investment Fund of $50,000.00

This fund would need to be invested approximately as follows:

Summer Convention Buildings	$3,000.00
Houses for the Staff	4,000.00
Libraries, Correspondence Department	1,000.00
Land for Industrial Farm; Industrial Equipment; Loan and Reserve Fund	42,000.00
	$50,000.00

Checks should be made payable to *H. J. Bostwick, Treasurer of the China Institutional Union, Clifton Springs, N. Y.*

Full information may be obtained from the General Secretary, *Elwood G. Tewksbury, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City.*

The management sends to each supporter an annual printed report of the work of the Union, together with an audited, detailed list of the receipts and expenditures.

Mrs. E. G. Tewksbury

Methodist Compound, Peking, June 18th, 1900

Dear Ones:--

Eleven days since we left our all in Tungcho(June 7th) and still no hope of relief from this awful situation! My last letter which I sent to Helen told of our fright and going to Chapel to sleep, and how I didn't! but suffered all day from headache to pay. Since then 4 nights have passed and while we all, with children, still sleep in the chapel with our clothes on, yet we have had some good nights rest. There have been two alarms since driving us to the chapel. One the other day, during the noon prayer meeting, when the word was given that the Chinese soldiers were coming, and going to fire our place! It proved false. Two days ago, Elwood went out and captured two men who had the Boxer badges on, and they were put out in front of the burned chapel to be decapitated, which Elwood did not care to follow up to see whether it was done, or not. The soldiers of the various Legations go out on raids, meet Boxers and kill numbers of them. Two or three nights ago, at the advice of Maj. Conger, some of the gentlemen went to the city gate near us and demanded it to be locked and the key passed into our hands. Later the Capt. of our soldiers here had a flash light picture taken with the key of one of the gates of Peking in his hand. The next day the Tsung Li Yamen sent word to have one of the keys in thehands of the proper authorities, but we paid no attention to it, and they did not do anything. The other day, some 2000 Chinese soldiers camped in an open lot just North East of us, much to our alarm. Just now, we all fear the Chinese soldiers more than the Boxers. Yesterday as Elwood and some gentlemen were just going over to the Legation, a whole lot of Chinese Cavalry soldiers came rushing in at the city gate and loaded their guns. Elwood said he was frightened for the first time! but they did noth-

ing but stand watching them, our guns in hand, and let them pass. Every place connected with Christians in this city has been fired, except this (Methodist Compound) and the Catholic place where they are armed, and the Legation. Yesterday a most unfortunate thing occurred which we feared would bring immediately trouble on our heads. As some Chinese soldiers were passing by the Austrian Legation, the Germans threw stones at them, and immediately the Chinese fired and for a while, they had a lively time, 9 Chinese killed. They feared a serious attack at that time, and we all regret their lack of tact and wisdom in precipitating such a thing. Today word comes from U.S. Minister that they had a very quiet night (American Legation) with no developments, and advise all the present guards to stay quietly at their posts, and not in any way to stir up the Chinese soldiers. We had a call from 2 or 3 members of the Tsung Li Yamen, last night, talking for 1 1/2 hrs. and told them to tell the Empress that we had heard enough of their promised protection (the errand of these officials purporting to be the promise direct from the throne to protect us) and now proposed to protect ourselves, giving them to understand something was going to happen when our soldiers get here. Our one hope, outside of God, is, that they may be hastened on their way. All attempts to reach them have been in vain. We have a rag-picker from Tungcho, one of our Christians there, who has been through such thrilling experiences, reached the troops when they were 30 miles away, but were coming only 5 miles a day, repairing the railroad as they came. Then we had not sent the urgent request to come at once, even if overland. Since then, all attempts have failed. This man had given out, but now after resting and feeding him, has decided to start again tomorrow, this time, not as a rag-picker, but as a beggar. He says God helped him all the way

fore, he prayed for wisdom and words at every crisis, and he certainly displayed great tact in deceiving them when he was attacked over and gain by the Boxers.The Russians hope for some 1500 of their troops today, but have no definite word.We live from moment to moment only, walking not by sight, but only by faith.Elwood gave out last night, and has been abed all day, thus far, 12 o'clock.Has taken no malaria medicine since coming, and has been at it night and day with all his strength.The strain on these men can never be remunerated by any amount of indemnity.We are all miraculously delivered, thus far, from any disease, at a time of year when every one wants to get away from this vile city, and under the most unfavorable circumstances.The men get a few snatches of sleep when they can.Every one of our Chinese helpers and school boys are working as coolies all day, and on watch during the night. Of course,they feel it a privilege to do it.They are dependent on what we can do for their life and food.We are paying our servants extra wages and giving them their food besides.We all go dirty in body and clothes.It is next to impossible to get anything done.There is such a scarcity of water, no tubs or boards, but very little soap, the water bitter, the clothes vile, and every man driven beyond his strength.As to baths, the water is scarce, and does not cleanse,the dirt and dust is 100% worse than anywhere else in China.We dare not take off our clothes to do more than a little here and there, and so we live like pigs in a pen, yet as I wake up each morning, it is only with joyfulness in my heart that we have been preserved another night, and at night it is the same for care through the day.I don't know as I stated that that night of the fires, and up to the present time, there were 26 places burned, even to foreign cemeteries, and then they began burning shops where

thing foreign was sold, like cloth, even to flour shops, where the ur was ground with foreign machinery. A large part of the Southern y, which adjoins us, was burned. We could see the smoke all day. The e or tower of one of the city gates itself was burned. In the Southern y, even all the Chinese have turned against the Boxers, who have de-oyed so much of their property, when they professed to be Heaven nt, and only to destroy foreign devils.

One rumor has been that the 27th of this month (5 days from now inese count) is the day set for the destruction of this place, and e Legations! saying that a man has come from America who stands very raight and strong on top of our chapel, and it will be necessary to it till all the Boxers get here, to the number of 80,000, and then ey can manage it. We are glad of this, as it gives our troops more time get here.

Today a man comes, who says that on Friday last, he saw the large oreign built R.R. bridge this side of Tientsin burning, which, if true, hile our troops are this side of it, would settle the question of our oing to Tientsin by R.R.

Today we received a letter from the Gen. of the Chinese troops amping near us, that he was sending two squads of soldiers to protect he palace, and would like to send one squad to take care of us at the nd of Legation Street. We don't place any great confidence in their pro-ection, yet think it the part of wisdom to accept his offer at the same time warning him not to let his soldiers get too near, as our rifles were far shooting, and some of them might get killed. It may be a trap in which they are trying to catch us, but still we have to trust. I don't know as there is anything more to write. News does not come in very fast now, and so we just go about what we can, and do our duty from

moment to moment. The boys' prayers would move the hearts of stone, especially Gardner's. He is not afraid, because he says if he dies, he will go to Jesus, but if the Boxers die, they will go to Satan. There are quite a number of children here, so they have a good time together. The boys are justgetting a little taste of what it would be to be soldiers, and they catch up a stick here and there, and shoulder it, and go off in great style. Well, we hate to tell you all these heart stirring things, but we feel it would not be right to keep it back. Haven't gone into the details of the treatment of the Christians. They are too horrible, and it will be related elsewhere.

Must close now, unless there is something else to report. Don't worry about it, but feel easy to leave us in the hands of the Good Father. I feel sure we are going to be delivered from all this, but in God's own time in His own way.

With much love as ever from Grace.

Orlando. June 18.

Peking, Aug. 19, 1900.

Dear ones in the "Land of the free":--

We too are free, or partially so, see Psa. 124,7 & 8. This Psa. is our freedom psalm as Psa. 59 is that some of our ladies termed the "Mob" Psalm, and it reminds me of how much the Psalms were to us during the siege. Nearly all those who led morning prayers read a portion of the Psalms. They were so fitting, so appropriate, and so comforting. When I sent my big letter, it was already after the troops had gotten to our relief. I am not going to go into details of the military part of things, you will get that, all the papers will be full of facts, some things that are not, too. I was lying on the bed asleep when G. came to tell me the troops were here, and really in our compound, on the tennis court. We had feared they would not get in that night, and for three or four nights, but the easy way in which they got in was one of the many providences of God, incredible that with the great wall of Peking, and all the gates barricaded to keep them out, and the troops who had gone out to meet them, that our American boys scaled the wall, right under where the Chinese soldiers were firing on us, and taking them by surprise, drove them away, and were soon in possession, of several gates. Before I forget it, I hope Father Gewksbury will send us papers and magazines, or clippings, containing accounts of this thing. It will be amusing, and interesting, we shall doubtless learn a good deal. In all now, there are probably 20,000 or more in the city of allied forces, more on the way, as there are to be 150,000 in all. When I got

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downstairs that day, only a few Indian seiks had come in, and they continued to come in numbers, then Eng. and Americans, and such cheering you never heard. We waved our handkerchiefs, and they shouted Hurrah, etc. The seiks joined in shouting, but the Americans said, " We are too tired to cheer." They did look so tired and hot. They had had a fearful march, a forced march going night and day from Tientsin to Peking, 3 days without rations, one day they had no water, and so took mud to suck out what water they could get. They had two battles only, some skirmishes, and the day after they got in, the Americans walked through two of the gates of the Imperial city, and could have undoubtedly walked straight in to the Forbidden city, in the presence of the old lady herself, but some other power objected, said America had not kept the faith, and was just going in after the loot, and Gen'l Chaffee said retreat.

Well, I hoped to be able to finish this up in shape, but send it for what it is worth. The people who go to America, go tomorrow at 5 A.M. and I must send a word by them. Already we have moved to our new, perhaps not permanent home. A Chinese Prince's home, said to be one of the handsomest in the city. I cannot go into particulars about it, but the people had to get out of the Brit. Leg. and through Elwood's desperate efforts, he got this place, as they had run, and left five servants. Elwood slept over here two nights before I came over, but yesterday, (Sat) I came over with things and the boys, and we are living in a palace. Everything that can be wanted is here, and while we have nothing,

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we, find all our needs supplied here. Praise the Lord. Grain, chickens, pigeons, mules and carts(6) 2 cows, and fruits, etc. and as to crockery(though Chinese) and bedding, clothes, innumerable amount. We shall doubtless all dress in Chinese this winter, just live off the stock in hand.

We shall hope to be able to stay on through the winter, but it is as uncertain as our life has been the past months. We cannot tell what is going to happen politically, those who know something won't tell. Well, don't worry about us, we are doubtless safe, though we are not out of trouble, the perplexities which await us not less harrowing than those of the siege. God bless you all, and pray for us that we may have grace and wisdom according to our need.

In love,

Grace.

Elwood is just bringing over our Christians now, in a rush of course. We shall settle down some time. They are buildings for a chapel service and rooms for school. Elwood says plenty of room for everybody. Dr. and Mrs. Smith are to be here for a while, and several ladies.

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56.

Peking, Nov. 22,1900.

Dear Father:--

At last the connecting link in the shape of your letter fr. 6/20-9/4 came to us. Dr.Goodrich had written us of finding it and bringing it to Shai and was going to send it, but it never materialized until the other day,yesterday in fact. In speaking of it to Dr.Sheffield who has been with us since being here, Donald piped up, "and Mamma cried". Guess I did, how could one help it attending their own funeral. I just kept up a continual weeping when the first one came.Oh what didn't you suffer! We knew it must be so and yet we were powerless. We knew you would look at it in a sensible and reconciled way but still we knew too that the very bearing of it the same as with us, would be wearing. It never occurred to me that my letter would get into print, if it had, I should doubtless have written very differently and not near as interestingly.Certainly our friends were anxious enough about us, and showed their devotion to us. Thank all the friends for their kind letters and offers, but I haven't been able yet to make up my mind about what I want.There is so much that is gone, I don't know where to begin. I have such a feeling of insecurity and uncertainty for the future I do not have much heart for the planning.

It is useless to write anything of the situation, for when you get this it will all be changed. We heard yesterday that peace negotiations had ceased. The government at home,it is said, does not approve of the demands made by the governments here! Well, we have had a good deal going on in the last days and weeks. Last week Sat. a Mr.Upcraft,Bap.Miss'y fr. San Chuan province moved his things over here to make his home with us this winter.Elwood has taken a fancy to him, and invited him over to be with us.He is about 40 yrs. old, but has only been married 4 yrs.His

wife went to America when he came North. He is very lively and jolly, thinks a lot of the boys and they of him, so he keeps us from getting lonesome and is a great addition to our home. The other day E. and Mr.U. with a couple of Brit. officers went out to the Hills to a place South-West of our old place ,near a noted bridge, and where the R.R.station was on the Pek. & Pao Fu R.R. There are some foothills near this bridge where E.looked at the land with a view of obtaining for the College,if all agree. They were gone 3 days till Wed. P.M. the next day being Thanksgiving.We had a lovely time that day and wondered what you were doing that day. I invited the friends from the other half of our mission and we had a good dinner at 12-30 after which we went over to the Legation to attend service at 3 P.M. Dr.Wherry preached a very learned and acceptable sermon and then followed a social entertainment and refreshment.Gardner had a little piece he spoke very nicely just after the service before peoplebegan to talk. Miss Grace Wyckoff sang the Holy City during the service, I accompanying. We spent a quiet evening, only listening to the stories of 3 of our boys who came in from Pao Fu. One was a leading boy in the school who had fled to Shansi and had found another boy who lived there as reported by the messenger who came in from Shansi. We feared the boy must be dead as no one had hearda word and he had such a sweet noble face, and would be so easily spotted as a Christian. On Fri. I led the Mother's meeting. I am the only mother here and strange to say among the Miss'y circles, the only married lady. There are two more coming later if they ever materialize. On Fri. Mr.S. and E. went again to the Hills. Mr.U. had invited a young corporal(Amer.) for tea and to spend the night here with him.He went to the place for meeting him, but didn't find him so came on home. Having put the boys to bed and had the table spread for 5, we two had

to sit down alone, when in a few moments E. came in and while he was cleaning up, the corporal, who found his way over here alone. He was a nice clean young fellow, a West Point Cadet who neither smokes or drinks and a Christian. We had a very pleasant evening, and the next A.M. he stayed till nearly noon to play with the boys which he said "were great". On Sat. P.M. I went off with two ladies and a young gentleman to visit the Llama temple. I have no special interest in temples, only this is one where they have treated foreigners very mean and have been very exclusive, often not allowing foreigners to enter at all. Some say they (the Buddhists) have been partly to blame for the present uprising. One priest is said to have confessed to have done little else but work up this thing and preach it for the past 3 or 4 yrs. Well, one event of great importance I must not forget, Gardner's birthday. When Lady McDonald, the British Minister's wife went away, she sent me her little children's playthings, so we gave him from those a doll, on a standard in which was a music-box, and a train of cars. I gave him "Open Sesame" a book which came out in the boxes. Donald gave him a pen and handkerchief. I invited his little Chinese friends in his little day school to come and eat a feast with him. At eleven they came, I went over and played one or two games with them and then in the P.M. I invited Mr. Stelle to come and he is a special friend of the boys. He bro't him a bow gun which delighted the soul of the young chap. The school-children bro't him lots of eatables of one kind and another, and Gardner had a very happy day.

Monday A.M. Dec 32 Last night, we three sitting and talking forgot entirely the time of day until it was nearly 11 P.M. and I had talked myself nearly faint. So we had a good lunch, went to bed and slept well.

We had word today that the first engine had gone thro' to Tientsin

2 or 3 days ago, the first train having gone today, and on the 5th the first regular train will go. Dr.S. plans to go down on Thurs., Wed. of this week is to be the first Miss'y Assoc. at the Presb. Miss. here. Dr S. has a paper on the Ecumenical Conf. We hear that 300 boxers tore up the R.R. between the sea-coast and T'sin, were attacked by the Germ. and lost 50 of their men (the B's) We also hear that there are 16,000 Imp. troops not far from here, in waiting. The trouble seems to be in many cases that where the military authorities ought to be severe, they are very lax and vice versa. They use many cruel and heathen means and make themselves not only more hated by the Chinese but bring disgrace on the countires they represent. If the Chinese have tho't in yrs. past that all the people in Christian countires are perfect, they are greatly enlightened now on the subject. Certainly the vile conduct of many of the soldiers cannot be exceeded by the Chinese themselves. Our Amer. soldiers are more given to drink than any I think but do not sin so boldly at least in some other ways. What the poor Chinese women have suffered these months cannot be overstated. It is certainly a reward for all the sins of their families but should not be sent on the innocent women who have no voice in such matters.

We are going to have company for tea to-night, Dr. Morrison correspondent for the London Times. He formerly wrote a book greatly criticising missionaries, but now takes back in his words and tho'ts much of what he said then. He is very capable and interesting, much courted and respected by all. It was thro' his influence and that of Mr. James who was killed in the siege, that our Christians were allowed to follow. He went to the Ministers and said if they refused a thing like that it would be no less than heathenism and he was ashamed to call himself a citizen of any country guilty of such an act. The Ministers listened to his ad-

vice. To-morrow P.M. Mr.Stelle is to be here and Wed. P.M. we go to the Miss'y Assoc. Thurs. I have a tea meeting for the children(Chinese) and on Sat. hope to go to some races, potato, etc. so you see with all we do not lack for a little fun and entertainment. We hope to do more or less for the soldiers this winter,invite them here, etc. We hada Mr. Michaelis here for all night and he bro't his Capt. down on Sun. to call. Cap.Hersey as well as Corporal Michaelis are both Christian men and they both spoke of the delight of being in our home, seeing American faces, etc. We haveinvited Capt. H. to come down some time. E. hopes to open a coffee house, to sell coffee and doughnuts on Legation St. where now so many rum-shops are. I am sure it would be a fine thing for the soldiers ,and Capt. Hersey tho't it would be appreciated by them.

I am going on at a great rate, but I must come down to a word or two of business. I believe I have already written asking you to get another book from Mr.Southworth like the one sent before telling the curriculum in the Som. schools.Also asking you to send me a good selection of books, both text-books and accessory books for reading, memorizing, etc.for the 2nd grade.I believe I asked you to send me by mail the 2nd no.of Prince's Arithmetic (post haste). Poor Gardner has gonethro' No.1 now reviewing and when I get thro', I don't know what to do.He should have a third reader too. I prefer the Ward's phoenetic and perhaps one of the 3rd grade Stickney Readers, both by mail.One or two more things. I have sent to Mrs. F.E.Clarke asking her to make a selection of books for the children to be sent out by shipment. It looked at one time as if I at least with the children should go to America and keep house for Grandpa, but things calmed down and we felt it best to stay. Things may happen yet to drive out at least the ladies, but we do

not predict the future, or fret about it either.

I must not go on more. Mr.Upcraft has just bro't Maj. Turner with whom he works, down to call and soon our other guest will come.

With lots of love,

I am as ever,

Grace. H. Inkslung.

Rec'd Apr. 13 1917

Ans'd Apr. 15 1917

not predict the future, or fret about it either.

I must not go on more. Mr. Upcraft has just bro't Maj. Turner with him he works, down to call and soon our other guest will come.

With lots of love,

I am as ever,

Grace. H. Dodge

Copy

Receiving Bar. 22/1900.
Grace H. Dodge
Oct 13/1907.

F. F. Tucker

57.

5/24

Rush Medical College
IN AFFILIATION WITH
The University of Chicago

100 Laflin St., Chicago May 23,1901.

Dr.A.N.Hitchcock,
Chicago,Ill.

Dear Dr.Hitchcock:-

In view of your kindness in advising with me a short time ago as to whether it would be best for me to continue my medical preparation in a hospital,or to accept the offered fellowship at Rush (and with it continue post-graduate work),I think you will be interested to know what I have decided to do.

Though several whose advise I valued highly advised me to make use of the opening at Rush,nearly all of my medical friends felt that by all means I should have the hospital experience,- inasmuch as I am to be a medical missionary. Personally,and I fear selfishly,I had hoped to take the position at Rush,having looked forward to it with some degree of pride,for it would give me a certain degree of prestige,as well as opportunities for certain lines of special work. On the other hand, the position might make me a better chemist,and perhaps better in some other lines,but I am quite sure I would not be as good an all around physician as I trust and pray I may be with the hospital experience.

I feel confident that God has been leading me in the matter,and I am very thankful to Him for the hospital opening. It is the "Chicago Charity Hospital",2407 Dearborn St.,and I expect to enter there in a week. Some physicians who know of such matters say that it is one of the best openings in the city,- especially in view of my intended work. As I am the only interne quite a little of the management of the hospital will be in my hands;there will be opportunity (and probably time) for some Christian work among the very needy patients who frequent the hospital;only the very poor are received,the hospital being located in one of the most needy districts of the city; the equipment is meager;- in all of which regards the situation simulates to some extent the condition which one is likely to find on the foreign field.I trust the experience will be helpful to me and to the work. I shall still maintain connection with Rush through some "Quizzing" I hope to be able to do there next year,which may open the way for my doing some post-graduate work at the conclusion of my 12 months service in the hospital.

The Rush position paid a salary,while of course the hospital does not. This caused me to hesitate more than I otherwise would,for the need of Mrs.Tucker and myself in the direction of instruments and other equipment is very great. However I feel sure that all will come out well in the end. I think you know that Mrs.Tucker will enter the Mary Thompson Hospital on the West Side in July.

I feel sure that you would advise me to do as I plan to do if you knew all the "ins and outs" of the matter. As I have not written of our plans to Dr.Daniels,it is possible you may care to send this letter on to him,if it contains data he would care to have.

Sincerely,

Francis F. Tucker

Corresp. 22/1900.

Chicago, Dec.
May 28, 1901.

Rec'd APR 2- 1902
Ans'd APR 3- 1902

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

Chicago Charity Hospital, 2407 Dearborn St.
Mar. 31, 1902.

Dear Dr Daniels:-

In response to your letter of the 22nd inst., I will say that letters have recently come from Prof. Perry of Northampton, as well as from the church clerk, telling of the action of the church and sending greetings. We are very glad to feel that we have a "home", and hope that they are not amiss in putting their trust in us.

In regard to visiting the church, I will say that there are some other reasons why I would like to go East,- e.g. purchase of that part of outfit that will be purchased East, a few days with relatives, etc., but it is not likely that I would make the trip for these latter reasons alone. If you think it would be wise for me to make ourselves somewhat acquainted with the Northampton people, it would turn the scale in favor of my going. I would pay half the expense, provided it would be possible to get the half fare rate,- and possibly I could do so anyway. Prof. Perry simply says that the committee would very much like to have me visit the church, and assures cordial welcome, etc. If it should seem wise for me to go, I could probably arrange to make the trip in April or May if that would be better than later.

Should the trip be arranged, may I ask your judgment as to membership in the Northampton church ? While there are a number of churches I would like to have my membership in, I do not know that any appeal to me more than this one under the circumstances.

Very sincerely, F. F. Tucker

Dr. C. H. Daniels, Boston.

Chicago, Ill.
March 31, 1902.

Rec.

SEP 5- 1902

Copy

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

Falls City, Nebr., Care Mr. Wm. Boose.
Sept. 1, 1902.

Dr. C. H. Daniels,
A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Daniels:-

In partial answer to your letter of the 27th, just at hand, I enclose a copy of the letter we are sending to Northampton. It was a hard letter to write under the circumstances, and possibly it is too evident that I have called a spade a spade, but at this late day, I did not wish to have any misunderstanding. We simply have no money for this nor anything else, though we wish we had,- in which event we would be glad to use it here. A statement from you to the effect that you understand this to be the case, will make matters doubly clear to Mr. Perry,- if you think it wise to write him. We very much hope that he will wire us if he wishes us to come, as this will enable us to change plans at this end with some degree of satisfaction, to arrange for half fare permits to Buffalo, to ask for transfer of chuch membership (provided, of course, the Northampton Church asks us to place our membership there), etc.

Whatever plan results we will try to "fit in", and will share a little in the expense, but this cannot be more than a few dollars.

Sincerely,

Francis F. Tucker

Falls City, Nebr., Care Mr. Wm. Boose.

Sept. 1. 1902.

Dr. C. H. Daniels,

A. B. C. F. M.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Daniels:-

In partial answer to your letter of the 27th just at hand, I enclose a copy of the letter we are sending to Northampton. It was a hard letter to write under the circumstances, and possibly it is too evident that I have called a spade a spade, but at this late date I did not widely have any misunderstanding. We simply have no money for this nor anything else though we wish we had.- in which event we would be glad to meet there. A statement from you to the effect that you understand this to be the case, will make matters doubly clear to Mr. Porter.- if you think it wise to write him. We very much hope that he will wire us if he wishes us to connect this will enable us to change plans at this end with some degree of satisfaction. to arrange for half fare permits to Buffalo, to ask for transfer of church membership (provided, of course, the Northampton Church asks us to place our membership there), etc.

Whatever plan results we will try to "fit in", and will share a little in the expense, but this cannot be more than a few dollars.

Sincerely.

Falls City Nebr.
Sept 1 1902

Copy

Falls City, Nebr., Sept. 1, 1902.

Prof. Ralph Barton Perry,

Northampton, Mass.

Dear Friend:- Your committee will doubtless be interested in the announcement that has just reached Mrs. Tucker and myself from the American Board that we are to sail on the "Peru" from San Francisco on Oct. 15th for the field of our future work in North China.

I believe we have not heard from you since the occasion of my writing the several brief messages relative to visiting Northampton at the time of my hurried trip East early in June. In view of the occasion of my trip at that time, and because of the possibility of a more favorable opportunity, you doubtless agreed with me that the pleasure of meeting your church people would best wait for the time being. I regret that the time of our sailing will prevent our attending the meeting of the American Board, at Oberlin, as it seemed likely that you might wish us to come to your church for a day or two just prior to that occasion. Though we do not know whether the middle of this month would be a favorable time, yet, should it seem desirable on your part, we will shorten a little our stay with friends and relatives and be favored by having a few days with those whom we trust will be honored, through God, by having us as their representatives on the mission field. I regret that we are so far West just now, as the distance of course creates a financial problem. We could not be East after the 15th or the 22nd at the latest, for further West yet we must visit my father and brothers, as well as relatives on the Pacific coast.

With sincere and cordial regards to yourself and Mr. Rose,

Very truly,

F. F. Tucker

Falls City, Nebr.

Care Mr. Wm. Boose.

Dear

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61.

Falls City, Nebr., Care Wm. Boose.
Sept. 9, 1902.

Dear Dr Daniels:-

I have your letter of the 5th inst. and also one of the same date from Prof Perry in which he states that he is not to be in Northampton this year, and therefore the missionary matters will be in other hands. From what I have learned of the church from Mr Wishard and Mr Marsh, I am sorry that Prof. Perry must surrender the helm. We go to Lincoln for a few days the end of this week, but our address remains as above till about the 17th, when we plan to go to Deadwood, So. Dak., (Care F.C. Tucker) where we will probably be till the end of the month,- unless other plans develop.

Sincerely,

F. F. Tucker

In other words we are not planning to make the trip East,- as matters now stand.

Dr. F. F. Tucker

Falls City Nebr.

Sept. 9, 1902.

Chicago

62.

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

Oakland, Cal. Oct. 13, 1902.

Dear Dr Smith:-

Thankyou for your letter of the 30th ult., which reached us in Denver,- as did also a letter and enclosure from Mr Wiggin.

We have not yet seen Mr Frear, but expect to do so this morning. Our journey from start to the finish of this stage has been most enjoyable,- we did not dream that missions had so many friends. Beginning with the beautiful farewell given by the Woman's Board in Chicago, and the hearty good bye of the meetings in the Union Park Church there, our trip has been sort of a triumphal march. At Lincoln, Nebr. we were honored with a splendid interdenominational meeting, at which several corporate members of the Board spoke with such helpfulness; at several points in the Black Hills of South Dakota (where we stopped two weeks) our words in the churches were given a welcome which we had not thought possible; and at Berkeley in this state the whole membership of the North Church seems personally interested in us, though we know practically none of them. We spoke there yesterday, and they are most beautifully giving us a reception the night before we sail.

We do wish so much that we could be at the Board meeting tomorrow, but, as it cannot be, we shall think of it often,- with prayer. God will surely bless every session.

The CONGREGATIONALIST seems to place us at Pao-ting-fu, but we will doubtless find out about the assignment on arrival in China, and know that God will keep us busy wherever he places us.

Mrs. Tucker and myself thank you most heartily for your personal and official help.

Sincerely,

Francis F. Tucker

Dr Judson Smith,
Sec'y A B C F M,
Annual Meeting,
Oberlin, Ohio.

Oakland, Oct. 13, 1902

Rec'd Oct. 25

HARRY WADE HICKS,

Shanghai, China
Nov. 14, 1902

Dear Mr. Smith:-

While waiting a moment for a launch to take us aboard the "Kwang Ping" it may not be amiss to write you that "all's well" with our party, - though others may have written you to this effect also. Mr. & Mrs. Aiken & children went on yesterday, as they wished to stop en route, but they will catch up with Mrs. Perkins and Miss Reed at Tientsin. Mr. & Mrs. Smith will meet Mrs. Tucker & myself there. All in excellent health, and much blessed in meeting old and new friends here. God has been good to us - and will be.

A joyous Christmas & happy new year to you and yours,

Sincerely,
Francis F. Tucker

Mr. Judson Smith, Boston, U.S.A.

Oakland, Oct. 13, 1902

Shanghai, Feb. [illegible]

Rec'd Dec. 17.

HARRY WADE HICKS.

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

Pang Chuang, China. Dec. 1, 1902.

Dear Dr Smith:-

Though it may be redundant, I venture to send you the good news that we reached our "home" to-night,- though this same information doubtless reaches you from other sources. We seem to have been most blessed every step of the journey. Large numbers met us in and out of the compound on our arrival, greeting us with songs and otherwise. It seems to become more and more of an undertaking for us to be worthy. My verse for today is certainly appropriate: "Walk in wisdom toward them that are without, redeeming the time."

With cordial New Year greetings from Dr Emma and myself,

Sincerely

Francis F. Tucker

Dr Judson Smith,

Congregational House,

Boston, Mass.

Pang Chuang, China. Dec. 1, 1902.

Dear Dr Smith:-

Though it may be redundant, I venture to send you the good news that we reached our "home" to-night,- though this same information doubtless reaches you from other sources. We seem to have been most blessed every step of the journey. Large numbers met us in and out of the compound on our arrival, greeting us with hongs and otherwise. It seems to become more and more an undertaking for us to be worthy. My verse for today is certainly appropriate "Walk in wisdom toward the men are without, redeeming the time."

With cordial New Year greetings from Dr Emma and Jesse I

Sincerely

Judson Smith,

Congregational House,

Boston, Mass.

Forward Dec/-02
Rec'd Jan 14-1903

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

P'ang Chuang, Te Chou, via Tientsin, China.
Jan. 10, 1903.

Dr Judson Smith,
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M., Boston,
Mass.

Dear Dr Smith:-

As it was just a year ago today that we were privileged to receive notice of our appointment to North China, I take pleasure in observing the day and acknowledging the appreciated greetings conveyed in your letter of Oct. 25th. I had written you just before it reached us.

The week of prayer is just closing. It has been a fruitful occasion to many of us,- especially, perhaps, to those in the girl's school. Mrs Tucker and myself are, of course, keeping away from the medical work as much as possible that we may work on the language, though I confess it is hard to keep "hands off" when one might be able to relieve suffering. So far I fear we have been more a hindrance than a help to the other ~~and~~ over burdened missionaries, but we trust we'll be able to do our own talking sometime. Pardon my venturing the remark, but we cannot help wondering, beneath our breath, what would become of much of the work of this station if Dr Smith should have to step aside for a time. To be sure, he is fairly well now, though he will not permit himself to recover from throat difficulties, but the numerous duties cannot but wear on him; while his good wife is more energetic than her years and strength allow. When we shall enter fully into the medical work, God willing, in some ways it will increase the work of the station. In the ordinary course of things

P'ang Chuang,Te Chou,via Tientsin,China.

Jan.10,1903.

Dr Judson Smith,

Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.,Boston,

Mass.

Dear Dr Smith:-

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it is not many years before the Misses Wyckoff and then Dr & Mrs Smith would have a furlough. To be sure we all hope and pray that Dr Porter will be able to return soon. Then, too Mr Chapin is at hand, but his field demands his attention, and just new though we are on the field, and though we may be presuming, we cannot help feeling that it would provide so wisely for the future if there ~~was~~ were someone to come to begin with the language soon. As soon as he would be able to do it there is so much work among the neighboring villages that could be done, that of course now cannot be done. These are things you know and appreciate already, but I think I will rest a little easier if I simply venture to thus record my vote, trusting you will not consider it too far amiss. I realize that I know very little about such matters, and likely do not appreciate that other stations are as badly off.

Mrs Tucker unites with me in sending cordial regards for this grand year of 1903.

Sincerely,

Francis F. Tucker

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Mrs Tucker unites with me in sending cordial regards for this grand year of 1903.

Sincerely,

Frances J. Tucker

Rec'd Jan 10 1903
Ans Feb 16

P'ang Chuang, Te Chou, via Tientsin, China.
Jan. 28, 1903.

Dear Friends:-

That we may communicate personally with the many friends who have meant so much to us in spiritual development and who have aided us by prayer and otherwise to come to China, and that we may not take too much time from what is now so imperative - the acquirement of the language - it seems best to send out this letter in duplicate.

Looking back upon our journey across the American continent to San Francisco, stopping here and there to meet with friends, old and new, who are aiding in giving the Gospel to the world, it seems that we were tendered an ovation. It was particularly helpful that just before sailing we were given such a cordial reception by the Endeavorers of the North Berkeley, Cal., Congregational Church. A number of Chinese Endeavorers were present who sang: "I'll go where you want me to go, dear Lord". This society made us honorary members, and many of them, their pastor, and some from the church, waved us our last farewells. Another incident that made the parting less hard was the receipt in San Francisco of over 100 letters. They breathed out comfort again and again on our way, and their influence is yet with us.

Ours was a most enjoyable voyage. Ships before and after suffered much, while we experienced no inconveniences. Nor were we incapacitated at any time from enjoying all the pleasures of the sea by that persistent enemy of sea farers, sea-sickness. Our missionary party numbered eight adults and four children, all but two of the A.B.C.F.M., and all China-bound. Six were new missionaries; the others were returning. Among the pleasures of that voyage will always stand out prominently the sweet fellowship we missionaries had together. Of great interest was one of the steerage passengers, a young Chinese scholar, who had been educated in a missionary college in Shanghai, besides studying civil engineering three years in China. He had just gone to America to complete his education but his lungs had early incapacitated him. He was exceedingly attractive, largely because so modest and unassuming. He spoke English fluently and had served as interpreter for the English after the capture of Peking two years before. Best of all he apparently was a Christian of a type found among the best of our own Christian young men. Our acquaintance with him gave us even greater faith in the future of our soon-to-be-reached land. He said, "You will soon learn that China's trouble is, that her people are so ignorant and so superstitious". Another passenger of interest, also from the steerage, was a Chinese woman who had been rescued from her life of slavery in San Francisco by missionaries of the Presbyterian Church. She had been sold into this life at the age of 13 to pay her father's funeral expenses - an all too frequent proceeding in China.

Our voyage of 19 days from San Francisco to Yokohama was unbroken save for a stop at Honolulu. It is remarkable how much one can learn in one long day spent in and about such a place. The scenery is very attractive. The mountains are cloud-kissed and the vales alternately weep and smile, for it is a land of much sunshine and frequent showers. The punchbowl-like volcanoes near at hand come in for no small degree of attention. The city is most cosmopolitan. Native Hawaiians in all stages of civilization are in evidence. Perhaps the most interesting of them are the students of the excellent high school, where Chinese, Japanese, natives, English, and Americans come together, and of the two colleges, Oahu and Kamehameha. The former college is the one of well known influence established by the early Congregational missionaries. The latter, admirably equipped, trains both young men and women practically as well as intellectually. It is the gift of that Christian Hawaiian noblewoman, who chose rather to use her money and influence to elevate her people, than be queen. We rejoice at what Christian missions have accomplished in these islands. Think of a country so recently in barbarism, now having its own society for complete evangelization of the Islands with all their cosmopolitan peoples! The Hawaiians have a beautiful custom of decorating visitors with garlands of flowers, and we left resplendent in color.

This latitude gave us the longed for vision of the "Southern Cross". We liked it,but hardly loved it as we do our own "Big Dipper". The following days passed without great event. Often the sun sets made us speechless by their beauty,and "rainbows of promise" greeted us frequently enough to remind us often of God's tender mercy. Our Sabbaths were days of quiet helpfulness,when the missionaries "took turns" at preaching. It was a great source of sorrow that so many of the steerage passengers were inaccessible to us in a Christian way on account of their foreign tongues. However,we made love to their babies and sought to have them know of our heart's love for them all. To a few we could speak. One day on the vessel athletic sports were enjoyed,when English,Germans,and Americans met in friendly competition. In these the missionaries had a prominent part carrying off most of the prizes,a result of college athletic training. The day's mirth reached its height when the Captain,who had slyly pocketed someof the supposedly hard eggs,produced for the egg race,discovered that an accident had befallen him,and he must leave in the midst of the fun to change his clothes.

Nov.3rd we reached Yokohama,seeing at a distance Japan's sacred mountain,Fujiyama. The harbor was brilliant with gaily decorated ships celebrating the Mikado's 50th anniversary. We took the train at once to Tokyo to see that large capital city in holiday attire. Every effort was repaid many fold. The Japanese are a most interesting people. One sees them in all stages of civilization,from the heathenish old women with their ebonized teeth,worshiping idols,to the beautiful Christian young women kindergarten teachers,at once so modest and polite,and so efficient,carrying their training into the church and Sabbath-school work. It was our good fortune to visit in that half day,the school of an American Mission,where beautiful young girls gave evidence of the faithfulness of their womanly Christian training; an exhibition of chrysanthemums,where Japanese history was portrayed by stationary and revolving figures wonderfully clothed in varied costumes,which,with the setting,were made up of myriads of chrysanthemums. Later,we visited one of Tokyo's famous parks - Shiba - full of costly Buddhist temples. We were taken through one of them,but were first bidden to remove our shoes - the place was so holy! The only English words apparently known to our guide , one of the priests,were "gold lacquer",and these he applied to everything we noticed,whether that exquisite work in which the temple was so rich,or carved brass,or what-not. The next day was spent in Yokohama with a former college friend,now a missionary in Japan,and who had come a day's journey by rail,to see us. In visiting a theological seminary of one of our American missions there,it was particularly gratifying to be told that one of the students was formerly a Buddhist priest,and that he was continually comparing its teachings with those of Christianity,to the disparagement of the former.

We would like to pay tribute to the work of the first missionary wife we saw on this side of the ocean,- the wife of the president of a theological seminary at Yokohama. We saw her accomplish in one ordinary day,with apparently no great effort,not only the daily routine duties of her household,including children, but several hours spent in teaching the natives,attendance at chapel where she was organist,the keeping of accounts,a "sweater" knit at odd moments for one of her boys,besides the entertainment of much company all the day. We have since observed that she is no exceptional missionary's wife.

Nov.6th was a busy day in Kobe,where we could scarcely grasp the significance of all we saw. We visited Kobe College for Girls,Training School for Bible Women,and the Glory Kindergarten,- all a part of the work of the American Board. The Kindergarten has a training school for teachers,and there are 90 pupils,with nearly as many applicants for whom there is no room. It seemed hard to realize that almost none of these bright,pure,and elevating opportunities were possible save through Christian missions. Had the non-believer in missions seen what was possible in Kobe College alone for more than 500 lovely young women to obtain,musically,intellectually,morally,and spiritually,he could hardly have remained longer in doubt as to the wisdom of lives and money expended in this great cause.

The most beautiful of all Japanese scenery, "The Inland Sea", was enjoyed the following day. Every little while we spied a Shinto arch, the path beneath which led to a temple beyond. The next day in Nagasaki we were able to see in detail a famous and typical one of these temples representing a religion so useless in uplifting its people - Shintoism. As we sailed into Nagasaki harbor we passed the U.S. transport, "Crook", laden with "our" soldiers. U.S. craft are very scarce in foreign waters and our cheers and greetings were hardly less hearty for the familiar flag, than the brave souls aboard.

Here we saw unique college athletics, and again visited large mission schools rejoicing in the effective work done. Here, also, we saw a building bearing the sign, "American Saloon", but closed and with windows boarded. We were reminded again that the missionaries work not only for the heathen, but to save our own soldiers and sailors from the deadly influences that follow in the track of civilization, and acquire such frightful proportions in the seaport towns where civilization and heathenism meet. It is in just such ports as these of Japan, and Shanghai and Tientsin, that the Y.M.C.A. work proves such a great blessing. We left with regret this wonderful land, with its strange admixture of the old and the new, its numerous busy people, and its peasants tilling the land so that the absolutely weedless gardens terrace the hills almost to their tops. Sailing away we passed the small island called "Missionary Rock", to which, in the early days, all the Christians were driven until they were crowded into the sea.

Nov. 10th gave us our first view of China, CHINA, that goal so long desired and prayed for. It was difficult to tell whether the many big ships in Shanghai's harbor were dressed so gaily to commemorate our own birthdays, or those of King Edward, and China's Empress Dowager, all four occurring about this time!!

During our four day's stop in this port, later in Tientsin, in fact all along the way, we met many old and new friends, - largely those we had known in college and in Christian Endeavor work, each doing well his work in his God-appointed place. It was an inspiration to meet Mr F S Brockman here, now Gen'l Sec'y of the Y M C A for China, Korea, and Hong Kong, and to learn of the progress of that work among these millions of young men. Also, to see the immense plant, the Presbyterian Mission Press, was instructive. This issues much of the religious literature used throughout the Empire.

We arrived at Tientsin Nov. 19th, without special event, despite the storms that were predicted and expected. God's message to us on reaching North China, that part of the land where we trust we may be spared to labor many years, was; "He sent them to preach the kingdom of God, and to heal the sick." (Luke 9:2) We could scarcely realize, as we passed the bleaching bones of the Taku forts, and saw the razed wall of the native city of Tientsin, that here was the scene of part of the great conflict of 1900. Nearly all the native Christians we now met were those who had suffered, and suffered deeply, for Christ's sake.

It did our hearts good to be welcomed personally and by letter, by so many of our fellow laborers in North China, Miss Frances Patterson, so well known in C.E. circles, entertaining us in Tientsin. Our knowledge of medicine was called upon the first day on shore, and the second found us in the operating room. We could not tarry long, however, and after a friendly call at the U.S. Consulate, where all Americans are hospitably received, we were off, for our 200 mile trip up the Grand Canal, before it would freeze - an event daily expected. All disagreeable expectations were again unrealized, and our journey was most pleasant. The cold weather came two days after we reached P'ang Chuang (pronounced Pong Jwong), our new home. This village has been for the past 20 years, the home of the well known writer and authority on things Chinese, Rev. A.H. Smith. We were particularly favored to have him and his talented wife come so far in the cold to conduct us up the canal from Tientsin, and the days together, then and since, have been most profitable to us.

Now we wish all of you, our friends, could take that trip among these strange people in this strange land, in a native house-boat. To be described it must be experienced. Those big, clumsy affairs, with their one to three rooms, are literally pulled up stream by

e very poor,patient,plodding,uncomplaining boatmen. Three to 20 n pull on a rope attached to the top of the single tall mast, ich also supports a sail when the wind is favorable. When the n were asked to raise the sail for Dr.Tucker to take a picture send home,they said,"O,yes! his poor father never saw a sail." rtainly he never saw such an one with a thousand and one holes d patches nearly as numerous.

Curious things by the wayside we saw,as a bundle hanging in tree,done up in straw matting. It proved to be the head of a bber killed by official order and hung there as a warning to hers. We passed thousands and thousands of people. We were on p of the wall of one city about four centuries old,where Christ not yet preached,- indeed it is our nearest post office,Te Chou. e of its inhabitants had lived therein for 19 generations,or ther his ancestors had,yet said this was not his home,for earier ancestors had lived longer in another city.

Dr.and Mrs.Smith feel a direct responsibility to give the rd of God to all whom they meet. Every day saw them teaching e Mohammedan boatmen,the Chinese soldiers who accompanied us, e servants most of whom were Christians but need further instruction,besides preaching oft and distributing simple leaflets. The inese officials insist upon furnishing an escort of soldiers enever we take any considerable journey. There is,however,no idence of unrest in this part of China. The soldiers were escially interested in the Truth,and each day distributed the aflets. It was an impressive sight to see two of Yuan Shi K'ai's ldiers distributing Christian literature,and not less so to the inese than to us. In one of the cities the only available ace for preaching was in a heathen temple erected to the god of re,which god had himself been burned two years before. People me often to us for medical treatment,and we were impressed by e number and variety of diseases presented.

It was with no small feeling of thankfulness to God for all s mercies,that we packed our steamer trunk for the 13th time, d reached P'ang Chuang December 1st. The last seven miles of r 9,000 mile journey were made by cart,donkey,and sedan chair. ch a welcome as awaited us ! We were met outside the compound the mission premises,and at the gates,by groups of men and wo- n. Further on the girl's school,- 40 of them,and with unbound et,- awaited us singing a special song of welcome. Later the ys and young men from their school came in a body to extend eetings. The tears could not be kept back. Such a welcome in heathen land was a fitting tribute to the faithful work of our -laborers,now including the beloved Misses Wyckoff,besides those ntioned before. The next day,standing under decorations that id we were "double joy",we received groups of Chinese Christians l the afternoon. At a woman's meeting earlier in the day,every ment of time allowed was occupied in thanksgiving prayer. It uld have put to shame many a prayer meeting at home to have ard these women,who have had so very few opportunities,pray,one ter the other,losing not a moment.

Thus,lengthily perhaps,have we brought you to the land of nim,and to our work,which began almost at once in the way of a itical operation on one of the school girls,but whom God spared us. As the days pass,we are more glad than ever to be allowed come,but realize that we cannot fill our place with all the ckground of heathenism,without your prayerful aid.

We must leave for other letters a description of the mission tation,the people,and our medical work. Should some who read his desire to receive these report-letters from time to time,we ll be glad to send them if they will write to us requesting it, P'ang Chuang,Te Chou,via Tientsin,China.

Sincerely,

Your friends in China,

Francis F. Tucker

Emma Boose Tucker.

Williams Hospital.

27

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

P'ang Chuang, Te Chou, via Tientsin, China.
Feb. 13, 1903.

Dear Dr Smith:-

Our cordial thanks for yourletter of Dec. 17th with its greetings and expressions of hope for our work as we enter upon its privileges. Never before have I been so much impressed with the value of general prayer as since our arrival when we are learning of so many, many friends who are thus aiding us. May we be more worthy of it.

We venture to enclose a copy of a general letter we have recently sent to friends, churches, and C.E. societies interested in us, hoping thus to discharge obligations and render a little aid that of course we could not afford the time to give by personal letters. It is too lengthy for you to attempt to read. That we, as "green" missionaries, might not make too serious blunders, some of the station approved it before we sent the copies out.

Quite likely you will have left Boston for the proposed trip to the African missions before this reaches Boston, though I have seen no statement as to when the deputation would start. Certainly you have the prayerful help of us all. May the journeys be in health and agreeable, and may the fields be prepared for the uplift.

In regard to our connection with the church at Northampton, we would be very glad of suggestions from some source as to what constitutes our portion of the bargain. We have the general idea that we should do what we can to further interest in missions, and especially in our own work and field, but it seems impossible for us to find out just how they would like to have us do this. Perhaps we should wait a few years before bringing the matter up, but so far (since beginning preparations to come) we have had no communication from the church except a letter or two from the pastor, Mr Henry T Rose, D.D. Having sent them a number of pictures of ourselves, and written letters to the church and to the Women's Missionary Society, we hardly venture to do any more. We are as anxious to avoid sins of omission as sins of commission.

It occurs to me just now that in this field a bicycle,- or better, two,- would often be of much value, not only as a time saver, but to further our plans of work, to say nothing of being able to combine physical exercise with ministration. In a church like that at Northampton are there not some who might be glad to surrender a fairly good machine as their contribution ? I feel that I should not trouble the Board with such details, but I can hardly write direct to the church. I could hardly afford such luxuries as a part of our outfit, but would pay freight. Such a machine (or machines) would not need to be gold plated or up-to-date, or be an exact fit! Doubtless money should not be expended in this way as that will be needed for the amount pledged. Likely a material interest in our field in this way would not be without reflex value.

With regrets that my note has become so lengthy,

Sincerely, Francis F. Tucker

Ang Chuang, Te Chou, via Tientsin, China.
Feb. 13, 1903.

Dear Dr Smith:-

Our cordial thanks for your letter of Dec. 17th with its greetings and expressions of hope for our work as we enter upon its privileges. Never before have I been so much impressed with the value of general prayer as since our arrival when we are learning of so many, many friends who are thus aiding us. May we be more worthy of it.

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Rec'd March 31,

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With regrets that my note has become so lengthy,

Sincerely,

Frances E. Newell

Pang Chuang, Te Chou, via Tientsin, China.

Easter Sunday, 1903.

Dear Dr Smith:-

Please receive our cordial thanks for your letter of Jan. 17th, in which you congratulate us on becoming settled. The five months since we first touched China have been busy ones indeed, and, though our main effort has been on the language, we have not allowed that duty to tire us too much,- indeed the demands on us in a medical way would not permit it. This variety in our early duties seems well, for we reached China quite tired. Dr Smith says that he has never known of so much sickness among the school girls and boys in the history of the station. One of Miss Grace's beloved school girls (22 yrs old) passed away three days ago (tubercular meningitis). This has made our Easter season one of deep significance. There had been but one death before in the history of the girl's school. Three of the other girls are gradually nearing Heaven through the tuberculosis gate. There seems to be little doubt that some, at least, of the prevailing ill health is the result of exposures during the Boxer times. The Church cannot fail to reap this fruit for many years to come,- and no indemnities can reimburse.

The tours of Mrs Smith and Miss Gertrude, and the labors of others in other directions were evident today in that 19 were received into full membership and 36 received on probation,- to say nothing of many who were examined and advised to wait till another time that they might have more opportunity to learn.

Since learning of the work of the station a little, I have been so glad to learn of the action of the prudential committee looking towards another missionary for this station. We do pray so earnestly that the funds may be forthcoming. Doubtless our splendid friends, E W Ellis and his fiance Miss Minnie Case, have ere this applied to the Board. Mr Ellis possibly will not finish at the Chicago Seminary for another year, though we are in such hopes that his outside duties have been such that he could complete the course this year,- for there would thus be a chance of his being sent here. If I have been able to gather anything regarding the material wanted here to aid Dr Smith in his heavy duties, I am sure Mr Ellis and his energetic wife-to-be would meet the expectations of God and man. His work in the Y.M.C.A. of Doane College; his efforts throughout Nebraska for Christ; his work in the Chicago Commons; as supply for the Porter Memorial Church (Chicago); and his winning personality, all point to a grand work for God on the mission field. His wife would be a missionary from the day she landed, having had an up hill pull to work her way through college, with splendid success as student, teacher, and Christian worker. But I am doubtless presuming. You know all

this and more, as well as the needs of the field,- present and future.

Over 550 were present at our quarterly meeting today.

Please accept our Eastertide greeting.

Sincerely,

Francis H. Tucker

Rec'd May 21.

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

Pei Tai Ho, via Tientsin, China.
July 11, 1903.

Dear Dr Smith:-

As you may have heard of the rather serious illness of Mrs Chapin, you will be glad to learn that she is better and practically out of danger. We wired for Mr Chapin to P'ang Chuang a week ago, and he made a very rapid trip, reaching here on Friday. Pneumonia. Dr Ingram's little Isabel has been quite ill for some weeks, but is now gaining slowly. Miss Russell is almost convinced that it would be better for her to return to the United States,- as you may have heard from other sources. It certainly seems like running a great risk to remain here.

Sickness and death have been all too frequent visitors to Miss Grace's school girls at P'ang Chuang, three of them having died recently. Of these, two we had hardly expected to withstand the ravages of tuberculosis so long. In the midst of it all, despite the added duties and loving attentions, the Misses Wyckoff were as brave and as helpful as is their constant wont. Dr Emma and myself feel that perhaps we should have been there, rather than coming here after mission meeting, but from what we know of the cases, we could have done nothing in a medical way more than was done. It was the greatest trial the school has had since it was started,- and God brought blessing and strength out of it to the other girls, as Dr Smith and Miss Grace have written us.

In the mimeographed report of the Mission Meeting, which has doubtless reached you, you probably noted the vote asking for the appointment of a medical missionary, that by direct assignment or by exchange he might represent the Board in the Union Medical College. When the question came up, there was considerable discussion (rather embarassing to us) as to whether the Mission had not best transfer us to Peking. The thought came upon us so suddenly that of course our attitude was to be eager to do what the Mission thought best, though we agreed with a number who expressed themselves that P'ang Chuang should not be deserted medically. The resolution as passed meant that the question was left open till the Board could provide another physician, when the question of assignment or reassignment could be attended to. P'ang Chuang very kindly objected to our changing location. Though I realize that the Board leaves the matter of assignment to the Mission, we have felt that perhaps you would welcome our view of the situation as it may be a year from now or some other time,- as it may have some bearing on other matters. We are satisfied at P'ang Chuang, and do not see how we could be more so, and ever since we have gone there we have felt that God would enable us to do a good work for Him there. There are many things in favor of P.C., but it is in no way a personal question. If we seek the more difficult work, it is certainly that in Peking, with all the problems of starting a union medical work. The latter is less healthful for residence. By inheritance and perhaps because of a number of years work as teacher, some of it in a medical college, perhaps I possess something of a bent for instruction, and so would be glad if God should lead in this direction. At the same time I realize that there are others who would do very much better than I could possibly do, like Hemingway, and others. It seemed to be in the thoughts

of those who advised the change that Mrs Tucker would thus be able to care for the Bridgman School in a medical way, to say nothing of the more distant possibility of medical training for women,- such as the advance step at Canton, though of course the beginning would be very small. One cannot fail to note the need of medical work in Peking (I mean for our Board) whether viewed from the absolute need, or considered from the standpoint of what the other boards are doing. Before coming to China I felt a considerable interest in the proposed medical education scheme, and since being on the ground it could not fail to increase. Before my name had in any wise been mentioned in this connection, I had ventured to express the strong conviction that the standard of the school should be high, even should it take a few years longer to send forth properly equipped men; also the feeling that the evangelistic phase of the medical evangelist-to-be, or, rather, of his education, should be ever uppermost. He should be prepared to do a Christian work,- it seems to me this will be the great problem of the school.

We should not take your time with the details. The Board and the Mission may have or may develop other plans, and, whatever they are, we will be glad to do our part. On the whole, though I think we have never said it before, if we should be thought worthy of the battles in Peking, I think we would like to undertake them in God's strength. Of course there are phases of the matter that I do not consider, and you will pardon me if I should not write you thus at length. Should it seem at all likely that the change should come, it would make some difference in language study, though the difference in dialect is not great. As I glance over the letter, I fear it may give a thought that the change is one I would like for the work or the possible honor (?), but I do not give 2 cents for that phase of it. If Mrs Tucker and I could provide for the medical needs in Peking; Medical College, Bridgman School, and some general medical work for the Peking Station, we would do our best for God and man,- and that is what we want to do wherever we are. I may speak of the matter to Dr Ament and Dr Smith.

We were in special prayer for you here on June 28th. Mrs Tucker unites with me in earnest wish that your summer may be restful and recuperative.

Very sincerely,

Francis T. Tucker

Rev Judson Smith, D.D.,

Congregational House,

Boston, Mass.,

U.S.A.

Received at Peking Aug. 24

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

70.

Tientsin, China, Oct. 20, 1903.

Dr Judson Smith,

American Board,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr Smith:-

Just before Mrs Tucker and myself start on our 200 mile trip on horses to P'ang Chuang I want to ask for a little of your time. Some time ago I believe I wrote you briefly concerning Mr Emery W Ellis, 81 Ashland Blvd. Chicago, with the idea in mind that it was possible that he might be appointed to the North China Mission, with probable assignment to P'ang Chuang. I have heard nothing from Mr Ellis since leaving America a year ago, and am not sure of his plans, but I do feel very sure that he is not one of those who plan for years to go to the field and then give it up. In writing of the matter before, it was my hope that he might possibly be finishing his seminary work in time to come this year if the way seemed open. However, he doubtless does not finish his course till next May, and it is impossible for me to write how earnestly we pray that he and the most efficient Miss Case, in whom he is interested, might be appointed to come out this next summer to aid Dr A H Smith in his far too heavy burdens. I know that it is the wish of yourself and others at headquarters to send a man as soon as he can be found, provided the funds in hand permit it at the time of appointment. This has been often stated, and it certainly does seem that the Lord will awaken his people <u>a little</u> so that the funds may be forthcoming in some way,- by canvass of Mr Ellis himself, if in no other way. However, what a rebuke to the churches is the appeal which Dr Hemingway has had to put forth,- in which he has doubtless been

successful. As to the fitness of Mr Ellis and his fiancee, I am happy to quote such an authority as Dr A H Smith himself. For some months I have intended to talk with him, telling him in detail all that I knew of Mr Ellis and Miss Case. To-night I did so, and he was heartily in favor of my writing to you that he felt that these were just the young people he was desirous of having. He felt that their qualifications were exceptional for the assignment in question. It seemed that he had just written you, and he regretted that I had not spoken of the matter before so that he could refer to them in the letter. Of course there is no need for me to refer to the need for help for P'ang Chuang, but I would like to add a word along a professional line to what you know so well,- in which word Dr Emma agrees with me. The strain is telling on Dr Smith; he is not the man in some ways that he was a year ago; if help is not at hand soon it is easy to foresee what is likely to happen. Hopes for Dr Porter's return are vanishing even in his mind. By the time a new worker can be introduced to the great P'ang Chuang field, the field and opportunities will be greater than they are now. Dr Smith should have a prolonged rest and change as soon as it seems wise to arrange it,- all things considered; if the Board desires to conserve his brillant talents,- so freely given in past and present for "the greatest work in the world". These items are mentioned not because they may be the least bit new to you, but for any others who may wish to have a word from another angle of the field. It has been a great privilege for us to have opportunity to visit and know a little about nearly all the stations of the North China Mission and their many problems and difficulties, and it does seem that there are many needs in all of them. But the saddest fact that has come to my attention in the 13 years that I have tried to study missions a little, is that so many are falling out of ranks

or longer or shorter periods (Dr Peck, Dr & Mrs Porter, Miss Patterson, Miss Russell, Miss Evans,- with others to follow soon) and almost none are coming to the front to take their places. No one dare dream of missionary expansion, despite the fact that other missions are making use of the great opportunities, in some cases the new missionaries having first applied to the American Board. We know that all this weighs more heavily on your heart than it does on ours, but there may be some person or persons who may care to know how it all seems to a new missionary on the field.

It is not necessary, of course, for me to speak of the many qualifications of Miss Case and Mr Ellis which seem to adapt them for the P'ang Chuang field,- in the judgment of Dr Arthur Smith and others. You doubtless know about them from other and numerous channels if they have applied, and will soon learn if they have not. Mr Ellis' standing in Doane College, his Christian work in Nebraska (college secretary Y.M.C.A., and a short pastorate before beginning his seminary course), his work at Chicago Seminary, his labors as supply in the Porter Memorial Church (Chicago), his work in Chicago Commons, and at all times his interest in missions and devotion to his Bible,- all attest to his fitness. No less can be said of Miss Case,- working her way against great odds through the University of Nebraska, a teacher before and between the years of her college course, a year or two at the Bible Institute, Chicago,-in all of which her standing has been all and more than the high standard ~~of~~ expected by the American Board. Both of these persons have pleasant personalities, and have been popular in the best Christian sense among those with whom they have had contact. A favorite quotation of Mr Ellis' is "I am resolved to place no value on anything that I possess save in relation to the kingdom of Christ. It shall be given or kept according as its giving or keeping shall advance the interests of that kingdom." And this of

Miss Case (who may be Mrs Ellis now for aught that I know).--

"O God that I could waste my life for others
With no ends of my own,-
That I could pour myself into my brothers,
And live for them alone."

These indicate their spirit. We earnestly pray that more and more indications will come to the attention of the Prudential Committee that the Lord would have these good people work at P'ang Chuang.

Thankyou for your letter and the kind words it contained,- dated Aug.29th. As far as the medical work in Peking is concerned, there seems to be more need for the medical work for the residents of the compounds, and in connection with the chapels, than for our part in the union medical school,- to judge by the comments of some of the missionaries. Sometime this need will be met, we feel sure. There are needs everywhere, and we try not to forget that. Much as we wished my classmate and friend Hemingway in the North China Mission, and great as the disappointment of the Kalganites will be, in view of the Shansi need, we rejoice that he will speedily be here for that work,- as we learn today.

Regarding P'ang Chuang your statement affords much comfort: that there is not really "any ground for anticipating any delay when once we have found the right man, and I hope he will soon appear". May we not trust that he now appears ?

Earnestly and sincerely,

Francis F. Tucker

Dr Emma agrees with me in these endorsements of these two persons. We feel sure it would mean much to us and to others to be privileged to work with them.

F.F.T.

Miss Case (who may be Mrs Mills now for aught that I know).--

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Earnestly and sincerely,

Frances F. Newton

Dr Emma agrees with me in these endorsements of these two persons. We feel sure it would mean much to us and to others to be privileged to work with them.

F.T.T.

Recd. Oct. 20-1903
Decl 1

P'ang Chuang, via Tientsin, China.
Nov. 23, 1903.

Dear Dr Smith:-

May I venture to add a post-script to my letter of Oct. 20th, written from Tientsin ? You may recall that I wrote of the possibility of Mr Ellis (Chicago Seminary) being available for the very imperative opportunities at P'ang Chuang. Since then Mrs Tucker and I have come back to our work, using the delightful route of the saddle,- but I must not take your time with that. We stopped at Te Chou, and for the first time saw something of the fine premises which are ours there. Things which were very evident in this hitherto hostile city, and reliable estimates for the future make it certain that there can be a great work for the Lord done there. I have never known Dr A.H. Smith to be so enthusiastic as about the way opportunities are opening there. A branch medical work will be opened there, though of course lack of funds and non-mastery of the language will prevent much being done for the present. The purpose of my note is to express my fear that this and many other large opportunities will be much more of a load than Dr Smith ought to bear here alone. I do not mean to discount in any way the work the noble women do, but after a year of careful watching, I want to say again, in big letters, that Dr. Smith is too valuable a man (of course, both here and elsewhere) to lose. He is no longer young, though no doubt never more valuable to the church at home and here. He is of that construction that when he has succumbed to the last straw, he will go all to pieces. Is there immediate danger ? We think not, but this red flag is a possible reminder that it will be several years before a man can begin to be of aid to him, and long before that time comes he will have earned and ought to take his well-earned vacation. Were Dr Porter to return tomorrow the need would be nearly as great, considering our expanding work and other matters. We at this station

Oct. 20-1903

as we find out on telling them what we know of them)
would be prayerfully glad if Mr Ellis and his fiancèe could be the ones who could be appointed to come to this important post.

We are most glad to welcome my classmate and warm friend, Dr Hemingway, to China. We suppose he will land in Shanghai this week.

Should you find it convenient, I would be glad to have a few words from you along a line concerning which I inquired in a previous letter,- what should we do towards "cultivating" the Northampton church that is supposed to be interested in us. Our time is valuable and we wish to use it to the best advantage. Not a word has reached us from the pastor since we came a year ago,- though his wife has written Mrs Tucker once. We have been glad to get in touch with two persons in the church who seem to wish to further matters. I am writing again today to the pastor,- and sending them a large Chinese flag as a reminder that we are in China!

The medical work presses on us,- and it is well indeed that there are two of us. We find it most difficult to Say "NO" in order to give time for language study. The health of all the station is good, though Miss Grace Wyckoff has not been quite as well as is her wont. God seems to prosper us in many ways. May we be more worthy.

With earnest wishes for a blessed new year from Mrs Tucker and myself,

Sincerely,

Frances F. Tucker

Tang Chuang, Nov. 23. 1903.

Rec'd Jan. 9. 1904

James

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72.

North China Mission of the American Board.

大美國公理會

James H. McCann.

TREASURER.

P'ang Chuang, via Tientsin, Nov. 24, 1903. 190

Dear Dr Smith:-

Though I mailed you a letter yesterday, I will append this in addition,- in answer to your request under date of October 12 for material for the pamphlet upon the medical work of the Board. There are a number of evident reasons why Dr Emma and I can hardly be of service in such an excellent plan,- among them the fact that those who have been on the field but a year are hardly in a position to speak of the work that they are doing in a way that it will appeal to "our constituency". To be sure we do some medical work,- perhaps more than we ought, but at this time it would seem that the experienced men are the ones who can best contribute,- to say nothing of my halting pen, etc. It seems to me quite a task, too, to get all that you mention in the necessary limits, but if any one can do it, it occurs to me that Dr Porter could,- and if he is able I am very sure he would be most glad to testify,- thus ably representing this large medical field,- so well cultivated in the past,- and we hope and pray it will ere long begin to pick up some of its old prestige.

Should we feel that a case or two may be "storied" or that we have a suitable photograph or two, we will repent and send them

shortly. I trust you will not feel that we are acting unwisely under the circumstances. It will certainly be a pleasure to aid in a prayerful way. I shall want to order 100 or more copies of the pamphlet when issued.

Mr Chapin is just back on a flying visit from Linching. He reports much activity and interest.

With greetings for 1904,

Sincerely,

Francis F. Tucker

Rec'd Jan. 9.

德福蘭

謝謝爾

F. F. TUCKER,

PANG-CHUANG,
TIENTSIN,
CHINA.

[redacted]

73.

P'ang Chuang, Tientsin, China.

Dec. 28, 1903.

ear Dr Smith:-

We are glad to send you this copy of a letter we ave just mimeographed,- though we doubt that you will have opportunity in your busy life to read it.

The quarterly meeting here yesterday was a most inspiring e. Twenty nine entered into full membership, 52 became probationrs, and 68 formally enrolled their names as inquirers. During he meeting I recalled that you attended a similar one some years go here, and know that you will rejoice that some 600 were literally packed into the chapel, and seemed much benefitted.

Despite some opposition from some of the native workers ormal announcement has been made that each patient who comes to e hospital after the Chinese New Year must pay 30 cash (a litle less than one gold cent) for each treatment. This will eviently not yield an income, but will be an entering wedge towards hat must sometime come, whether we live to see it or not,-self upport of the medical work.

Dr A.H. Smith has recently had a short illness,- not serious. e is well over it, but it served to illustrate that his resistnce is not what it doubtless has been. We do not cease to p ily for reinforcements. Somehow, I have a feeling that t rayers are to be answered very soon,- with that splendi r Ellis and Miss Case,- or in such other way as the I ndicate. I realize that it is your especial de ave sent here just the right man, and a strong one, now, or know of, these two people trust that they ar igh standard demanded by the friends of this large d.

Sincerely and truly,

Francis F. Tucker

Dr Judson Smith,

Congregational House,

Boston.

Dear

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Rec'd Feb. 3.

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FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
GEMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

P'ang Chuang, via Tientsin, China.
Mar. 2, 1904.

Dear Dr Smith:-

Your appreciated letter of Jan. 11th is just at hand, and we wish to thank you for the consideration of Mr and Mrs Ellis as possible reinforcements for this Station. Matters are doubtless settled by this time, and we feel sure that the Lord will bless, but all the members of the station seem so in hopes that the assignment has been in favor of these two,- not alone on account of Mr Ellis, but because of the known splendid qualities of Mrs Ellis also, which would make her of such service in the women's work. You refer to the lack of pastoral experience of Mr Ellis, but doubtless his papers have already referred to the several years experience he has had in this line. That he has had charge of the Porter Memorial Church, Chicago, named after the father of Dr Porter, which I have but just learned, would seem to make these good people belong to us here,- if it seems best.

I have just returned from opening a branch medical work at Tê Chou, whither someone from here will go every two weeks. The resylts yesterday were most satisfactory, for, despite the holiday digressions, a goodly number came for treatment, and were equally willing to listen to myself and others tell of the cure of cures for sick souls. My own talk was of course not very clear, but the Chinese teachers in this new and important outstation find people very willing to listen. Alas, that the world around, men should be so willing to listen and slow to render the potential energy kinetic. Again thanking you, and enclosing our united regards,

Sincerely,

Francis F. Tucker

P'ang Chuang, via Tientsin, China.

Mar. 2, 1904.

Dear Dr Smith:-

Your appreciated letter of Jan. 11th is just at hand, and we wish to thank you for the consideration of Mr and Mrs Ellis as possible reinforcements for this station. Matters are doubtless settled by this time, and we feel sure that the Lord will bless, but all the members of the station seem so in hopes that the assignment has been in favor of these two,- not alone on account of Mr Ellis, but because of the known splendid qualities of Mrs Ellis also, which would make her of such service in the work. You refer to the lack of pastoral experience of Mr Ellis, but doubtless his papers have already referred to the several years experience he has had in this line. That he has had charge of the Porter Memorial Church, Chicago, named after the father of Dr Porter, which I have but just learned, would seem to make these good people belong to us here,- if it seems best.

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Sincerely

Pang Chuang
P'ang Chuang
Received April 25-1904

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

Kalgan, China, Aug. 17. 1904

Dear Dr. Strong:-

Two years ago, in a rare unguarded moment, you invited me to occasionally send a paragraph such as might be used in the Herald. A new missionary at P'ang Chuang does not see much of special interest, so I have not written. Coming down the Grand Canal recently I wrote the enclosed concerning a professional visit to a yamen, having in mind the Northampton (Mass.) church which "assumes" us, as well as sending a copy to you. I saw no shop along the canal where fresh carbon paper was sold, so this copy is rather dim! I understand, of course, that only a small portion of such a lengthy "paragraph" will be found useable - if indeed any of it shall prove of service.

"Dr. Emma" & I are just now at Kalgan, studying and aiding Dr. Hemingway in the conduct of a very successful summer medical work for this needy region - so long without a physician. We hear that the P'ang Chuang missionaries are as busy as ever, and expect to return there in a month or so, accompanied by Rev. & Mrs. Ellis, the reinforcements first asked for over 15 years ago. Kalgan houses are nearing completion, and the happiness of missionaries here would seem almost complete if Dr. Hemingway is allowed to stay as their physician.

Sincerely & cordially,
Francis F. Tucker

P'ang Chuang, Te Chow,
via Tsing Tao & Shanghai.

Dear Dr. Strong: Rec'd 2

FRANKLIN P. STEARNS, M.D.
EMMA MOORE STEARNS, M.D.

Kalgan, China, Aug. 12, 1927

Dear Mr. Strong:-

Two years ago, on a rare unsentimental moment, you mentioned that it would be a fascinating thrill for me to be used on the Yen Ching. It has necessitated my Yang Chiang Hsueh not yet a physical natural, yet it has not required Chinese the General Council Recently I found the medical concerning a professional yet a genuine, having in mind the Nestorian "cross" in walls on ancient Chinese stones "cross" in walls on ancient Chinese stones I can no help along the General Council Chinese contains future area said to be relative! Medical Council, that only a small fraction of the "Langrath" will be found accessible - if indeed any of it exists from of answer

The Chinese "9-Ion yeat" were at Kalgan, studying and using the Stonemason in the construct of a very interesting museum medical work for this month reports - so they without a Kalgan man

We have that the Yang Chiang Hsueh monasteries are so long as and expect to return there in so, accompanied by Rev. Stone & his the principal monastery. Great Lama Lo Chin is years 23 Kalgan Branch on morning conditions, and the Kalgan & museum, museum, museum also almost complete if the Stone mason is allowed to stay on their job.

Sincerely & Cordially Yours,

Franklin P. Stearns

Emma Moore Stearns

Mrs. Frank Tate & Stearns

Telegram, Aug. 12, 1927

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

Kalgan, Sept. 18, 1904.

Dear Dr. Smith:-

Not having written you since receiving your last letter (Rec'd Mar. 14), I now have two matters "stored up" to bring to your attention. Some 18 mos. ago I wrote you, asking for advice as to how best "cultivate" the church (Northampton, Mass., 1st) which had so generously undertaken our support, and inquiring whether you would consider it wise to ask them to contribute (e.g.) an article or two there mentioned. Quite likely the letter or its reply was lost, so I venture to again inquire. Our "connections" have been with a number of churches, and perhaps so far what little we have done to keep in touch with the home field left two years ago has been rather scattered. In a word, do you advise centralization? It would certainly be easier for the busy missionary, though perhaps result in a narrowing (and concentrating) of his influence. We will much appreciate your suggestions along this line, - and hope it will not add to your numerous burdens.

Item two is suggested by some tears which I saw shed a week ago. I was not supposed to see them, and probably Mrs. Hemingway does not know that I saw them. As a friend of years of both Dr. & Mrs. Hemingway, I have longed & prayed for some time that they might come here to reopen the medical work. It is not strange that one of Mrs. Hemingway's disposition should yield to the feelings she tries to keep in check as the time passes, for with it goes, to some measure,

hope of reprieve. Mrs. Tucker & I came to Kalgan to engage in medical work for a few months, aiding in the generous summer effort of Dr. Hemingway, because we felt that we should become at least a little acquainted with this part of our field - that it was our duty to do so. Not only this, but none of our missionaries have seemed to feel so down hearted as those here - perhaps with reason - and we felt that even a few months of aid along the much desired medical lines would be a help. The medical work has succeeded, God having blessed the results very much, even in this brief time. You alone, perhaps, realize to the free how difficult it is to change Dr. H. from the Shansi field to this one. Still, cannot it be done, even at this date? I am no doubt presuming much in adding my prayer to that of others along this line, but I venture to do so after having come to the field hoping to prepare myself for an impartial vote. I feel much interested in the Kalgan field. It is a grand field. I need not mention the special adaptability of Mrs. Hemingway for the work and conditions here, for that is known to you, and other arguments I need not repeat. I will add, however, that it is extremely unlikely, if not impossible, that any couple sent in the future will be as likely to work as smoothly into the mission ranks here. I take it that my communication is confidential, or I would not state that Mr. Roberts & Mr. Sprague do not pull together perfectly - a circumstance no doubt well known to you. Should Dr. H. not come here, some of us would not be at all surprised if Mr. & Mrs. Roberts left the field ere long, - certainly a calamity in view of his scholarship and long residence here. Neither Mr. R. nor Mr. S. are young any more, and new young blood very soon infused may

make a great difference for the cause of the Master. He has "a way out" and we are most earnestly praying that the Committee will be guided aright. Today a telegram tells of the probable arrival of the Corbins at Tientsin on Sept. 29th. As they are invited to stay at Tung Chow for the Winter, Dr Atwood writes that quite likely they may do so. Thus, in a way, the necessity for the immediate departure of a physician to Shansi is obviated. Of course I write without some of the facts, as, e.g. whether there be an Oberlin M.D. (as Dr. Thatcher) who might be available. Mrs. Hemingway would certainly do wonders for the women here - there are such beautiful signs of it now. One yearns for these women - so long neglected. Dr. Hemingway certainly has the evangelistic spirit, and one feels sure the mission at Kalgan would reach out & enlarge under the uplift that would come with their advent. You will surely pardon me if I should not have ventured to write along these lines, or so plainly. You thus find me yielding to your invitation to "write freely". I feel sure Romans 8:28 will apply in this affair. Mrs. Tucker unites with me in these expressions. The H.s do not know of this writing.

We leave here in a few weeks, planning (D.V.) to meet Mr. & Mrs. Ellis, escorting them to P'ang Chuang. They were long friends of ours in America, and we feel sure they will do a grand work.

May I ask that you have someone advise me what statistics of medical work you desire kept for report? I imagine you desire some uniformity, such, e.g. as the items usually given in reports. Being "new" we have no official information.

All are well here, tho' Mrs. Roberts is not quite over hay fever. We shall be much in prayer for the meeting of the Board. The Master give you strength & insight for your many duties.

Sincerely
F. F. Tucker.

Malgan, Sept. 18-1908

Reed Oct. 31

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

P'ang Chuang, Te Chou, via Ts'ing Tao,
China. June 5, 1905.

Dr Judson Smith,
Congregational House,
Boston.

Dear Dr Smith:-

I believe I have not had the pleasure of writing you this year, and I therefore make up for the lost time by enclosing the medical report for the P'ang Chuang Station,- the first that has been issued for some four or five years. This will account for the fact that it is perhaps longer than you would wish.

The results in a spiritual way have been most surprising and encouraging, as the report shows. I have just looked over the records of the past month (Chinese) and find that 138 patients were discharged from our hospital during that time. Since these came from 19 different counties and from 122 different cities and towns, it will be seen how wide is our seed sowing. But we must work for quality rather than quantity. Another year some plan must be put in operation whereby we have fewer patients, so as to give each more instruction and professional attention, and so as to hold our work within the limits of appropriations if possible. It will be noted that the report enclosed is written with our friends and constituency especially in mind.

The report touches rather lightly on Mr Chapin's ailment, which we fear is recurrent osteomyelitis of the leg. A consultation will doubtless be had this summer with some of the other physicians of the Board, but it is not likely that he will ever be free from the ailment without a rather serious operation, which would perhaps be contraindicated on account of his age, and not any too good general health. Naturally this complicates the Lin Ch'ing question, for further touring on his part will likely be at greatest risk to Mr Chapin, and touring must surely be done. We certainly may well hope and pray that soon Lin Ching will be at least as well "manned" as several years ago, in view of the great expansion of the work there.

P'ang Chuang, Kalgan, and Shansi missionaries much appreciated your letter to me dated Nov. 2nd, and it has recently returned to me. In a letter written a year or more ago I ventured to ask your advice as to the best method of keeping in touch with the church (Northampton, Mass., Dr. Rose) which is endeavoring to support us. Perhaps I put it too frankly when I say that they seem as cold as an iceberg, with the exception of an invidual or two. We do not suppose that is the real situation, but would appreciate your advice. We have spent some time in letters, sent pictures, etc., and cannot afford the time and effort unless it be desirable. Of course we wish the relationship to be all that it should for their sakes fully as much as for ours.

With cordial and sincere regards,

Very truly, Francis F. Tucker

Kalgan, Shansi-Taiyuan

FRANCIS P. TYLER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TYLER, M.D.

P'ang Chuang, Te Chou, via Te'ing Tao,
China. June 5, 1905.

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With cordial and sincere regards,

Very truly,

Francis P. Tyler

Pang Chuang
Received
July 17, 1905

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

Pei Tai Ho, via Tientsin, North China.
June 24, 1905.

Dear Dr Smith:-

Your letter of May 10th was received yesterday, and has been read by a number who are deeply and prayerfully interested in the North China Mission and its welfare. I do not quite understand why the communication was addressed to me, as I had addressed no letter to anyone on the subjects therein discussed, but the helpfulness of your letter is none the less appreciated, and I thank you for it. It is certainly true that there are more than superficial difficulties, and an open discussion and consideration of them, if prayerful, will bring about solution.

As you are one deeply interested in the personal and family affairs of the missionaries, may I ask your co-operation in a matter which I trust will not cause you too much trouble? After waiting some eight or more years, the desire of our hearts is to be realized, D.V., in an addition to our family,- about the middle of August. I desire, if I may, to arrange through you for the transmission of the news by wire to the following persons:-

Mr Wm Boose, Falls City, Nebraska

Mrs. P. S. Nichols, 974 Burns Ave., St Paul, Minn.

And also <u>by letter</u> to the chairman of "our" Northampton, Mass. Church,

Prof E H Mensell, 93 Prospect St., Northampton, Mass.

The item will be cabled to you in one word from the "Missions Code"- arranged for by Mr McCann, Tientsin. I will ask that you arrange, if it be not asking too much, for the transmission in plain English (<u>not</u> in code words) to the above two persons, by <u>wire</u>, and to the one by mail. As this letter will reach you about the end of

P'ang Chuang

July, the cable will not come to you as a mystery, and this letter will give the "key" to the situation. Possibly I should have written to some one else, but, if so, will you kindly give the information to him. The risk of possible errors in sending such a message to either the above is too great. I am sure we thank you very much for attending to the matter for us.

I wrote you June 5th, enclosing a copy of our medical report, which in a measure answers the request in this last letter from you for a more or less detailed account of our work. Though I desired to remain at P'ang Chuang a month or more longer, I yielded to the urgent advice of fellow missionaries and came to this much cooler locality of Pei Tai He, where we have located some distance from other missionaries, that we may be the more free for much needed study of the language. The month before we left P'ang Chuang we discharged 138 patients, and they came from 122 villages located in 19 counties,- which shows the scope of the work. The Lord's doing is this, for numbers are entering the church from the hospital, and such have in the past proved good members. Alas that our faith seems not to bring money for necessary supplies. Of course these must be ordered many months or a year in advance,- and so it came about that <u>more than half of the money actually spent last year in the P'ang Chuang Hospital was received from other sources in the U.S. than from the American Board</u>. It is a marvel to us that the money came, but it did, and we feel sure that a bill for $500.oo to be presented shortly for drugs and supplies from Germany will be paid, though the amount is nearly double the grant from the Board for the whole year. I fear these wells may sometime dry up, but perhaps we should not feel so and thank God that so far the meal and oil fail not. It is certain that the Board cannot object to our accepting these funds, since the need is so dire, and the Board can do so little.

You ask in regard to an operating room for Mrs Tucker. No she has none indeed,- nor is there aught but a barn of a room for any of us. That patients do not die by the score because of the rotten and broken floor, leaky roof, and otherwise abominable condition of our operating room is but due to the grace of the Lord. No surgeon in America would escape jail if he operated in such a place, and you would not care to have a splinter removed from the little finger of your left hand therein. We see all these things, and say as little as possible, but since you do us the favor of asking a question or two, we can but reply. We hope you and many more will ask many more in the future. We have much to say, but, as perhaps becomes relatively new missionaries, we sit more or less quietly, with hands more or less unfolded. The Boxers did not do us the favor of destroying our buildings. Meantime we thank God for what we have and take courage.

Mr and Mrs Ellis are in this same house with us, and hard at work on the language. They are making fine progress, and we can but feel what an advantage it is to be free from medical distractions. There are many other matters that I have to attend to at P'ang Chuang, but now that Mr Stanley is there they are not so consid erable,- though naturally we try to relieve Dr Smith of everything possible. In the fall or next spring we shall do some hospital repairing.

We feel under many obligations to you for your constant and prayerful interest, and we realize that in whatever difficulties may present the Board and its agents endeavor to do the best it knows how with the funds and men intrusted to it by our constituency.

Most cordially,

Francis H. Tucker

Dr Judson Smith,
Boston, Mass.

Dr Judson Smith.

P.S.:- In the concluding paragraph of my letter to you of June 5th, I referred to the apparent frigid condition of the church (Northampton, First) which is raising funds for us. It was my thought to ask your advice, so that we might do anything that we had not done, not wishing to be remiss, though hearing so little of or from them. Since writing that letter to you, there are several indications of a thaw, and we have many tokens of their thought of and love for our work. We found a large box in Tientsin, a letter has just arrived (the first) from Prof. Mensell (Chairman of their committee), and at least two other letters. We will do what little we can to reciprocate. Nevertheless we would be very glad to have such suggestions as you have either in mind or in print.

Sincerely,

Francis F. Tucker

Our cordial regards to accompany your birthday, which we believe comes in four days. Mr. Stanley rounds out 70 good years today.

Dr Judson Smith.

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Sincerely,

Frank F. Ward

Tientsin, June 24, 1905
Recd Aug. 17

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

P'ang Chuang, Te Chou, via Ts'ing tao, China.
Dec. 14, 1905.

Dear Dr Smith:-

We wish to thank you most heartily for your earnest and prayerful congratulations in regard to our son William, you letter being the first of the letters from the United States to reach us. And we are under obligations to you, too, for the prompt attention given to the forwarding of the message from Boston, though so far I do not see the proper charge on my account.

Ere this letter reaches you, you will doubtless have seen Dr A H Smith, so I can add but little news which he will not give you in better form. Physically, all the members of this and the Lin Ch'ing Station are in fair health, and we sincerely trust you in America will take good care of Dr A.H. Smith, especially his throat. We feel sad about his going (and he is sailing from Hong Kong tomorrow) for several reasons, but it is doubtless for the best. Our feelings in the matter are best expressed in the telegraphic message we have just sent him:-"And, behold, I am with thee, and will keep thee whithersoever thou goest, and will bring thee again into this land; for I will not leave thee until I have done that which I have spoken to thee of". Children and adults of our Station here have all had slight physical ailments, and we are indeed thankful that there has been no serious sickness. Mrs. Smith is at work as energetically as usual, if not more so, because of the tremendous needs, in the Lin Ch'ing field. She will be here at Christmas time for a few days to attend the large quarterly meeting, and will then return for more victories. Mr & Mrs Ellis and Dr Emma are also there, thus solving the house problem here at P'ang Chuang, and at the same time leaving them comparatively

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P'ang Chuang, Te Chou, via Ts'ing Tao, China.

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free for study. I will go there for a few months of much-needed language study in a few days. I tarry till the arrival of Dr Susan Tallmon, now but 2½ days distant from us, and rapidly coming thusward, with Miss Lyons, in our celebrated jinricksha, under escort of Mr McCann, who rides my saddle horse as "general" of the party. These reinforcements are most welcome, and, while the two ladies will live here for the present (in Dr Smith's house), it is a matter of much encouragement to feel that there are ~~actually~~ more Lin Ch'ing missionaries actually on the ground. We can but feel that this is answer to earnest prayers of recent months and years. It is to Dr Emma and myself a special pleasure to welcome Dr Tallmon, as she has long been a warm friend, being a member of our household in Chicago for a year or so, and a medical classmate of Dr Emma's.

No, I am <u>not</u> "discouraged" with respect to the condition of the hospital property here, but your query necessitated my reporting the facts as they exist,- to which we cannot be blind. The work is certainly most encouraging, and God is blessing it with definite results every day. As for "asking for a special grant to cover the cost of repairs" as you suggest, that had seemed out of the question in view of the condition of the Treasury of the Board. Possibly another year such a request may be made. <u>Our main work is to win men and women to know God and the power of His life in their own</u>, and delapidated buildings do not matter much, though for proper professional work (especially for Dr Emma) the conditions should be different.

We shal be in daily prayer with respect to the movements and efforts of the two Drs. Smith in this financial campaign, for in the duties of both have we the largest sympathy and interest. "Behold, God is with us for our Captain". May the soldiers in the churches follow His lead.

With hearty greetings for 1906,

Sincerely, Frances F. Tucker

Dang Chwang
Dec. 14-1905
Recd Jan. 22-1906

tree for study. I will go there for a few months of much-needed language study in a few days. I tarry till the arrival of Dr Susan Talmon, now but 2½ days distant from us, and rapidly coming thuward, with Miss Lyons, in our celebrated jinrickshs, under escort of Mr McCann, who rides my saddle horse as "general" of the party. These reinforcements are most welcome, and, while the two ladies will live here for the present (in Dr Smith's house), it is a matter of much encouragement to feel that there are ~~actually~~ more Lin Ch'ing missionaries actually on the ground. We can but feel that this is answer to earnest prayers of recent months and years. It is to Dr Emma and myself a special pleasure to welcome Dr Talmon, as she has long been a warm friend, being a member of our household in Chicago for a year or so, and a medical classmate of Dr Emma's.

No, I am not "discouraged" with respect to the condition of the hospital property here, but your query necessitated my reporting the facts as they exist, - to which we cannot be blind. The work is certainly most encouraging, and God is blessing it with definite results every day. As for "asking for a special grant to cover the cost of repairs" as you suggest, that had seemed out of the question in view of the condition of the Treasury of the Board. Possibly another year such a request may be made. Our main work is to win men and women to know God and the power of His life in their own, and dilapidated buildings do not matter much, though for proper professional work (especially for Dr Emma) the conditions should be different.

We shal be in daily prayer with respect to the movements and efforts of the two Drs. Smith in this financial campaign, for in the duties of both have we the largest sympathy and interest. "Behold, God is with us for our Captain". May the soldiers in the churches follow His lead.

With hearty greetings for 1906.

Sincerely,

Frances T. Newton

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

Rec'd APR 4 1906
ANS'D APR 4 1906

Lin Ch'ing, No. China, Feb. 19, 1906

Dear Dr Smith:-

My last letter to you was dated Dec. 14 and was written from P'ang Chuang, and time and place are both sufficiently remote to permit the privilege of another communication.

I have it especially in mind to try to express our appreciation of the increased appropriations for this year,- news of which is recently at hand. It certainly strengthens one's faith to have their earnest prayers thus answered. As Dr Emma Tucker and I look at the situation many, many otherwise sick and ailing ones will thank God for the physical and spiritual help thus brought to them. Without the energetic efforts of yourself and the Subcommittee on China this would not be possible. To be sure, in view of ~~of~~ other communications, the dilapidated hospital buildings at P'ang Chuang must remain in the present state, though some repairs we <u>must</u> attempt,- but though we are advised not to ask for any special appropriations, the P'ang Chuang hospital work will continue to "preach the word" in a double sense, and to a larger degree than ever before because of the larger resources.

That we may be the more free to study and that the house problem may be easier of solution, you know Mrs Tucker and I are living here at Lin Ch'ing for the winter, but return to P'ang Chuang in three months or less. The hospital work there we carry on, to a degree, through assistants, and by means of constant reports and letters. Doubtless all the news from the P'ang Chuang Station has reached you in letters from there. We all of us miss, more than my type-writer can tell, the genius of the Station. We know he is helping the cause much in America and so ought not to grieve.

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Mrs Smith is as remarkably energetic and efficient as usual, being among the villages and out-stations most of the time, rather than here at Lin Ch'ing. All of us continue quite well, though for some time a returning nervousness has kept me from resting at night as I should, but I'm glad to say that the tide has turned. Mr Chapin has been having trouble again with his leg,- of which I have written before, but Dr Tallmon advises us that he is quite himself again. As I think I have written before, this ailment and his advancing years and other items, would seem to limit the amount of touring he will be able to do in the future in the Lin Ch'ing field. Naturally this complicates the problem of "opening" this Station. One might almost ask 'How do you open an open door?' I have been glad to be here for a time to know something of the great opportunities there are, just as 1½ years ago I was glad to be at that other necessarily neglected Station of Kalgan. Thus I can understand the situation somewhat, though not fully. There is certainly call for much prayer that the Mission may be rightly guided, especially at the time of its annual session, to begin at T'ung Chou, June 11th. It would certainly be most difficult for Mr Chapin to handle the situation alone (on the supposition that he could leave P'ang Chuang), but, with the admirable ladies that have come, it is possible that he could 'hold the fort' till reinforcements arrive. However, as he has recently written you, he expects to return to America in three years, and therefore it would seem the part of wisdom for some man of experience to open the work with him,- which is in the line of the provisional permission to reopen the work here recently received from Boston. It will be difficult, if not impossible, to tear away one of the workers from their posts further north,- for it would seem that

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either of the new workers assigned to P'ang Chuang would not be expected to shoulder the whole work three years hence, even if they could be spared. Possibly one of the workers from the north could be more readily spared provided another (new) missionary were coming to fill his place,- or I had better put it that our fellow workers at the North would be more willing to sacrifice one of their number for the sake of this crying field if another was about to come to take his place, even though his energy be only potential. However presuming it may be for me to say so, I feel that Mr Chapin underestimates what he could do in the field alone, but the fact that he will return in three years seems to precipitate the issue and make it quite wise that he have an associate of experience. If such a desideratum is postponed, not only does the field suffer greatly, but it will become progressively harder to get the field well in hand before Mr Chapin plans to return to the United States. All this and more is and has been before you, but you have so kindly asked me to write freely, that I this time venture to do so, though a new missionary. The situation is so acute that I feel that if another man cannot come in this emergency (to take the place of the one who <u>may</u> be assigned to co-labor with Mr Chapin) it would be best to at once surrender this field to another denomination,- for we would thus have demonstrated that we could not occupy it within a reasonable time. You will pardon me if I speak too freely, but my opportunities to study the situation for 3½ years have not been entirely thrown away, and I came here to live <u>partly</u> that I might understand the matter at first hand. Others earlier suggested this solution, but I could not favor it till I had actually lived on the ground,- and seen that the Board favored such drastic treatment, as plainly stated, if no other

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solution could be found, in the general letter to the Mission, a copy of which has just come to hand. Such an alternative would aim to aid the many prayers, planners, and speakers who are now at work to make the income equal to the expenditure. God bless their noble efforts, and may their exertions be crowned with success. It is quite impossible to put in a line how much the work in China suffers "in the large" by the absence of Dr Smith, yet we are and ought to be willing to surrender even him for the general good, for the 'general good' means the prosperity of all its members.

We have not heard whether Mr Roberts plans to return to America this year, but we understand that to be the case. This will leave Kalgan in a difficult plight indeed. Nevertheless, thro' thick and thin, we know that you who are behind the scenes are doing all you can by sustaining prayer and otherwise for a numerous people who so sadly <u>need God</u> far more than they need Western science. My line has become a long one. Pardon me.

The enclosed draft (#1762) goes to Mr Wiggin to be used as is most necessary, - for debt, or wherever the need may be, and may be entered as a gift from William Boose Tucker, please, now ½ year of age.

Mrs Tucker unites with me in cordial and sincere regards,

Very truly,

Francis F. Tucker

A small picture is enclosed.

a chinese letter just at hand from Peking tells us of the opening of the Union Medical College. Nine of the 30 students are from our mission, 2 from P'ang Chuang, and thus, ~~better~~ in the future, better medical assistants are assured.

Francis F. Tucker

Rev Chinese Ev. Ch. to Dr Pierce
April 4 1896

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

P.S.- I fear I have written hastily & so more directly than was needed. My one thought is to present the item as it appears to me - and I am sure that justice will be done Mr. Roberts. Mr. R. is evidently mentally depressed. (confidential) Tho' this is but an item in the complex molecule. F.F. Tucker

(Written from Lin Ch'ing) 81.

P'ang Chuang, Te Chou, via Ts'ing Tao, China.

Mar. 7, 1906 Rec'd APR 18 1906

Dear Dr Smith:- Ans'd APR 26 1906

Though I wrote you Feb. 19, I trust you will pardon me for doing so again. I have recently learned with some surprise and with more chagrin that the $1047.69 which was used 2 years ago largely for building their dispensary building at Kalgan is still charged against the personal account of Mr Roberts, naturally to his embarassment,- though he does not say so. I say 'surprise' because the Mission as such authorized the reconstruction of the building in the emergency which is familiar to you, and were unanimous in their request that the amount be paid from the indemnity in hand for Kalgan property destroyed in 1900. I say 'chagrin' because Dr Emma Tucker and myself were two of the three physicians who went there 1½ years ago with the idea of aiding a needy field as best we could during the summer months,- and therefore were in a way responsible, ~~in a way~~, for the re-erection of the building which was put up,- though it can be used as much as a School, or building for Station Class, as for medical purposes.

We all felt that God called us to use our summer in this way, and are pained that in some way it has resulted in a burdensome debt being charged to Mr Roberts. I know there must be some misunderstanding, and know you would prefer to have me write of the matter. Alas, that Mr & Mrs Roberts are leaving Kalgan, and, as I said in my last letter, "this will leave Kalgan in a difficult plight indeed." Since they are preparing to leave is all the more reason for our feeling that an early settlement of the account referred to would be wise, if possible. I realize that there are likely technicalities in connection with the case that I do not in the least understand, but, under the circumstances, it would seem more appropriate if at least a portion of that amount (if it MUST be charged to some INDIVIDUAL) should be on my personal account, rather than on that of Mr Robert's. As a new missionary I felt that Kalgan was not understood, and we went there to actually put our hands to the plough, and, though our furrow was shallow, narrow, and short, we feel that it was more than worth while. We wish that some of the older missionaries could engage in the work there a short time, just as we wish some of those who have never been in this Lin Ch'ing field could 'rub-elbows' here for a time. These far away regions are the arms and limbs, and who would have all or any such amputated?

Mr Roberts has doubtless written in such a way that records may be referred to in an exact way. How fervent is our prayer that soon another missionary and a physician may reach Kalgan. It is bound to become a very important center,- is becoming so now. Shall we retreat,- ARE we retreating ? The leaven in that vast region is scattered, it is true, but leaven was never known to work backwards,- in the sense of being a diminishing factor.

As in so many other cases, we feel sure you will have a plan to suggest whereby this large item against Mr R. may be attended to.

With sincere regards from Mrs Tucker and myself,

Francis F. Tucker

(Written from Lin Ch'ing)

P'ang Chuang, Te Chou, via Te'ing Tao, Chin a.

Mar. 7, 1906

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Though I wrote you Feb. 19, I trust you will pardon for doing so again. I have recently learned with some surprise and with more chagrin that the $1047.63 which was used 2 years to largely for building their dispensary building at Kalgan is still charged against the personal account of Mr Roberts, naturally to his embarrassment, - though he does not say so. I say 'surprise' because the Mission as such authorized the reconstruction of the building in the emergency which is familiar to you and were unanimous in their request that the amount be paid from the indemnity fund for Kalgan property destroyed in 1900. I say 'chagrin' because Dr Emma Tucker and myself were two of the three physicians who went there 1½ years ago with the idea of aiding a needy and the best we could during the summer months, - and therefore in a way responsible for the re-erection of the building which was put up, - though it can be used as much as a dormitory building for Station Class, as for medical purposes.

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With sincere regards from Mrs Tucker and myself.

Yours, Florence E. Tucker

Dr Smith
Dr Leslie

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

Rec'd JUL 30 1906 82.
Ans'd AUG 3 1906

P'ang Chuang, Te Chou, via Ts'ing Tao, China.
June 18, 1906.

Dear Dr Smith:-

You cannot fully know with what thoughtful love our hearts have often offered prayer that your health would soon be restored, and so just this line to say how glad we are that you are back at your desk, with all that that means. We suppose you are quite recovered, as Dr Barton wrote that you planned to resume office duties the middle of May.

Just now the only missionaries here are the Misses Wyckoff and myself, as our Mission Meeting is in session. Today we are made glad over the word that comes of the appointment of another family to No. China, and understand that they have been assigned to Shantung. We know they will have their hands, hearts, and years full.

Today I am sending a letter to Dr Barton, in reply to two he kindly wrote me in your absence. There is much that I would like to write of, but know brevity will be appreciated where you must feel the pressure of the back-water-strenuousity. May the summer days contain much of rest and comfort for you,- in short may our prayers for you and the American Board be answered.

Sincerely and cordially,

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Frances Marden

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOTH TUCKER, M.D.

Rec'd JUL 30 1906
83.
Ans'd AUG 3 1906

P'ang Chuang, Te Chou, via Ts'ing Tao, China.
June 18, 1906.

Dear Dr Barton:-

I am enclosing the report of the WILLIAMS HOSPITAL for the year just ending, with statistics attached for the year ending Dec. 31, 1905. I understand a copy should be sent for filing at Boston, and I do not send it via the Mission Secretary, as I am 'holding the fort' (a very easy thing to do with no enemies in sight) and am not attending Mission Meeting.

Thankyou for your letter of April 4th, full of encouragement, and also cheer in the form of the clipping from the Philadelphia PRESS, which latter has made the rounds of the Mission, now being at Mission Meeting where it represents Dr. A. H. Smith himself! We are glad Dr Smith is so soon due in Shanghai, 3 weeks, but we are not to see him here for some time. I am also indebted to you for yours of April 26th in reply to one I had written concerning Kalgan matters. Mr Roberts, now <u>en route</u>, will doubtless be able to make matters clear. I should say that the crux of the matter is that medical work has never been 'reopened' at Kalgan, and the building put up, <u>under the circumstances</u>, is far more useful and needful for other purposes than for medical work.

Your remark "I hope we shall not be called upon to retreat" no doubt finds many 'seconds' all over the world, and the Great Capitalist surely hears. Real retreat is out of the question,- <u>impossible</u>, though clouds cast shadows and obscure progress. We on the field ought to help more in several ways.

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Sincerely,

Frank Ohlinger

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

Circular Letter 84.

P'ang Chuang, Te Chou, via Ts'ing Tao, China.
June 18, 1906.

Dear Dr Strong:-

Though I often have the Herald in mind, and am on the lookout to pick up something that you would be glad to have mention of, I seem to lack the ability and time to get it into shape. A year or two ago, despairing of ever catching up with my correspondence, I began writing "journal-letters", a page a week or so, and I enclose a 'set', thinking that perhaps your force may care to use a fact or two here and there. If not, all right,- pass the 'set' along, with my prayers attached.

We are glad you are sending Dr A.H. Smith back to China in such good condition, and we hope he will be here again by fall, tho' for the present he remains in Central China (due in Shanghai July 8th). We in China are trying to help in the very heavy loads you in America have to carry,- and it certainly does not weaken the force that the handle of the lever is long,- the end of the handle has to move a longer distance, that's all. May we always be willing, whatever comes, for the Power is unlimited.

Sincerely,

Francis F. Tucker.

Dr E E Strong.
Congregational House,
Boston.

P'ang Chuang, Te Chou, via Ta'ing Tao, China.
June 18, 1906.

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Sincerely,

Dr E E Strong,

Congregational House,

Boston.

Journal-letter P P I May 6 -12,06

This week has been a busy one. I am housekeeper now, but [illegible] meetings [illegible] week, in [illegible] hold. [illegible] valuable [illegible] so long [illegible] all [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] soon as the death of the chief was [illegible] Dying. It is [illegible] of humanity that [illegible] our lives [illegible] into ne vertheless willing to stay for a long time [illegible] preaching [illegible] constant. When [illegible] place [illegible] side [illegible] the road [illegible] building [illegible] in which we live [illegible] long. Low and [illegible] the women and children [illegible] preaching [illegible] the [illegible] week [illegible] all [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] little things that can be [illegible] various on the streets, but usually want in my purse for it. In other way would I have been able to [illegible] along. If [illegible] become utterly blocked with [illegible] seen a foreigner,- though if one keeps moving [illegible] along. I was called on to [illegible] child (not a year old) of one of our [illegible] Ch'ing Yi, but had to do it with a pocket [illegible] had the instruments with her, and [illegible] Prospects for recovery are [illegible] greatly in the past,- and yet [illegible]

After a fierce fight the [illegible] whole band) were recently caught near [illegible] portion of the county passed is that they shall be [illegible] they shall each be put in a [illegible] be given no food, water or other [illegible] live [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] were captured [illegible] severe [illegible] will drive the band [illegible]

Fifty [illegible] have been [illegible] & [illegible] and That [illegible] morrow [illegible] As there were so beautiful [illegible] but 12 cents (400 cash) it did not [illegible] cost being [illegible] with 10 an [illegible] I made a [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible] month. As we [illegible] had bought some of it there, it seemed strange to find that it was made here.

Our great gathering here (Lin Ch'ing) last Sunday began with a most helpful early-morning prayer-meeting, after which the people from far and wide began to gather for the morning service. A "Station class" for men, and one for women, for instruction in Christian truths, have been in session for some weeks. These classes were made up of those who should be leaders in their respective centers, so that, as the helpers of various grades were present, the audience was representative as well as large. Besides perhaps 400 who crowded into the church there were nearly as many more sitting on the reed mats on the ground outside, and endeavoring, despite crying and playing babies, to catch what they could. Quite a number were admitted to the church, some of them being on probation. The sermon by Mr Chapin was certainly helpful to all, and then followed the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, - a most impressive occasion. There were also meetings in the afternoon and evening at which several of the strongest helpers spoke, and certainly enthused the Christians present, - missionaries as well as Chinese. What a field this is, - 16 full counties, and large fragments of six more, - and yet the American Board has never felt, since the destruction of the buildings here by the Boxers six years ago, that they could reoccupy it with missionaries. In the past six months just 150 have been admitted to full church membership, - to say nothing of those who have been admitted on probation. But if a chemist should analyze the field he would find but a trace of the true God here and there, for there are 5,000 villages and cities in the field. How loudly does it cry for its full quota of missionaries. May they be here soon. Some of us feel that this year will see plans for rebuilding under way.

Monday afternoon I had to have the pleasure of representing the absent Dr Ruma, and invited all the helpers to a feast, and some 25 pairs of chop-sticks settled down to work in our dining room which had been stripped of everything that took up room. We all enjoyed ourselves "if I do say it as shouldn't". Mr & Mrs Ellis assisted in entertaining, but Mr Chapin had returned to P'ang Chuang. Napkins and handkerchiefs are all the same to the Chinaman, and as a souvenir, each was furnished with a handkerchief-napkin marked with his name, which he carried away with him. Those who imagine the Chinaman to be sombre or sober should have been present to hear the sparkling conversation and enjoy the good jokes! Immediately after the helpers adjourned there was a meeting when each reported the salient points in his work of the year. This, it seemed to me, was the best part of the big meeting, - giving a bird's-eye view of the many high points of the field north, east, south, and west, - or as the Chinese would say, east, west, south, north.

Considerable time had to be given during the week to packing up all our belongings preparatory to going to P'ang Chuang. Woe unto the man who ever lets his wife go away and leaves him to do the dismantling and packing. But it is now practically all done, so that early Monday a.m. we may be off. I have had several postals from Mrs Tucker, and suppose that early this week she and little William reached T'ai Ku in distant Shansi Province, a trip of two weeks. I have been so glad that Mr Coman and other missionaries were with her on the trip. William was kept well on the way and (of course) has made friends everywhere. Brief stops were made with friends at a no. of mission stations on the way.

The last Sunday at Lin Ch'ing was a good one, with many opportunities for last talks with friends. Monday all of us were before the sun, and by 4 o'clock all the last things were on the canal boat which was to take Mr & Mrs Ellis north. I had breakfasted, and we were off,- I on my good pony. Mrs Smith remained to come by cart the next day. I stopped for over two hours in the morning to rest man and beast, and for a little time in the afternoon at one of our out-stations, arriving at P'ang Chuang a little after 5 p.m., where I was cordially welcomed, despite the fact that the better two-thirds of the family was in Shansi.

Tuesday morning we learned that Miss Porter and Mr James Porter would arrive Tuesday evening. These would be royal guests indeed, for had not Miss Porter lived here many years, as a most active and energetic missionary, and all of us who knew Mr James Porter knew that he was a worthy brother of Dr Porter, whose name has always been, and will always be associated with the building up of this great mission work at P'ang Chuang, where he was pastor and physician for so many years,- though now detained at home by illness. These two good friends arrived on time, and were located in the Tucker house,- or at least they seemed to be, to judge by the swarm of Chinese who surrounded them all the time. As they came near, the chapel bell rang welcome,- a welcome sound to them, for this beautiful tower bell was presented many years ago by the father of our guests in memory of their mother. Other tokens of prayerful and personal interest are everywhere about, to say nothing of the fine Porter Academy building, now nearing completion.

On Wednesday Mrs Smith arrived, as did also Mr & Mrs Ellis, and so we are quite a company,- or were for some days. On Friday the Ellises returned to their boat, and started northward. Miss and Mr Porter, despite their many years of youth and long weeks of travel have been most active in seeing new and old. Mr Porter even climbed to the bell tower to again come in touch with the beautiful inscription on the bell, and get the fine view of field, village, and ripening grain. He does not speak Chinese, but the kindly nod and smile is understood by all. It hardly seems that there is a foot of the 'compound' that he has not hunted out, either by himself or with others, and it hardly seems possible that there is an 'old time' church member at hand who has not been in for a good talk with Miss Porter. We all voice the feeling of Mrs Smith that they ought to live here for a few months at the least. We trust and pray that Miss Porter will locate with us again, though the plans of the brother are otherwise.

My visit to the hospital on getting here seemed to pull on my heartstrings almost to the breaking point. Here I found 67 patients, plus half as many more who are here to help care for their friends. Here are five who have had or need operations for cataract, to say nothing of many others whose eyes need much attention. May all their eyes be opened in a double sense. The other day there were 15 nursing babies in the hospital. Of course their ailing mothers could not leave them at home. There are several operations a day, and we feel sure God hears the prayer that goes before every one. Here is the man whose arm was horribly crushed in the arsenal at Ta Chen, and successful treatment may mean much for the church in that hitherto anti-foreign arsenal. Here are those whom God alone can treat, and may their being here make it possible for Him to treat them. The sick we have always with us

After a day of beautiful services and reunion, Monday came, and with it went Miss Porter, Mrs Smith, Mr Porter, Mr & Mrs Stanley, and little Mary Helen. They got off early in the morning, and I walked out a ways with them.

Wednesday morning Mr & Mrs Chapin & the two boys also left for the north. Most of these good friends are hastening north to attend our annual mission meeting, going by canal boats on the Grand Canal. Those who left Monday are probably now in Tientsin or beyond. They would disembark there and go by train to Peking and T'ung Chou, at which latter point the mission meeting is about to begin.

The latter part of the week has been filled with a numerousity of items, with little of anything. Though we have a good (American) carpenter here in charge of the construction of the house for the lady missionaries of the station, many matters come to me now that the other men of the station are gone. The Misses Wyckoff are also here, and will not attend mission meeting this year. Repairs of various kinds about the place are being attended to, and one learns anew that the foreigner's way of doing things is not the Chinese way. To illustrate, we were having a stone step put in where formerly there had been an unsubstantial one of brick. The stone was a little too long, but the mason said that he had no way of diminishing its length. He suggested that I call a stone-cutter that he knew of in a village nearby, that such a matter was not in his sphere. Accordingly a chisel and a hammer was produced, and in a few minutes I had the stone reduced to the proper length,- which was no doubt a very undignified proceeding from the standpoint of the workmen,- but there are no half days to spare waiting for stone cutters!

As the early mornings are relatively cool, Friday we began our work in the operating room at 6, finishing at noon. One was a man who had suffered from a chronic ailment for over twenty years. He had been such a consumer of alcohol that he took the anaesthetic very badly, and at one time it seemed as though he were past all human aid, but God was good to him and he is doing well. To those interested in anti-foot binding, another of the cases will be of interest. Of course the binding of the feet diminishes the normal circulation, and so it happens that bound feet are easily frozen. Doubtless as a result of bound feet this woman's foot was badly frozen 17 years ago. The lesions gradually healed up, except at one place, which has caused her some trouble all this time. To make a long story short, the condition offered favorable soil for tuberculosis, and so her foot had to be amputated. She is already most grateful and is doing well. A brave little nine-year old girl was also attended to. She had been helping a relative cut hay, and her finger bone and all was cut almost entirely off. It was attended to, and she smiled as sweetly as ever,- pay quite sufficient.

The first letters from T'ai Ku, Shansi are beginning to come, and Dr Emma and William got there after 15 days' travel. Their trip was a most enjoyable one, by cart, by train, and mule litter, much of the time in a fairyland of mountain scenery. They were delayed two days by rain, but that gave all the more opportunity for rest. Dr Emma has been poisoned by Chinese varnish, to which her skin is particularly susceptible, but it was promptly taken in hand, and has doubtless not proved serious. She is with our friends the Hemingways for the present.

[illegible] items of possible interest are in my mind, and I jot them [illegible] being about to mail these several pages of 'diary'.

At the time of the big "fair" at Lin Ch'ing, early one morning I made a trip on my pony to Horse Rest Temple, a distance of a few miles from Lin Ch'ing. Throughout the month of the fair a constant ant-line of pilgrims wound their way thither to "bump their heads" to the various and numerous gods,- though I confess I could not see that these gods were any more efficacious, or less so, than any others. An official heard that I was on the grounds, and sent a cordial invitation for me to drink tea, which I [illegible]pted, having a day or two before had the honor of a call fro[illegible]m. One of the gods of interest was a recumbent Buddha, l[illegible] all others there made of straw, mud, and plaster. The women, with their crippled feet, considered it a matter of special ~~xxxxxx~~virtue to climb laboriously to this figure and find an unoccupied spot on which to lay a coin in offering. The figure was almost covered with copper "cash" which had doubtless all been put on since day-light. The temple yard was filled with people shouting their wares and no less voluble purchasers, but the Chinese seemed to consider it a sort of orderly disorderliness. Having worshipped in accord with custom they are at liberty to go to the city and make their purchases, for the legions of gods will certainly protect them and keep them from being cheated! Around the temple was a great area for the sale of goods, especially articles for farmers. For example, I estimated that there were then (and the fair was half over) some 20,000 wooden pitchforks offered for sale,- and many other articles in proportion.

To get to this temple, I passed through what might be called "Beggar's lane", a mile of ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ dusty road containing 67 of the lame, the halt, and the blind,- most of them professionally so. They are not allowed in the city, and realize that those on their way to or from the temple will consider it an act of merit to help them a little. I have never seen such a display of deformaties anywhere at one time. One woman did not see me till I got by, and so did not make the usual energetic appeal. Though from her bandages, etc. she was supposed to be unable to walk, she hopped ~~up with~~ agility and ran after the supposedly rich foreigner for what he did not give her. To some of the blind, for whom one always has a pity, and to some of the others a few 'cash' were given. There were a number whose chests were calloused from the constant self-beating with a shoe or stick,- which act was supposed to bring more money from the pitying. My pony, even, was scared at some of the awful sights he saw there in the deep dust. Some of those who could just crawl would pull themselves into the middle of the narrow road and not allow a cart to pass till money was given. They would be satisfied with so little that the drivers usually gave it rather than make a fuss. A family of albinos, mother and two children, the only ones I have seen in China, were among the petitioners. Of course there were many babes, large and small, perhaps some of them borrowed; there were those without various members; there were a few, perhaps, worthy of help, ~~but~~ but most of them imposters. A few weeks in our hospital would help many of them,- but they do not care for that kind of aid.

There! My space is gone,- so other items will have to go 'begging' till another time.

Williams Hospital, P'ang Chuang, via Te Chou, China.
July 31, 1906.

Dear Friends:-

Those who are acquainting themselves with the several agencies at work at P'ang Chuang will want to know of the medical phase,- that arm of the missionary service which has opened China, and is still assisting in opening her doors to a great present and a far greater future.

China soon celebrates her centennary of protestant missions, and P'ang Chuang next year observes her silver anniversary of medical missionary work, opened by Rev. H. D. Porter, M.D., who was ably followed by Dr Peck. For four years Dr Francis Tucker and Dr Emma Tucker have been in charge of this growing work,- the only physicians for a population as great as that of Minnesota. Chicago would indeed fare badly were there but one hospital for the whole city and suberbs, and yet such is the clientele of the Williams Hospital, named for Dr S. Wells Williams. Christianity is not alone a holy look, nor even a holy thought or word,- it consists in enabling people to have life, and to have it more abundantly, whether by the surgeon's knife, by medicine, or otherwise securing entrance of eternal truth. Dr A H Smith, whose almost daily efforts in the hospital these twenty-five years have borne such fruit, says that the converts from the hospital ranks are among the staunchest church members we have. In a year there are sometimes a half hundred of the patients who take one or more of the steps to church membership.

What is the hospital program? A tour of all the wards in the early morning tells the physician how the sick have fared during the night. Morning prayers are conducted for both men and women, separately, at half past eight o'clock, and immediately fol-

lowing, while medicines are being given out, and dressings changed, one of the hospital teachers (two men and two women) explain some simple Bible truths or aid the patients in reading some of the elementary books which almost all buy on entering. Perhaps three in one hundred of the men can read, and one woman in one hundred. They can be heard going over their lessons from early day till late candle-light. It's music to the soul, if not to the ear. Mr Kao, long a patient, now one of the teacher-preachers, weighs 280 pounds, and his voice fully as much. This summer aid has been given by Mr T'ang, who two years ago came too late to have his eyesight helped, but he nevertheless saw God, surrendered to the doctors his big brass god, gave up his opium business, and has made a fine record in the School for the Blind, Peking. He was never so happy in his life before, he says, and wherever he goes with his immense books of raised Chinese characters, he helps and blesses. It is so wonderful to the Chinese that at one place he was recently asked if he was a god,- an opportunity he did not let pass.

Afternoons, dispensary patients are seen to, the hospital being opened with a short service of explanation, followed by study and preaching, often, too, continued in the evening. To preach to a man who has an aching tooth often finds his hearing defective, but after the ache is gone he is a delighted listener,- and so also with other ailments. Alas, not all who come can be helped physically, but perhaps young Mr Ts'ao, who died after a year of beautiful Christian life, his mother having been won to unbind her feet, as well as open her heart, was as successful a "case" as any. The missionary physician is first, last, and always a missionary. His tools may be dreaded and dreadful, but they are consecrated to God, and his words are willingly listened to and believed. The Drs. Tucker are assisted by two good, but 'semi-baked' assistants, one

of whom will one day become a good doctor.

What is the hospital like? There are four long, low buildings of dried mud and bricks, with leaky tile roofs. One-third of the floor space in each of the twenty large rooms is taken up with a "k'ang" of dried mud, covered with a reed mat, on which the patients lie. They are used to it, you would not be, any more than you would select a brick for a pillow, as do most of the patients. Sometimes a single brick bed contains a dozen. Often over 100 patients, old and young, mothers and children, fill the hospital to overflowing. With each usually comes a relative or friend, so often there are 150 potential souls waiting to become kinetic. There are no nurses, some of the nurses' duties being attended to by the relative or friend, some by the assistants, and much is left undone till such time as funds permit the training of a few native nurses.

Children appeal to one in China fully as much as in America, and many of the doctors' patients are little mites, most of whom have suffered all their lives, and whose parents are as grateful for relief and restored happy childhood as would be American fathers and mothers.

All this is not given free. Every patient buys a bamboo ticket for fifty copper "cash" (1½ cents) each time he comes, and appreciates the more the medicine or treatment given, - even if he does take a month's supply in a few days. This may merely buy the corks for the bottles, but it keeps away those not really needing treatment. None are refused for lack of this small amount, for we are in the midst of the earth's poorest. Alas that many do not come till their ailments are past relief. We often find that such are greatly blessed spiritually, which, by the laws of God, means a physical blessing.

Just the other day three cases of suicide were brought, that they might catch the "life line" in the double sense. One had eaten the heads from six boxes of matches, one drank kerosene, and another had eaten arsenic. The lives of all were saved. A man who broke his leg five months ago has just come to have it attended to. Menatime innumerable medicated paper skewers have been thrust into the wound, so that amputation may now be necessary.

The presence of Dr Emma Tucker has brought about an increased attendance of the Oriental Chinawoman, so used to pain and suffering from the time her feet are bound, or before, till the end of a life deprived of so many of the blessings of civilization. With the women come the children, and if we win the children we have mightily influenced the coming China,- the great China that is so soon to be. Never before has a woman physician been located here.

The hospital and dispensary, out of repairs for many years, are not what they should be, and improvements are loudly called for by the patients, physicians, the other P'ang Chuang missionaries, and the whole North China Mission by formal vote at their last annual meeting. The last operating day Dr Tucker had to wear his rubber boots in the operating room, the water was so deep from the leaky roof. Long ago the valuable surgical instruments were moved to his study, but it was found that there, too, they were being injured by continued dampness due to the defective room, so now they are kept in his dining room! But if earnest prayers from China and America are answered, and they are surely going to be, new and adequate equipment, worthy the cause and the opportunity, will soon be available. An isolation ward, and adequate quarters for women (some of whom now sleep on the floor of a condemned

building) are among the many needs. In one month last year there were discharged 141 patients, who went home scattering seed in the 123 villages from which they came. These villages were located in 19 counties. Since the medical work began there have been nearly 320,000 treatments, with about 13,000 surgical operations. These figures are so large that it will be better to say that last year there were 603 hospital or in-patients, and over 6,000 dispensary calls. Nearly one-third of all who come are here for eye troubles of various kinds, and no small number of those who were led here by friends or relatives go away seeing, often their sight extending to the "heart eyes" as the Chinese say.

What does it cost? Surprisingly little, considering that practically all the supplies have to come from abroad. Nearly all patients furnish their own food and bedding, and <u>twelve dollars</u> will provide the medical or surgical wants for an average "bed" for a year. Who can afford to be without the luxury of providing for the ills of some ten or fifteen people who in a year occupy a space on a mud bed at a cost of three cents a day? The average cost of a patient for a year in a number of large hospitals in America is over $400.oo. Our <u>per capita</u> expense is far too low, and results will be greater in proportion as praying friends connect prayers and purses. It is not strange that the special Chinese Commission recently in the United States praised medical missions and asked for more physicians. Surgery, an art quite unknown to the Chinese, is especially appreciated.

Would that you could see some of our ambulances,- some of them three to five days on the way. Perhaps a cow, a mule, and a diminutive donkey draws the heavy, two-wheeled cart, perhaps it's a bony horse and an ox that are hitched tandem to the springless

S F. TUCKER, M.D.
ROSE TUCKER, M.D.

vehicle;patients come on wheel-barrows,in the arms of parents or friends,in sedan and all kinds of chairs,in baskets swung from a pole carried by men,astride of all sorts and sizes of beasts of burden,on beds carried by four,now and then crawling on hands and knees,- and sometimes are just dropped here from noone knows where. They all learn why the physicians are here,why the hospital exists,and that genuine Christianity in the United States makes this work possible. The doctors must still give some time to language study,though that is difficult to do with so many appeals meeting them at every turn. Patients often continue to kneel in the dust till they are promised relief for themselves or sick relatives. Increasing confidence in the foreigner increases opportunities. The opening of two branch dispensaries,that one of the hospital assistants is now studying in a well-equipped medical school,increased support of the work at home and abroad,- all these mean the fulfillment for the land of Sinim of "The blind receive their sight,the lame walk,the lepers are cleansed,the deaf hear,and the poor have the gospel preached to them,- due, as of old,to God's power.

Sincerely,

Francis F. Tucker

Rec'd OCT 27 1906 89.

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

P'ang Chuang, Te Chou, via Ts'ing Tao, China.

Sept. 15, 1906.

Dear Dr Barton:-

Your letter of August 4th requesting certain medical statistics and a short article is before me. I am glad to have the letter, even if it does mean work, for the letter <u>means business</u>.

I have been alone here much of the summer, and find myself in rather poor physical condition as the others now return to their posts after much needed rest,- so fear it may be some days before I will be able to get together the article desired. I will do my best, however, and hope to send it on in a week. Meantime, rather than delay the statistics, I am enclosing them, together with some 15 pictures. I will give below a line or two in regard to each picture. Of course I understand you will not have occasion to use many pictures, but send these that you may make such selection as desired, if any are suitable. The statistics are for 1905, though the original blank enclosed by you called for them for "1905-1906" figures. The 1906 figures will not differ much from those of 1905, though the in-patient figures will be larger.

You also ask for a short article from Dr Emma Tucker, and immediately on receiving your letter I advised her (she now being at T'ai Ku), and she will doubtless send it to you from there.

Under A 3 of the statistics I refer to this letter, in order to say that a number of the pictures (enclosed), especially no. 1, give an idea of the buildings as they now exist. Though for the last year or so I have not been able to do any photographic work, I took a picture or two the other day of some of the <u>worst</u> parts of the hospital buildings, from which plates I hope soon to have some prints, and will send you copies. Possibly they will not be useful for what you have in mind, but I plan to send them as a second to a letter of the early summer calling attention in some detail to the need for a real hospital building here. This letter was written after I learned of the action of the Mission asking for an appropriation from the Bard for that purpose, that you might have the facts in hand, and in that letter I said that later I would send a few pictures.

Some of the pictures enclosed naturally accompany (or should) the article I will send later, but it seems best to send the pictures together.

We are often in prayer for yourself personally, that great strength and wisdom may be your portion in these times, when plans for the much-longed-for deputation, your regular mission fields, those added by the promotion of Dr Judson Smith, and many other things must make you feel that perhaps the "last straw" has arrived.

Mrs Smith has gone to Ku Ling in the south to be with Dr Smith for a time. The Chapins are here for a few days, but, alas, will soon leave for the U.S. Miss Grace Wyckoff, Miss Lyons, and Mr & Mrs Stanley, Jr., are just locating in the new ladies' house, which is just finished,- much to the satisfaction of all. Mr & Mrs Ellis soon leave for Lin Ch'ing, to be soon followed by Dr Susan Tallmon.

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Sincerely,

Chang Chuang Church - Sept. 15-1906

Rec'd NOV 5 1906
Ans'd JAN 17 1907

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

P'ang Chuang, Te Chou, via Ts'ing Tao, China.
Sept. 27, 1906.

Dear Dr Barton:-

I wrote you on the 15th inst. in reply to yours of August 4th, sending statistics, and photographs as requested. In the letter I said that I would endeavor to send the article asked for within a week. The week has been one of 12 days, and the article is enclosed,- with fearfulness that it is not just what you wish. You will be sorry to learn of the cause of the delay, namely the death of our beloved Chia Mu Shi or "Pastor Chia." He has been such a splendid pastor in every way for nearly 30 years that the blow to our depleated station is a most severe one. We do not loose courage, but our knees shake rather too often,- and of course that ailment is cured by getting down on ones knees.

Your letter of Aug. 14th reached me yesterday. The letters I sent to the missionaries we thought were coming out this fall may be either held till such fortunate ones are found, or returned to me here,- as you wish. Thank you. We cannot cease to pray daily that the proper parties may be found speedily.

Mr and Mrs Ellis are now at Lin Ch'ing, and Dr Susan Tallmon will soon be there also. They are undertaking their difficult task most bravely.

May many uphold your hands.

Sincerely & hopefully,

Francis F. Tucker

P'ang Chuang China
Sept. 15-1906

Ang Chuang Tsunt-
Sept 27 1906

F. F. Tucker

Rec'd NOV 5 1906 Oct. '06

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Ans'd JAN 17 1907

Williams' Hospital, P'ang Chuang.

Mission stations are institutional churches adapted to the peoples of the earth. It is well known the degree to which hospitals and dispensaries have entered into the divine plan to save the whole man,- now and eternally. The Williams Hospital has in its first quarter century, just closing, perhaps given its share of cups of cold water, but it has furnished much more hot water, for the Chinese, without understanding just why, sensibly prefer the heated aqua impura.

Boycotts and many other irregularities of relatively peaceful China do not affect our work. The sick we have always with us,- sometimes five score or more. The aching tooth does not object to American forceps, any more than other ills fail to yield to rational treatment. Over and over again, daily, come patients from afar, evidently fearful of what the dreadful foreigner will do. Gradually the fear is worn off by kindness and the sharp and serrate edge of pain, till, as the daily rounds of the wards are made, or these new friends are met in the meetings, it is they that make the advances, and beseech us to do anything we will.

The thousands ~~that~~ who are brought into our yard every year by the frailties of humanity have many opportunities of learning of God,- often for the first time. Recently in one year some forty from the hospital ranks took one or another of the steps to church membership. No one can reckon in foot-pounds the direct or indirect influence carried away by every patient.

China is not strenuous America. The United States were just born yesterday,- China always was, or at least has been for forty centuries. It is no wonder Americans are rushing to catch up, while China, even in her wonderful awakening, takes things more stolidly. Consequently the simple country folk that throng to us

Tang Chuang, P'ang Chuang - Sept 24 1906

are content to receive instruction in the way of life ,listening for hours,seated on hard,backless benches. Dr.A.H.Smith always feels that among his most rewarded efforts are his hours spent in the hospital. The patients are not busy,usually cannot read, have nothing to while their time away,and,though ignorant,cannot fail to open the hitherto closed doors of their hearts. A blind man said the other day,"No,I am not blind. I was when I came,but now I see with my heart". His was what we call a successful case, though he'll never again see with his fleshly eyes.

A population of three million is so vast that for a long time to come our clientele will be from new regions,and so the seed is scattered. Will it bring forth fine,perfect,ripe,ideal fruit ? Probably not in many cases,but the second generation will be more godly than the first,and the third still more so. A man's eyes were helped,but seemingly no special impression was made on his dormant Confucianism. He went home,and as a result of the treatment he had received,in a few months forty-one from his county came to the hospital. A number of these became earnest believers, living up to their light,perhaps as well as you or I. That fine young fellow that everybody loved,who died a few months ago after a long stay here,came not in vain,for he proved that he was a Christian. His mother went home without her only son,but she went with unbound feet,and had added Jesus Christ to her home, the only home in the village where his presence was realized. This, too,was a 'successful case'. The bread does not always,perhaps not usually,return the same week or year it is cast upon the muddy waters of ancient China. That seems to be all the more reason for wide and bountiful sowing.

Though located in the country,our hospital is widely known

nd the few officials of our region have asked occasionally for ur services. A Te Chou official reported to his nephew, Yuan Shih ai, that he was very sick. China's greatest man promptly telegraphed him to call for the P'ang Chuang physician. Though the man oon died, the circumstance of the visit had a most favorable effect in this city which once mobbed the United States Consul.

After the Boxer Chinaquake, the arsenal formerly located at ientsin was moved to Te Chou, so that the beloved foreigner hould not be so minute in his inspection of its output. Naturally he missionaries, the only foreigners of the region, were not invited o inspect the new plant. Indeed, when some of them called, they ere plainly told they could see very well from outside the walls! imes have changed. Recently a man had his arm terribly mangled n the arsenal machinery. He was sent here and made a wonderful recovery. He was an important workman and a favorite. Several thers have come from there and the arsenal has officially made a substantial contribution to the hospital, and on the occasion of a recent visit the physician was most cordially received on the arsenal premises.

In entering new localities, where the gospel has no foothold, it is usually true that, whether with men or women, our missionaries or helpers find their first hold is in some family in which the powder from their anti-foreign bomb has been removed by surgery, quinine, or santonin. In some regards our work is favored in being located in a village, for the patients and relatives who always accompany them, are more likely to reside in the hospital, and so the better results physically and spiritually than if they came for a little time daily to the dispensary. Consequently we encourage the in-patient clinic,- over 600 patients last year,

and somewhat discourage the dispensary clinic, though the latter has an important place. Morning prayers, learning to read while waiting to be treated, explanations of the Bible and its truths by the several teachers and assistants, opening service in the afternoon, preaching, and an evening service makes of our hospital compound a busy workshop for God. Confucianism, and all other Chinese faiths fail to conflict with this work made possible by American munificence, aided an increasing little by the Chinese. Alas that the damp and unsanitary buildings, often terribly crowded, interfere so much with our work. but we must take courage, and feel sure better times are coming.

Francis F. Tucker.

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Francis F. Tucker.

Chang Chuang-Clinic-
Francis F. Tucker - Dr. 2.

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

P'ang Chuang, Mar. 8, 1907.

Dear Dr Barton:-

"In Thy Name we go against this multitude",- which, being my verse for the day, we send on to you, hoping that even in your rapid flight, you will have time to receive the cordial greetings we are so well supplied with and so often express in our petitions for your mission. We suppose that today you are starting on the cart journey towards Lin Ch'ing, and trust that next week you will be with us. For many reasons, but especially for your own sake, we wish that you did not have to cover the ground with such speed. Is it really impossible to get now and then a day or so of respite,- such as we had hoped you would take in the shape of a canal journey to Tientsin from here? Nevertheless, for the sake of Kalgan, we trust that you will be able to see and greatly help and bless in that field.

Anticipation is good, realization better. Mrs Tucker's cordial greetings accompany mine.

Sincerely,

Francis F. Tucker.

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA MOORE TUCKER, M.D.

Pang Chuang, Mar. 8, 1927.

Dear Dr Barton:-

"In Thy Name we go against this multitude".- which, being my verse for the day, we send on to you, hoping that even in your rapid flight, you will have time to receive the cordial greetings we are so well supplied with and so often express in our petitions for your mission. We suppose that today you are starting on the last journey towards Lin Ch'ing, and trust that next week you will be with us. For many reasons, but especially for your own sake, we wish that you did not have to cover the ground with such speed. Is it really impossible to get now and then a day or so of respite,- such as we had hoped you would take in the shape of a canal journey to Tientsin from here? Nevertheless, for the sake of Kalgan, we trust that you will be able to see and greatly help and bless in that field.

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Pang Chuang - Mar. 8, 1927

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

Rec'd AUG 27 1907

92.

P'ang Chuang, Tê Chou, Shantung, CHINA.

June 26, 1907.

Dear Dr Barton:-

It is not at all on account of my eye that your two appreciated letters have not been acknowledged, but out of consideration for your eyes and other busy members. We rather estimate that you will ere long be leaving the Foochow region, but send this letter there, knowing that it will be forwarded. We are enclosing a picture or two which you may care to insert on some of the blank pages of a previous collection. The descriptive strips are gummed, so they may be easily detached and reattached where desired.

You doubtless have letters from all parts of our mission, and so are informed to date, - or beyond. The last we have from Dr and Mrs Smith would indicate that they will be here with us at P'ang Chuang for a time this summer, perhaps in a week or two. Our two schools will be out in a few days, but the sick we always have, for when we came we established the precedent that the hospital, whether we physicians were present or absent, was never to be closed, especially not for serious "cases". At present we have something like 60 patients, which is hot weather maximum, for it is difficult to crowd them in the heat. Shortly after we returned from Mission Meeting the in-patient clientele was considerably over 100. We rejoice in a more efficient corps of religious workers than we have hitherto had. We recently sent a list of 76 names to Mr Ewing, the same being those from his (Tientsin) field who had been here at the hospital in the last 2½ years, and he now has college students employing their vacation looking up these former patients.

Mr Ellis read to me a letter he recently wrote you, which "took my name in vain", containing an alarmist note with respect to my physical condition. There may have been argument therein contained, but I suspect that he does not know the stuff of which my New England bones and sinews are made. We can hardly do less than at present, though we realize that our 16th century equipment makes it harder for us, as well as less productive of desired results in the patient. However, what we have is infinitely better than what these good people have had for some forty centuries or more and the "cat that catches the rat is a good cat".

Perhaps I may be pardoned a word with respect to a circular motion that recently went the rounds of the mission. It concerned Mr & Mrs Ebeling, whom it was suggested might take charge of the Press at T'ung Chou, and teach English in the college, the Board being asked to appoint them to this post. I fear that circular motions of this sort do not always receive the consideration they might, and the lone missionary often hesitates to vote negatively. Aside from the fact that such a request does not seem to be exactly in accord with the action of the Mission taken at its annual meeting, I feel quite sure that Mrs Ebeling, at least, could not pass a physical examination. The Ebelings (formerly of the Houlding Mission, so-called) I know fairly well, and they are nice people, but naturally that is not the only consideration. There is a Mr

P'ang Chuang, Tê Chou, Shantung, CHINA.

June 26, 1907.

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Mr Mills read to me a letter he recently wrote you, which took my name in vain", containing an alarmist note with respect to my physical condition. There may have been argument therein contained, but I suspect that he does not know the stuff which New England bones and sinews are made. We can hardly do less than at present, though we realize that our 19th century equipment makes it harder for us, as well as less productive of desired results in the patient. However, what we have is infinitely better than what these good people have had for some forty centuries or more and the "cat that catches the rat is a good cat".

Perhaps I may be pardoned a word with respect to a circular motion that recently went the rounds of the mission. It concerned Mr & Mrs Beiling, whom it was suggested might take charge of the press at T'ung Chou, and teach English in the college, the Board being asked to appoint them to this post. I fear that circular motions of this sort do not always receive the consideration they might, and the lone missionary often hesitates to vote negatively. Aside from the fact that such a request does not seem to be exactly in accord with the action of the Mission taken at its annual meeting, I feel quite sure that Mrs Beiling, at least, could not pass a physical examination. The Beilings (formerly of the Houlding Mission, so-called) I know fairly well, and they are nice people, but naturally that is the only consideration. There is a Mr

service

hristian, now in Oberlin, who has seen soldier and efficient Y.M. .A. ~~work~~ in North China, who plans definitely to return. In fact, betray no secret in mentioning the fact that he has the good ortune to be engaged to Miss Abbie Chapin, of T'ung Chou. Mr Chris- ian hopes to take three more years of preparation, after which t would seem to me, if I may venture the suggestion, that he would ake a very fine teacher of English at T'ung Chou, and at the same ime the arrangement would save to the American Board Miss Chapin, o sorely needed and appreciated at T'ung Chou. To be sure a rinter is needed, but in these three years, or less, Mr Christian ould be gathering much in that line, and those who know him feel ure he would show aptitude. Mr Galt has done well with the rinting establishment with no experience, and has shown what can e done by a busy man. In any event the printing establishment s secondary, on general grounds, as well as on the ground that t is extremely doubtful whether a press operated by a foreigner an long compete with those being established by natives, - and to e established. No doubt the Board could make no agreement with r Christian for an arrangement to take effect three years from ow, and it may be that I am in error to mention it in passing, but do so nevertheless! The right sort of a man at T'ung Chou, to each English, will be a valuable addition, and they can afford to ait, as can we all of us for the things we most want, if it is od's will.

All our household unite in expressions of regard to Dr Moore nd yourself, and we trust the summer season in the south is not oo severe. You may be interested to know that my "dog" as our on William calls my bad eye, is considerably better, especially he last few days.

With regards as warm and penetrating as the 104 degree

eather, and with appreciation of the privilege of writing you,

Sincerely,

Francis F. Tucker

ith this mail I send to your Boston address two of our hospital eports in Chinese. In addition to more or less of the usual ma- erial it contains a simple "talk" in regard to tuberculosis, giving advice, etc. Perhaps one-fifth of all the deaths in China are due to this dread scourge. H

F F T

Dear Miss Moore

Christian now in Oberlin, who has seen soldier and officiant Y.M.C.A. work in North China, who plans definitely to return. In fact, I betray no secret in mentioning the fact that he has the good fortune to be engaged to Miss Chapin, of T'ung Chou. Mr Christian hopes to take three more years of preparation, after which it would seem to me, if I may venture the suggestion, that he would make a very fine teacher of English at T'ung Chou, and at the same time the arrangement would save to the American Board Miss Chapin, so sorely needed and appreciated at T'ung Chou. To be sure a minister is needed, but in these three years, or less, Mr Christian could be gathering much in that line, and those who know him feel sure he would show aptitude. Mr Galt has done well with the printing establishment with no experience, and has shown what can be done by a busy man. In any event the printing establishment is secondary, on general grounds, as well as on the ground that it is extremely doubtful whether a press operated by a foreigner can long compete with those being established by natives, - and to be established. No doubt the Board could make no agreement with Mr Christian for an arrangement to take effect three years from now, and it may be that I am in error to mention it in passing, but I do so nevertheless. The right sort of a man at T'ung Chou, to teach English, will be a valuable addition, and they can afford to wait, as can we all of us for the things we most want, if it is God's will.

All our household unite in expressions of regard to Dr Moore and yourself, and we trust the summer season in the south is not too severe. You may be interested to know that my "dog" as our William calls my bad eye, is considerably better, especially the last few days.

With regards as warm and penetrating as the 104 degree weather, and with appreciation of the privilege of writing you,

Sincerely,

Frances A. Fowler

With this mail I send to your Boston address two of our hospital reports in Chinese. In addition to more or less of the usual material it contains a simple "talk" in regard to tuberculosis, giving advice, etc. Perhaps one-fifth of all the deaths in China are due to this dread scourge.

F F F

#18

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

Rec'd AUG 5 1907
Ans'd AUG 14 1907

93.

P'ang Chuang, Tê Chou, Via Ts'ing Tao, CHINA.
June 29, 1907.

Dear Mr Bell:-

About the middle of August I expect to have sent you from Tientsin a brief cablegram announcing the arrival of a little one in our household. It is probable that the Mission Cable Code will be used, and I am writing to you to ask you if you will kindly refer this advance letter to the proper party in the Board rooms. Naturally the message will be sent to "Fernstalk", and you will know in just what locality in the Congregational House Hon. Mr. Fernstalk keeps himself, and I do not! This letter is sent that we may ask that "translation" of the message may be sent by wire to the following three persons:-

William Boose, Falls City, Nebraska 75c
F.C. Tucker, Lander, Wyoming 1.05
Rev. H.T. Rose, Northampton, Mass. .25c
$2.05 due to Wm. Boose

These parties do not know of prospects and therefore messages had best be quite plain. Please send the telegrams prepaid, and charge to me personally. If not asking too much in addition, we would be glad if a line by mail should be sent to the following:-

Miss A.M. Lund, 34 Lincoln St., Malden, Mass.
Mr Geo. C. Fisher, Marlboro, Mass., R.F.D. #1.

Let us assure you, and whatever persons besides we may trouble, of our appreciation, and hearty thanks.

With cordial regards from the battle line,- where cannon are booming,

Sincerely,

Francis F. Tucker

F. F. Tucker.

P'ang Chuang, Ta Chou, Via Ta'ing Tao, CHINA.

June 29, 1907.

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Sincerely,

Frances H. Nichols

P'ang Chuang, China - June 29, 1907

Rec'd JAN 16 1908

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

94

P'ang Chuang, Tê Chou, Shantung, China.
Dec. 11, 1907.

Dear Mr Bell:-

In addition to enclosing a copy of a general letter (which is rather personal than general) I want to add a line of thanks for yours of August 15th, in which you tell of the transmission of a cable message for us. The promptness was such that the message got to Nebraska, at least, but a few hours after the charming infant arrived in our home,- neglecting the difference in time.

You speak of still holding at Boston the letter for the new missionary for North China, which I wrote in some past ion. May we inquire if it does not bear mould? However, more seriously, the aid for P'ang Chuang is much desired, earnestly prayed for, and EXPECTED. We do not meet each train to greet the fortunate new missionary, because there are no trains,- but there some day will be! This work has grown greatly under the wise care of Dr Smith and Dr Porter,- and what a lead to expect lone Mr Stanley, fresh to the work, to carry! Professionally, I have been watching him closely the last 18 months, and that he but partly realizes his condition but adds weight to the necessity of there seen being someone else here. The Lord prepare the man, and send him soon. As far as time of year is concerned, there is absolutely no reason why a new missionary should wait till summer to come. As Dr Barton will admit, you can get anywhere at any time in China if you really want to.

God bless you in your share in all these matters.

Cordial greetings for 1908,

Sincerely and fraternally,

F. F. Tucker.

P'ang Chuang — June 24 1907

1.NAC.369
JAN 16 1908
MARION P. TUCKER, M.D.
MAUMEE, OHIO

P'ang Chuang, Ta Chou, Shantung, China.
Dec. 11, 1907.

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sionary should wait till summer to come. As Dr Barton will admit,
we can get anywhere at any time in China if you really want to.

God bless you in your share in all these matters.

Cordial greetings for 1908,

Sincerely and fraternally,

J. P. Crozier

JAN 16 1908

22

95.

P'ang Chuang, Tê Chou, Shantung, CHINA.

Dec. 1907.

Dear Friend:-

It must be a year or two since we have written a general letter, but magazines and other periodicals are full of the Orient and its affairs, especially China,- a great contrast to a few years ago. Everyone now knows more or less about this land of Sinim. A lot of us know "heaps that ain't so", for the press of the world, especially American 'yellow journals' would have a Boxer cataclysm every day or two.

China progresses, but she will not come into the full light in one generation any more than did Japan. China's most notable step has been that of independence from any and every nation. It may be reprehensible to refuse advice in regard to the much-needed development of an empire of tremendous potentialities, but to refuse advice is to avoid the dictatorship urged on every side.

One of the many proverbs of the land says "It's not slowness that's to be feared, but standing still". China stood still to the full. She moves, and now superficial haste is rather to be feared. The reforms in education some of the powers that be would bring about in a year or two, whereas two generations will hardly suffice at the best; constitutional government, urged by some able statesmen, cannot well come till latent patriotism becomes kinetic; the native press, a few years ago unknown, must be purified and extended; the daily edicts to bring about political reforms must mean something more than a finely painted mask; railroad and mining developments should (and will) give employment to an over-populated country; the vaunted foreign-trained army is limited to a few provinces;- indeed, China is on the edge of something,- perhaps a volcano, perhaps self consciousness, and withal forever more a force and a power to be reckoned with in world politics, as well as in Heaven.

But so many letters, long unanswered, call for something about our work and ourselves, so I'll write a little of our doings of late, despite more interesting topics being to the fore. It is quite impossible for us to write the personal letters which often flash across the Pacific as wireless thoughts and prayers.

Mrs. Tucker and William left Lin Ch'ing (our nearest mission station to the south) May 1st, 1906 for a few months with our mutual friends, the Hemingways, who are missionaries at T'ai Ku, Shansi Province. Here she was able to study and recuperate. Medical work, building, and the absence of other missionaries called me to P'ang Chuang from Lin Ch'ing a little later. In the following Sept. the sad home-going of Mr Chia, our much loved Chinese pastor, and the return of other missionaries, made it possible for me to start for distant Shansi. Two Mongolian ponies carried Mr Chiang (our fine senior hospital assistant) and myself, as well as our limited baggage. After a few days' travel on the plain, we came to the hills and mountains marking the border of Shansi. This Province, by the way, is the cradle of the most numerous people in the world, and is also, alas, the most opium besotted Province in the Empire. If China persists in opium reform it will mean millions of lives and homes saved in this Province alone.

Mrs. Tucker and William had gone to T'ai Ku by an easier but circuitous route. Mr Chiang and I tried the direct route, though at least a part of it had never before been covered by a foreigner. Many a 'Delectable Mountain' did we climb. Often the steep stone trail was a zig-zag stairway, in places the solid rock worn over a foot deep by the tramping of unshod beasts of burden for many centuries. Twice on the way we saw foreigners, but otherwise our half month in the saddle was among the ever-present Chinamen who

rrace and till the steepest mountains to their crests. Odd temples and shrines were everywhere, even carved out of the solid ranite. The dialect in the mountain fastnesses was often quite nintelligible, and some of the people so provincial that even Mr hiang was asked what foreign country he came from! We rode for ays without meeting any representative of the Cross in a region here no Christian work has ever been done. We gave out many little leaflets, but not one in 100 could read, and those who could nderstood almost nothing. Six mountain divides were crossed, and ne bright autumn day we rode into the "Flower Garden" of the hansi Mission at T'ai Ku,- and our family was reunited.

Two weeks of rest and seeing the fine mission work, built on oundations laid by martyred missionaries were followed by a trip o Fên Chou Fu (another American Board Station) including a hunt n the mountains where wild boar, deer, foxes, and the like are ound. Dr Emma (as Mrs Tucker is familiarly called), William, and I hen started on our return trip including an eventful few days among the fine missionary workers in the capital city of the rovince, T'ai Yuen Fu. Here were seen several sacred spots and onuments, all too numerous in Shansi, where scores of natives and oreigners had been killed for their faith by official order but ix years before. Now no threatening word was spoken.

Our procession was a unique one for much of the journey,- the wo adult foreigners on horseback, our teacher of Chinese and Mr. hiang on mules which also carried baggage, William and his Chinese nurse in a sort of canopied sedan chair suspended from poles nd carried by two mules, and William's home-made cart with other aggage on a diminutive donkey. Winding in and out of the deep loess canyons, we frequently met long 'strings' of well laden camels. Many were our haps and mishaps, as our anability to find an nn on arriving at the end of the new railway, one midnight, but a ew camels and opium smokers finally moved, and a few hours rest repared us for the fine ride on the flat-car of a construction rain of this newly built road into Shansi. Tunnel after tunnel hut off the fine views, revealing t more on coming into the rosty daylight again. Before reaching the end of the line, we topped over Sunday, and had the first snow of the season. As omplete railroad shops as one would wish to see were found at the erminus of this fine piece of railroading,- constructed under he direction of French engineers, the Chinese proving themselves ost apt pupils. We missed connections, and so had a night in n inn with no bedding, as our baggage had gone ahead. A Chinese hotel" furnishes nothing but a room with ancient cobwebs, etc. to he 'n'th degree, and a four legged table with three legs, with the ossible or probable addition of superfluous inhabitants. The our-day ride in cart and saddle from the railway to P'ang Chuang as cold, but we were prepared for it and none suffered harm.

The winter and spring were busy for us all because of the rand opportunities of the hospital. To quote a paragraph or two f our last hospital report may be in place.

"The Church is not a building, but a structure of human beings, isciples of Christ; so a hospital is not a building, nor yet the welve bungalow-like shacks constituting our Williams Hospital lant, but its output, and the in-come into the Kingdom of God. The 19 different in-patients of 1906 had at least some opportunity to receive what they did not come for, as well as what they did, and not a few sing

"The Lord is my strength and song;
And he is become my salvation."

"The quality of those entering the church from the hospital impresses one this year, rather than the quantity, a well-to-do Tê Chou shop-keeper being among the number. The station 'guest hall' has been in demand more than usual, twice being occupied by military officials, and twice by a literary graduate,- all patients. Our recently added opthalmic equipment has been an appreciated boon.

"The light is burning, but how many are yet blind is indicated by the fact that not one patient in 100, roughly speaking, is a church member. The ninety and nine come from the myriads of the unevangelized. The dispensary visits for the year numbered 5,279.

"Those who need help we try to find work for while resident in the hospital, if they are able, paying in millet for food and corn-stalks for fuel, costing about five cents a day for each person. So the procession moves on, and blessed be those who make possible these and similar opportunities for stopping for a little time at an information bureau on their way to Heaven.

"The broken doors, falling chimneys, decrepit roofs, floors which are traps, and 'k'angs' (mud beds) which are unsanitary, to say the least, and many other ailments of the buildings speak for themselves..... To put in a sentence our needs, would be but to endorse the request of the North China Mission of a year ago that at least $5,000 be granted for the men's hospital, and a like sum for the women's hospital, the present plant to be utilized as far as possible. Friends of another denomination far to the west are spending nearly $20,000 on a medical plant, practically before a patient is in sight, while perhaps a liberal estimate of the value of our buildings and equipment at present is $8,500.

"If the number of in-patients be taken as a criterion, the Williams Hospital is one of the largest in China, the last statistics of medical missions showing but six hospitals with a larger in-patient clientele, though there may be others not reporting.

"In one of the busiest months there were discharged 141 patients, who returned to their homes in 123 villages located in 19 counties. Such is our parish. In this first quarter-century of our work the number of dispensary treatments totals 310,325, while 12,979 men, women, and children were given opportunities of eternal value in the hospital. Dr Porter (formerly of this station) has recently written "One-half of our native churches had their origin in patients in hospital attendance".

" The average annual cost of a "bed" or space on a brick 'k'ang' is $12.00,- one dollar a month. This includes average dressings, medicines, etc., though for the sake of humanity this cost should be raised to $18.00. Better service would give better results. The average annual cost per bed in 13 of the large English hospitals is $413.00, and likely about the same in the U.S. Though, as a rule we do not supply food, the discrepancy is too enormous. The Chinese are worthy of some of the comforts, as well as a few of the necessities of the sick room,- especially as their proportion of cooperation increases. Every in-patient who is able to do so now pays a 'string' of 'cash' (35 cents) on entering the hospital,- and since the establishment of the rule a few months ago no one has felt it unwise.....This means that an in-patient now pays about one-fourth of the cost of his maintenance."

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After wandering some ten days two little orphan boys came to the hospital last summer. The older was quite blind, and the nine year old brother led him all the way. It was clear that nothing could be done for the sightless one, as far as seeing with his eyes was concerned, but his "heart eyes", as the Chinese say, were very bright and we kept them both for some time. They learned the Gospel story very readily, and often taught other patients. Later we arranged for the 12 year old blind boy to go to the school for the Chinese blind in Peking, where he is doing very well. The lonely little brother has been a problem. Both he and his smiles are much loved by all, and he seems a most earnest little Christian. For the present we will send him to school at Lin Ch'ing, hoping that some day he will become a force in the Church.

A man of means with tuberculosis of the bones of the hand has been here several months, and has learned so thoroughly what Christianity means to himself that he is applying for church membership, and will likely be admitted. These are types, and a half-hundred cases of equal or greater interest could be touched upon if we wished to run over in our minds the patients who are here today as we write this letter. As of old, there are a few who merely desire the loaves and fishes,- and perhaps this is true in some lands considering themselves more 'civilized'.

The visit of Secretary Barton of Boston, Foreign Sec'y of the American Board, and Prof Moore of Harvard, members of a deputation to see and report on the Congregational work in China, was a great boon to our work, and added to it was the pleasure of meeting Secretaries Creegan and Hitchcock in Tientsin. The former was long ago a teacher in the Nebraska City (Nebr.) high school, where a dozen years since, I also taught, and Dr Hitchcock we knew well in Chicago days.

A few weeks dropped out of our P'ang Chuang days when we attended our annual mission meeting in April of this year, half of the time being spent in the house-boat trip on the Grand Canal, which is more restful than 'grand'.

Our study of the language, which must continue till we are far better masters of it than we are now, has been much interrupte In the summer cholera has raged quite severely in this region, as

"The broken doors, falling chimneys, decrepit roofs, floors which are traps, and 'k'angs' (mud beds) which are unsanitary, to say the least, and many other ailments of the buildings speak for themselves..... To put in a sentence our needs, would be but to endorse the request of the North China Mission of a year ago that at least $5,000 be granted for the men's hospital, and a like sum for the women's hospital, the present plant to be utilized as far as possible. Friends of another denomination far to the west are spending nearly $20,000 on a medical plant, practically before a patient is in sight, while perhaps a liberal estimate of the value of our buildings and equipment at present is $8,500.

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well as elsewhere in this land of unknown cleanliness. Margaret Emmeline Tucker came on the 5th of August to stay at our house,- a present from the Lord. The care of our two little ones, though of course they are ideal children, despite ignorant Chinese servants, or perhaps because of them, calls for care which naturally excludes much medical work from Dr. Emma's program. In March last an ulcer on my left eye caused me some trouble, and now for over a half year I have gone with it bandaged or darkened. Just now we are rejoicing that it is nearly well again. A branch dispensary, visited twice a month has been established at a great government arsenal now being built at Tê Chou.

The past summer all our missionary force spent at P'ang Chuang. Dr. A H Smith, fresh from his chairmanship of the Shanghai Centenary Missionary Conference, returned here for a part of the summer and fall, as did also Mrs Smith, much to our profit. The Misses and Dr Susan Fahnon or nearly Lin Ch'ing were also here for a summer of busy study. The regular members of our little missionary force, Rev. and Mrs Stanley, Jr. and their two children (just the age of ours), Miss Grace Wyckoff, and Miss Lyons have been here quite continuously, and characteristically busy. For several reasons it did not seem possible for us to leave during the heated term of the summer. In view of all that waits to be done we can do so very little that it seems as though we must do our mite. Surrounded here, now just five years, by all the great blessings,- God, home; past, present, and future friends; opportunity,- our human limitations and frailties seem so markedly to interfere with God's working. A friend has just written us "You are doing things that count, and all that we've done or tried to do seems so little," - without realizing that she, like so many legions of others, is succeeding where we so often fail. Would that we had the faith we ought to have, and that your prayers will help us to have,- then will come strength and victory despite our sadly depleted missionary force.

The winter's work is begun, the hospital is full, the several preachers, teachers, and Bible women, in schools, hospital, and country stations are in earnest. China's attitude of investigation and all that will uplift, has filtered through to even this inland region. There can but be returns. Our church membership is now over 300 in a population of 1,300,000. The harvest now may be scattering but not so always.

Dr Emma and myself hope that 1903 will be a grand year to you.

Cordially,

Francis F. Tucker.

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Dr. Shmeline and myself hope that 1903 will be a grand year to you.

Cordially,

Francis Millard

Rec'd FEB 13 1908

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

96.

P'ang Chuang, Tê Chou, Shantung, China.
Thanksgiving Day, 1907.

Dear Dr Barton:-

Your good and helpful word of Sept. 21st regarding the addition of little Margaret to our household came not long ago. Mrs Tucker and I both thank you heartily. William has ceased to point to my dark smoked eye-glass, in derision designating it a "kou" (dog), for I have recently been able to leave it off. However this morning he thought he was not having the attention he thought he deserved, so he coughed a little, and shouted to me "Papa, William K'ê Sou" (has a cough), whereupon I gave professional attention, and promised to write you for additional appropriation to cover the item!

The Ellises and Dr Tallmon, as you doubtless know, went to meet their sister (i.e. sister of Mr Ellis) in Tientsin, and have just recently passed by on the canal. Unfortunately Mr Ellis has typhoid fever, but it was a very light attack, and he is now practically over it. All of them there are planning to take up the winter's work with energy. We cannot cease to pray most earnestly that the work there will be fully opened up, and buildings provided ere long.

Dr Smith is on his way to West China with Bishop Bashford, and we know will do all much good, as well as get much that will be given to the world in most palatable form. We have a recent letter from Mrs Smith, who is working to help the Kalgan field with her characteristic energy. Meantime P'ang Chuang needs so sadly that second missionary family,- more especially the man. 19 years ago they began asking for a third preaching missionary here, but "they were giants in those days", and now we infant missionaries say to our backers in the churches so short of men and means, that we are hungry and cry for the second preaching missionary. The future, with furloughs and other possibilities must be looked to as well as the present. We know you will do all you can,- and more is not asked. Your heart, brain, and tongue must be wrung many times in your desires to meet all the urgent calls.

We will enclose a general letter,- not necessarily for you to read, but you may care to hand it to someone who will glance it over. The last number of the "Envelope Series" on North China is much appreciated in N. China. We hope the Deputation report will be seeable soon. The Williams hospital registers today 499 patients this year,- quite an assortment of seed, some of which God has promised will bear fruit, regardless of the damaged and decrepit bins (the hospital) in which the damaged seed-bulbs were kept. However, everything is as bright as Gods numerous promises, and we remember what this day means, or should mean, to the United States, and we praise the Lord and take courage.

With regards from Mrs Tucker,

Sincerely and cordially,

Francis F. Tucker

P'ang Chuang, Ta Chou, Shantung, China.

Thanksgiving Day, 1907.

Dear Dr Barton:-

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With regards from Mrs Tucker.

Sincerely and cordially,

Rec'd MAR 9 1908

P'ang Chuang, Jan. 27, 1908.

97.

Dear Mr Ellis:-

You have several times kindly suggested that I give my views re. the return of Mr Chapin, but, save for touching the edge of the question now and then, I have refrained, for the reason that it seemed as though definite suggestion should first come from older and wiser heads. I knew it to be your feeling, too, that any motion should originate 'higher up', as with the C.A.I.

The sensible and irenic letter from the C.A.I., with appended motion for the return of F.M.C. provided health papers are satisfactory, is just at hand (yesterday). Though dated the 9th, it was mailed in Peking the 20th inst. I have signed affirmatively, with the appended parenthesis to the effect that the five year 'rider', suggested by Mr Chapin himself, should either appear in the motion or be understood. This would enable all concerned to express themselves in the matter again at the expiration of that period,- though perhaps this is a very fine point, since likely the Mission (and certainly the Prud. Com.) reserves that privilege in all cases, and, to be sure, to be over cautious is to be under cordial.

We feel sure you will feel that the letter from the C.A.I. covers the matter very nicely. In addition it might be pointed out that if Mr Chapin is returned to the Mission, he will likely reach here next fall, and by the time his five years is up, you will have already gone on your furlough. Should he be assigned to Lintsing, as would seem natural and likely, and should he extend his term a little, this would supply your Station with a valuable head during your absence. The work is not so old there, but what this would be an important essential, and a man, be he ever so fine, would hardly 'fill the bill'. Should Mr Chapin return to your big and needy field for a time he would relieve you all tremendously, in that he could take the main oversight of the reconstruction of houses and compound,- a matter which, if you are in your usually sane condition, you do not want on your hands. It is generally agreed here that he is not a very good builder, but he is for the most part practical in such matters, and has some ideas. But to my mind (and pardon me for rambling along so), the greatest advantage is in the freedom it would give you and Mrs Ellis to do the needed touring work which you would long to do if you were free. Think what that would mean for the women, especially,- for they need just such help as Mrs Ellis would give them,- and they need it to a crying degree, as you point out in a recent general letter. As things are now, or with a new family there, neither you nor she can leave for such work to any degree.

I cannot feel that the coming of Mr Chapin would interfere with the coming of another family for your work. Under the stress of circumstances and with the China Deputation practically at the helm in Boston, they are going to send as many families to the Mission as can be found and spared. Indications are that the right men are very hard to find,- and a bird in hand (though his plumage be not gay) + one in the bush is better than one in the bush whose song we cannot even hear. Nevertheless, I have hope that the assignments of Mission Meeting, whatever they are, will mean much for your Station. More and more do I feel that the missionaries (men and women) of any Station, as well as the work itself (which is more important) lose tremendously in not having an experienced missionary at hand. You no doubt feel this as much as any of us. The help rendered is both conscious and unconscious, and ten years from now I shall be even more thankful than now for the "touch" with Dr Smith, and likewise, to a less degree, with Mr Chapin. We

9 1908

cannot exactly define this aid, sometimes, but certainly there is a great gain to the work and to us by such an arrangement.

Humanly speaking, as the C.A.I. letter points out, whatever Lintsing amounts to today as a mission field is largely due to Mr Chapin's work, and you have so often expressed yourself as thankful for his foundations,- as God enabled him to lay them. He is old, now, older than he ought to be, and we can but be glad that there is prospect that he may yet see a roof built over those foundations. Certainly the item should not have too much weight, but his wife and children should be supported, and it is doubtful if he could easily enter a pulpit at home. It would seem as though his greatest usefulness were here. His wife is not at all strong, and this, with other circumstances would certainly make it unwise for her to return. He must come alone if at all.

As to the medical aspect of the question, of course Dr Tallmon knows best. We (Dr Emma and myself) had professional care of Mr Chapin for several years, and, to be sure, found that he did not take the care he should of himself,- at least in some regards. As the letter from Dr Goodrich points out, however, the professional findings of any of us in the past have no bearing to speak of. One of the Board's regular examiners must determine the soundness or otherwise of Mr Chapin <u>at present</u>, and we trust he will be able to 'pass'. Certainly the Board would not send him unless he does, in view of the C.A.I. motion, should the latter pass the Mission.

Of course Mr Chapin is not perfect, and, except for yourself and your wife, and myself and my wife, how many missionaries of this Mission are? There is a matter or two that has not appeared (so far as I know) in the correspondence, but one may feel sure that some of these corners will be rounded off. On are already gone. One of the most unpopular missionaries (with respect to the natives) in Turkey was able to see, before his fine work ended, all of his so-called "harsh" dealings with the natives practically endorsed. Perhaps Mr Chapin was a little unpopular with the Chinese because he knew what would be best for the Church in the long run better than they do themselves. This would not be unlikely nor unusual. I wonder if what I write could possibly be interpreted to mean that you need him in the work there. Far from my thought,- though I am sure that if God leads him back to Lin Ch'ing, God will bless the work (in the long run) more than if he does not come. You know what you wish in the matter, and God will make clear to your force of missionaries what is best for your great field. I merely write in answer to your request,- and feel that you would write as frankly and plainly to me if the shoes were exchanged and I were in your place. Except for Mr Perkins and Mrs Smith (& perhaps others) I have had more to do with Mr Chapin than anyone just now in the N.C. Mission,- at least in some ways and along some lines. I think I found him a little hard to get along with, which was doubtless a good thing for me! I hope he will be returned to No. China, and when the question of assignment comes up at Mission Meeting no doubt the light will be clear as to what should be done. Every dep't of our work, especially in Shantung, needs old heads, and the effects of the lack will be felt for many years to come if we do not have them,- and soon. The physician feels this as much as anyone,- or he is no missionary. We know you are with us in most earnest prayer that the co-workers God intends us to have shall come right quick. Thanks for the opportunity of going over this matter in my own mind. Kindly forgive errors of all kinds, as I know you will.

Sincerely your friend,

Francis F. Tucker

Rev. Geo. Chapin
Ang. to Lucy Chapin
Aug. 27 1908.

Rec'd MAR 9 1908

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

P'ang Chuang, Tê Chou, Shantung, CHINA.
Feb. 5, 1908.

Dear Dr Barton:-

In view of the cordial expressions from Mr Bell and yourself to freely write you on all mission matters, I venture to do so to the extent of enclosing a copy of a letter recently written Mr Ellis regarding the Lintsing-F.M.Chapin matter. In it I speak very plainly,- as I may to an old-time friend. Mr Ellis has sent to me a copy of his letter to you dated Jan. 28, and I am therefore moved to send this copy (enclosed) of my letter to him. The Lord will see that the matter is attended to all right,- and I am likely presuming in sending you this letter, but from the fact that I know the missionaries and the field well, and have been closely associated with Mr Chapin, you may care to know my views, even though they are at length. I cannot quite understand the feeling that Mr Ellis and others at Lintsing have that perhaps it were well for Mr Chapin not to return,- and yet there are some reasons which are clear, of course. I feel sure that ten years from now, or long before, the force there will see that it has been well for him to return,- for we trust and pray that he may do so.

Some other items in my thought will tarry till another letter. The Deputation Reports are at hand,- and still being prayed over. The illustrated report has received our endorsement to the extent of having some 30 copies sent to friends from the Board rooms.

The sun shines,- and the prospects are good.

Sincerely,

Francis F. Tucker

MAR 9 1908
MARION P. TUCKER, M.D.
MARGARET MOORE TUCKER, M.D.

P'ang Chuang, Te Chou, Shantung, CHINA.
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Sincerely,

James Mills

R 2 1908

P'ang Chuang, Tê Chou, Shantung, China.
Feb. 20, 1908.

ear Dr Barton:-

I am sending you under another cover a copy of Health Hints for Missionaries to China" which has just been issued by the China Med. Missionary Association. Quite likely you ave been sent a copy, but if not you may care to see this one, - s possibly a useful little work to put in the hands of the many issionaries we hope will be coming soon to China. There is much f sense in the book, and, in most all regards, seems to agree with he American Board advice.

As you doubtless know Mr Stanley Jr. was suddenly called to ientsin two weeks ago by the serious illness of his mother. She s better, we are glad to learn, and we trust he will soon be back. rs Smith, after finishing her energetic campaign at Kalgan, was ot at all well for a time, but the last word, just at hand, is hat she is much better. Mrs Hemingway's beautiful life nearly eased illuminating a few weeks ago, but the word today from Dr emingway is that recovery is fairly rapid. ½ doz of our best issionaries (in the No. China Mission alone) and perhaps more are soon leaving on furlough. Nevertheless, we can but take courage, and with the prespect of added railroad facilities may even make it possible for one missionary to serve (?) two or more stations! Dr Smith seems to be in the wilds of West China, though we understand he expects to emerge for the benefit of the Shansi Mission ere long. The P'ang Chuang Hospital is filling rapidly, and I have just come to the office from saving a would-be opium suicide case. May it lead to saving in a better sense. Seems to be plenty for plenty of people to do in plenty of places.

With sincere, though hasty, regards,

Francis H. Tucker.

P'ang Chuang, Tê Chou, Shantung, China.

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With sincere, though hasty, regards,

Org. Secy. Cong. Ofcs.
Rec'd. Feb. 20-1908.

1 1908

P'ang Chuang, Tê Chou, Shantung, China.
April 27, 1908.

Dear Dr Barton:-

First thanking you for your letter of the end of last January, we want to express our appreciation of the views you wrote the Journal of the American Medical Association,- appearing in the Feb. 29th number of that magazine. Certificate to practice in some state where requirements are high, and post graduate (hospital) service it would seem wise to require of all those accepted by the Board. When Dr Emma Tucker and I applied some seven years ago the hospital experience was merely advised, with no mention of the securing of a state certificate. However, it seemed best to secure the latter, and we hope it is an understood requirement at present.

The fact that this will reach you (or Mr Bell) at about the time of our annual Mission Meeting leads me to mention a few matters, concerning which perhaps, as a novice, I would not but for your written and verbally expressed desire for us to be free with paper, words, and postage stamps, if we have anything to say. You mention a forthcoming leaflet on medical work, doubtless now out of press. We would use ten copies to advantage, and perhaps you will ask to have them sent us. We would order direct but have failed to note mention of the leaflet in the Board literature. Your mention of the fact that you expect later to issue a larger booklet reminds me to say that I am just about to send to Chicago the manuscript for a little brochure (ilustrated) which is intended to commemorate the completion of thirty years medical work here. As soon as issued we will ask to have copies sent you. The articles are by Dr Smith, Dr Porter, and Dr Peck, with numerous short quotations from many

P'ang Chuang.Te Chou.Shantung.China.

April 27.1908.

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sources. It is really intended as a 'monument' to the splendid work done here by the three men writing the three articles, though naturally the leaflet does not say so. It is also intended to create and maintain interest. In view of the wish of the Board in the matter, a page is set apart urging that funds be sent to the Treasurer of the Board. I am confident that, for the present, our medical work would be richer if we made an appeal for funds direct, but it is with a wider and longer view that we urge that the roots be nourished rather than that possible temporary fruit be hung on the limbs. Naturally the brochure is to be privately printed, and, while it will cost considerable, if the postal authorities charge for the prayer which will go with each copy, it will even then be well worth while. Miss Frances Patterson will help it through the press, and may write you or someone else for an illustration or two. Pardon my taking so much space with a small matter.

It is most gratifying that you propose to keep the needs of the P'ang Chuang Hospital to the front till the desired buildings are in sight. Though we do not say it "in meetin" it is rather strange that an enlarged church, new buildings for both schools, a new foreign residence, should all come before the hospital,- that phase of the work which calls for such careful material planning if the best spiritual results are to come. The class of patients who come to us now, or at least many of them, are from a better class of society than formerly. It hurts us and it hurts the work to have them turn in disgust from quarters far inferior to what they (or some of them) are accustomed to,- and this is a hospital! The other day a lay teacher, accompanying a friend, explained to the latter that we could not attend to his surgical necessities, for our wards were not sufficiently clean, and the

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operating room unfit,- but in Shanghai they had operating rooms made all of glass! There was so much truth buried herein, that I could make no comment. However, this hospital should not be estimated by its marble front, but by the humble bricks in the structure of Heaven. Our quarterly Meeting (Easter) is just over, and of the 21 who entered the church at that time some four or five were the direct product of the hospital, while of the 15 who joined the church on probation all but four were patients or ex-patients,- and such figures can of course cover none of the indirect and delayed influences. We can do good work, and I'm about to prove (did it need proof) that our predecessors have done it, but a new China needs a new Williams Hospital building or two. The old buildings can be used to advantage if well renovated, but the rooms as they are with but slight repairs could be of much service to other forms of station work if a new site is decided on for the hospital. As to a new site, a sufficient body of land will be expensive, and I have suggested that Mr Stanley (who, with Dr Smith, will represent the men of the station at Mission Meeting) urge the Mission to ask the Board for an appropriation from unused indemnity for land purchase. It would seem to me that no better use of a portion of the "Western Hills" indemnity, or Kalgan hospital indemnity could be devised. We've been trying for some time to get an option on the land, but it's a long process by which one hustles the East. Rumor comes to us that possibly a $3,000 sum may be received for a women's hospital here. God grant it. The Mission two years ago voted that $10,000 ought to be used to rehabilitate the plant entire. Less will do, but quite likely those who come after the present workers would be even more sorry than they if the total was less than, say, 9,000 dollars. We can afford to wait a while if need be.

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Would that you had the time to listen to the thrilling account of the more than 100 in-patients in the hospital last week,- but I cannot take the time, and have not the ready pen, to tell the stories of misery and God's grace,- a continued story, never to be finished on earth. The women are more numerous than usual, and indeed both Dr Emma and myself are quite as busy as we care to be,- every day last week being an operating day, save one, and that was not, because of the dense dust-storm which the Desert of Gobi provided us with. We are short-handed, as we felt it wise to send away our chief assistant for further training at medical school.

I have seen much of the correspondence that has passed between yourself, Mr Stephens of Crete, Nebr., and the medical work at Lintsing,- concerning a sum ($900, I think) which Mr Stephens proposed to give for building the Lintsing Dispensary. You suggested that perhaps the money was more needed here, and, of course, should be given to the general treasury. Naturally I do not discuss the matter, though the need of Lintsing is very great, and, since (so far) they have absolutely nothing, it seems to us that their need is greater than ours. Would not all parties be satisfied if Mr Stephens gave his money (which he raised for this purpose) to one of the Women's Boards as a 'special' for this purpose?

Mr McCann has doubtless reached Boston by this time, though we have not heard what the action of the Board has been on the conditional motion for his return. The conditions were most natural ones, for, splendid man though he is in so many ways, he is not strong and in attempting to handle the work of so many different boards in North China it was too much of a strain on him and the rest of us. I presume physical re-examination is a requirement be-

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fore return. It goes without saying that a large part of the work of such an office will come from the physicians, but I'm sure I do not exaggerate in saying that so far fully ½ of ~~the~~ our work which might be done by the treasurer and business agency has been done by myself. I am somewhat used to doing such things, but ought not to take the time,- when I have it not. I could not ask Mr McCann to do these things as he was not any too well, and had his hands so full that letters could not be promptly answered. Now this is not a complaint; Mr McCann is a personal friend, but it is such considerations as this that led the Mission to vote his requested return in the way we did. The motion as passed was along the lines of my letter to the Committee ad Interim, and I have felt free to write as I did from a knowledge of the situation at the other stations, and with the feeling that it would be best for all, of us as well as the gentleman in question. Of course it will not be necessary to mention my name in this connection. Mr & Mrs McCann were appointed at about the time we were,- and for this and other reasons, we want to <u>really help</u>. They are a splendid family and stand out strongly for the Lord where they are greatly needed,- in wicked Tientsin. I hope they will ere long be here again. Mr Grimes, who has been doing the business agency work in the absence of MrMcCann, could perhaps arrange to do the work for the other boards by direct arrangement, as he has been quite satisfactory.

Having worked a little in the Kalgan and Lintsing fields, I can but rejoice that the latter work is to go forward, and also regret that Kalgan is advertised to the world as "not wanted", since it has taken so many years to lay a foundation. Certainly the church members there are few, and God in His own good way and time will provide for their care and multiplication. Kalgan is a

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strategic city in the China that is and is to be. Mrs Tucker and I have spent weeks on our horses among the valleys and mountains of the region,- to say nothing of the fertile plains of Mongolia now being opened to settlement, and with the developments now in progress Kalgan is becoming a trade and commercial center. However, since the decision is to turn the work over to others, we can trust that it will fall into good hands. Mr Karlsson has been mentioned, but it may be stated in passing that the Swedish Alliance has but one August Karlsson,- a very rare man with a calibre quite different from most of their workers. With the numerous missionary graves at Kalgan, with some of those who formerly labored there at work elsewhere, with still others retired from labor, one cannot escape the conviction that Kalgan has perhaps been unfortunate in its missionaries, or perhaps I would better say in their terms of service. It is but common sense to withdraw if funds cannot be secured, which, however means another important city, like Canton and Shanghai, where 'we fight and run away, that others may fight another day'. May even more courage come to Mr Sprague to carry him over the interim,- and brave Mrs Sprague, too.

We have recently learned that the nearly $3,000 debt against P'ang Chuang has been attended to by using indemnity money. We are certainly most grateful that this could be attended to in some way. It is a mystery to all of us here, ~~and~~, as to just how the money went, though there seems to be no question but that it was properly spent, will never be known unless Mr Chapin can show it from his books which to the rest of us explain nothing. Mr McCann was certainly in error in allowing him to overdraw on station account to such an extent, and just before Mr McCann left for home he asked me what I thought should be done about the overdraft. We had already gone into the matter here but could find neither

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It is possible that the "Missionary Bureau & Supply Association" will be of the greatest service to missionaries in China, and may do much towards the relief of over-worked Mission Treasurers. I enclose a postal card, recently to hand, in regard to it, though you are doubtless furnished with much more information than this from the home end through our good friend of college days, C.V. Vickrey, who represents America in the new scheme. Mr McCann would doubtless like to confer with Mr Vickrey while he is in America and perhaps you will kindly mention the matter to him if he is not posted already.

We are glad indeed that you keep the needs of P'ang Chuang so well in mind, though how you can do it is beyond us! Mr Stanley should have a colleague soon, most certainly. Considering our field and church membership here I do not feel there is as great a need anywhere else in No. China or Shansi, and I know the seven stations fairly well. But please pardon the length of this letter, which is wholly due to the large type and wide spacing of my machine! Despite evidence to the contrary, I realize that there is much of these matters that a missionary of a half-dozen years cannot grasp. The present mission force is fairly well, and, by God's help, maintains courage. God's blessings be yours <u>daily</u>.

Sincerely,

Frances F. Tucker

Dr. J.L. Barton, A.B.C.F.M., Boston.

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Frank Ninde

Dr.J.L.Barton,A.B.C.F.M.,Boston.

Mrs Frank Ninde
Tientsin - China - Apr. 29th 1904.

JUL 30 1908

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

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101.

Pangkiachwang, Shantung, China, June 23, 1908.

Rev. Enoch F Bell,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr Bell:-

Such a satisfying letter as yours of April 22 is none too common. Your summary of the remarks of Mr Taft at Carnegie Hall is most interesting as well as promising. The letter I sent on to our annual Mission Meeting, then in session at T'ung Chow. This I could not well attend, as the work here was so pressing it could not well be left. I will soon leave now by horseback for a month's trip across country to Kalgan, where Dr Hemingway and ourselves will engage in something of a summer medical work.

I am enclosing a copy of our report for the year just closing, and you may be interested to glance it over,- as may also Dr Barton, though manifestly it is impossible for you to read all the reports from the fields. You will note from the report, which is more of a resumé than a report, that we much feel the need of a nurse,- which is the complement to the letter which came from Boston not long ago to the effect that there were two nurses applying for service in North China. If one shall come to this enlarging work here, we trust it will be with the clear call of the Lord to do great things for Him spiritually here. There is ample room. Few (perhaps ½ dozen) hospitals in China have the in-patient clientele that we have. The Mission has voted the necessity of a second physician here, I believe, and it would seem to be desirable, if possible, though just now the call of the Mission is especially for a physician who can be here and in the work when we go on furlough less than 2 y

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years from now, on our return to China, if we should be asked to return, he would be needed to take the place of Dr Ingram for a time, and later of Dr Tallmon. However all this will appear in the official minutes which will likely reach you about the time this letter does.

Opium reform is reaching this interior district at last, but it is hardly from such motives as consideration for one's self or of China,- most of the increasing number that come to the hospital for aid in breaking off the habit do so because of the high license that now has to be paid by all venders and smokers. More have been here to get away from their slow and certain suicide in the last six weeks than have been here before in six years. We have endeavored to see to it that they carried away something that they did not come for,- which, D.V., will last them longer than their shortened lives.

I presume in a few days it will be announced that Miss Patterson, acting for the W.B.M.I., has been successful in the raising of the $5,000 for the Porter Hospital for Women for this place. It is much needed, though it will need a little patience to secure land on which to put it. Miss Porter of Peking advised Mr James Porter that this would be a grand place to use a residual $3,000 of the Tank estate, and it is most appropriate that it is to be named the Porter Hospital in memory of Dr Porter who established the medical work here 30 years ago.

Though this is likely a "slack" time in the churches, it is likely for that very reason a busy time with you and your co-workers, what with conferences, plans, etc.,- and the no less important resting,- that you may be equal to the grand work God has for you.

Sincerely and cordially, F. F. Tucker

years from now, on our return to China, if we should be asked to return, he would be needed to take the place of Dr Ingram for a time, and later of Dr Talmon. However all this will appear in the official minutes which will likely reach you about the time this letter does.

Opium reform is reaching this interior district at last, but it is hardly from such motives as consideration for one's self or of China, - most of the increasing number that come to the hospital for aid in breaking off the habit do so because of the high license that now has to be paid by all venders and smokers. More have been here to get away from their slow and certain suicide in the last six weeks than have been here before in six years. We have endeavored to see to it that they carried away something that they did not come for, - which, D.V., will last them longer than their shortened lives.

I presume in a few days it will be announced that Miss Patterson, acting for the W.B.M.I., has been successful in the raising of the $5,000 for the Porter Hospital for Women for this place. It is much needed, though it will need a little patience to secure land on which to put it. Miss Porter of Peking advised Mr James Porter that this would be a grand place to use a residual $3,000 of the Tank estate, and it is most appropriate that it is to be named the Porter Hospital in memory of Dr Porter who established the medical work here 30 years ago.

Though this is likely a "slack" time in the churches, it is likely for that very reason a busy time with you and your co-workers, what with conferences, plans, etc., - and the no less important resting, - that you may be equal to the grand work God has for you.

Sincerely and cordially,

FEB 12 1909

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

10

Pangkiachwang, Shantung, C H I N A.

Jan. 8, 1909.

Dear Dr Barton:-

Though the time may not be ripe for the suggestion, and though I may be presuming considerably to make it, I have a thought or two with respect to the Business Agency and Treasurership which I will venture to put in writing. A few days ago Mr. McCann kindly read me the draft of a letter to yourself which presented some phases of the situation in the North China and Shansi Missions, which letter was later sent you under date of Jan. 1st. I urged that a copy be sent the Committee ad Interim of the N.C. Mission, that they might have all the correspondence before them, and this was done. With much that Mr McCann's letter contains most of us will agree, but it is not to discuss his letter that I write, but to venture to call your attention to a comprehensive plan partly suggested by his letter.

The plan, in a word, is to have a Treasurer for all the missions in China. He would likely be located in Shanghai, the business and commerical center of the Empire. As you may know, the London Missionary Society is now asking all of its China Missions to consider such a plan, and the approximate meeting of their missionaries in North China is quite sure to take favorable action. The eminently successful business man, Mr Clark, who is largely backing the proposed mercantile agency for missionaries, made the suggestion to the L.M.S. after a rather careful tour of their missions in China and elsewhere. The American Board, of course, also has a somewhat similar arrangement to the one suggested in Turkey, - and perhaps elsewhere, and no doubt Mr Wiggin and yourself will know whether it is at all practicable to consider such an arrangement for China. While I may send a copy of this communication to our Committee ad Interim, you will understand that for several reasons it would not be easy for this Mission to originate such a plan or suggestion, as a Mission, at this time.

Times have changed, and missionaries have much more business in Shanghai than formerly, to say nothing of the fact that there is a U.S. Postal Agency there, - a considerable saving to the Board, and a large number of our missionaries. Likely an all-China Treasurer, residing in Shanghai could not attend to much business agency work, but that would depend on the man, whether an office combination could be made with the L.M.S., etc. It would still be necessary to make some arrangement in Tientsin, as Mr McCann urges, that goods may pass the customs, and that requests for purchases may be attended to.

Most of us have learned that we can get along with calling on the business agent in Tientsin very little for local purchases. This is possible because practically all the missionaries in the Shansi and N.C. Missions have bank accounts in Tientsin or Peking (in foreign reliable banks), and most of our banking is naturally done direct with our banks. The days of bulk silver are over, and

Pangkiachwang, Shantung, C H I N A .

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the mission treasurer deals with us largely through the banks. As to necessary local purchases, we have found it quite possible, even in large hospital practice, to deal directly with Tientsin or Shanghai firms when necessary. This really saves many foot-pounds of energy. Nevertheless, because of the onerous customs regulations (which are not likely to be less burdensome) it will be necessary to have some representative in Tientsin, as well as to attend to large purchases, - such as building materials, etc. It seems quite reasonable to expect that some satisfactory party can be found to attend to such service. There are three business agents now in Tientsin (representing mission boards) and it seems reasonable to suppose that for, say Taels 500, or less a year, a reliable party would undertake this work. Doubtless the Williams and (unbuilt) Porter Hospitals here are more affected than any other interests in the North China Missions, but the plan seems quite workable.

The business agency premises in Tientsin are worth perhaps $10,000 (gold), though it is possible a part of the premises still held in the city there are considered as belonging to the Tientsin Station at Hsiku. In any event, it would be highly desirable that the house be maintained so as to be a hostel for the passing missionary, and if some such arrangement as now ~~being~~ maintained (Mr Gordon in the office, and his mother in charge of the house) it would have many advantages. However, it must not be overlooked that the use of the office and go-down is a considerable grant in itself. These are the days of union, centralization, and economy, and to some of us who have comparatively recently come to the field from some very slight acquaintance with business affairs in other lands, it seems that this is perhaps the time to make some changes in the conduct of the Board's affairs in China. I could mention a business house employing three times as many foreigners as there are Board missionaries in China which conducts all of its principal business from Shanghai. Railroads built and building, and the fine postal facilities make this possible whereas formerly it was not.

To start an establishment in Shanghai would cost money, to be sure, but this and other objections could, for the most part, be met as they arise. I do not wish anything I have said to be understood to criticize Mr McCann or Mr Gordon. In many ways they have done a fine work, and have often been placed in difficult situations. I think I look to the future and larger interests, - and perhaps this is the time to rearrange matters, if it be wise to take the step at all. Meantime one can but agree with Mr McCann that Mr Gordon should have some sort of an arrangement! Should any changes be made in the Treasurership, by the time MrMcCann finishes at Lintsing, it will be clear to him and the Board whether an old or a new niche is the one designed for him. These matters are in the domain of the Board, naturally, and my intention is no more than to express the feeling that the North China Mission or its members will be glad to cooperate in any changes desired, - as by a discussion of the matter at the Mission Meeting a few months hence. I know the matter is already on the docket in Boston, and quite likely my communication is superfluous.

Sincerely yours,

Francis F. Tucker

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Sincerely yours.

Frances F. McCann

MAR 4 1909

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

103.

Pangkiachwang, Shantung, C H I N A.

Jan. 22, 1909.

Dear Dr Barton:-

Perhaps I can do no better than to begin the first day of the first month of the first year of the reign of Hsüen T'ung with a letter to yourself,- which may perhaps be considered tardy acknowledgment of an appreciated letter from you received last August. The eleven copies of the medical pamphlet reached us promptly and were as promptly enjoyed by eleven groups of people who needed just such a boost,- ourselves included.

This brings us to one item of which we wish to speak. You will recall that the Williams Hospital here has for some years been "after" a new hospital plant, but the oft repeated request of the Mission it has not been possible to grant. The last Boston action was, we believe, a recognition of the need, and a suggestion that 'outside sources' be searched for the $5,000 asked for, the HERALD being used for a special appeal. This we gathered from a "mission letter" of three months ago, or more. Perhaps the time will be ripe ere long to make such an appeal,- and perhaps Dr Porter and others that you may have in mind would be the ones to make it. Though I have said nothing to Dr A H Smith on the matter, I feel sure he would be willing to lend his pen for a short article along this line,- and he knows the hospital and its work, history, and needs most thoroughly.

Some weeks ago we asked Miss Frances Patterson, Chicago, formerly of Tientsin, to send you a few copies of a historical brochure concerning the 30 years of medical work just closed. This booklet Miss Patterson has kindly been seeing through the press, and we trust will do good. We were at work on it for a couple of years, at rare odd moments, and it likely comes from the press essentially as we sent the copy to Miss Patterson, though she felt it best to have an English title added. The articles by Dr Smith, Dr Porter, and Dr Peck are all worth while, it goes without saying, and all the other short bits of information, and the illustrations, which are quite numerous, will help the little work to "take", we trust. We found $100 to put in the venture, and Miss Patterson found some more. The hospital, past and present, to say nothing of the future, made it worth while. The little work is intended to honor the splendid services of Drs Porter, Peck, & Smith. It may be of service in the campaign for funds. Miss Porter saw the MSS., and approved, suggesting that possibly the W.B.M.I. would publish it. However, we felt the Boards had their hands full, and Miss Patterson was generously willing to undertake publication. I think a 25 cent price has been set on the work, but it is intended for free distribution where copies can be well placed. A note to Miss Patterson will bring you more copies, should there be use for them. I rather think the last page the most important, on which we disclaim any special call for special funds, and remind the reader that the Board, indeed many boards, have work of this same kind, and ask that the work and the facts speak for themselves.

a copy of the brochure has not yet reached us, but doubtless will in a few days or weeks.

From what I have written let it not be inferred that we are in a great hurry to build a hospital. We do not at present feel physically equal to that added task, though for some two years we have tried to improve opportunities to visit other plants situated somewhat similarly. Strange as it may seem, the added land needed, and for which an appropriation has been granted, we have not so far been able to purchase. The holders refuse to sell adjoining us, and we shall have to either be patient or construct a separate compound. We are quite willing to proceed to build at once, should it be urged that this be done, but to build in a way adapted to meet present and future needs here is, we think, a much harder task than to face a similar problem in Chicago or a port city in China,- or even a large interior city. In some ways it is most strange that we should have the largest in-patient clientele of any mission hospital in North China, but such is the case. The fruits of the work continue, and never have we had a better arrangement for religious workers in the hospital. A corps of native nurses (two, perhaps to be increased to three) is now being added and trained somewhat, and they are expected to give a considerable part of each day to religious instruction,- inaddition to the other religious workers. The appropriation for a woman's hospital is in hand, and, aside from the necessity of waiting till there is land, it seems the part of wisdom, does it not, to wait somewhat to see if the whole hospital plant cannot be constructed at one time? Greater economy and unity would surely result. At this point arises the question as to whether the land on which the woman's hospital is to stand should be purchased and paid for by the W.B.M.I. We would like advice on this point, please, though we infer from a letter recently received at Lintsing (from Mr Bell) that the W.B.M.I. would be expected to furnish their own land for the proposed Porter Hospital here. This name, we may say, has not been settled upon, though the wish of those through whom comes most of the money is in favor of the name.

In view of the fact that our furlough is to begin in a little over a year, perhaps it may be best for us to not concern ourselves to any degree about a new hospital plant, which is as we would prefer it. Then whoever is here in our place can take the matter up, or, in the event that we are returned, we shall be glad to meet problems as they arise,- anticipating them as far as may be. When the W.B.M.I. deputation is here they will likely have something to say of some of these matters,- those affecting their Board. Though I was not present at our last Mission Meeting when action was taken asking for our furlough in the Spring of next year, and did not know of the request till afterwards, I understand there was something of a plan worked out so that we might be back, D.V., before Mr Ellis and Mr Stanley were due to leave on furlough. This again calls attention to the lack of missionaries, and reminds us that twenty years ago two model preaching missionaries in this Station called for a third. He did not come, and meanwhile the two are here no more,- though oft helping with prayer and counsel,- leaving the still youthful church to a single preaching missionary, who, however, does grandly. We regret to state that Mr Stanley has for something over a year been troubled with attacks of what seems to be appendicitis. He is just now recovering from one of these. We are not sure of the diagnosis, but the important item is that the attack (lasting for from 3 to 10 days) confines him closely, and causes us more concern than we care to show. Worry and overwork, as would be expected, seems to aid in precipitating an attack.

You will be glad to learn that all the rest of the force here, including the 8 children of the compound, continue in good physical condition. There is a little more snow than usual just at present, and I am reminded of my winters at Natick and Faneuil,- though there are no hills and no policemen to watch for! Miss Gertrude Wyckoff will need to be a trifle less energetic, or she will use up her physical strength. Yesterday morning the thermometer stood at 8 degrees below zero (F.), which I believe is the coldest recorded here,- at least the coldest for ten years or so. The year was such a poor one that this spells much suffering for the many poor,- though the snow is much needed for the winter wheat.

If we recall correctly, the request of the Mission for a physician has been favorably acted upon by the Prudential Committee, and we trust and earnestly pray that the man may be found. The idea of the Mission was that such a physician, on arriving in China come to Pangkiachwang, where he would be but a few months before we would be leaving for home. It would be earnestly hoped that he would keep out of hospital work as much as possible, that the language might have attention, but, all things considered, it would seem quite essential to have someone here. In fact, it does not seem possible for us to think of leaving unless some such arrangement is made. Dr. Susan Tallmon is at Lintsing, to be sure, but she has her hands full, and is none too strong at best.

Should we be returned to China, and to this Station, the new physician (then 'new' no longer!) would be needed to "spell" Dr Ingram, or to serve elsewhere, as might then seem best.

At the beginning of a new (Chinese) year, and a new reign at that, it is pardonable to refer to one's-self! Dr Emma and myself much feel the need of medical work if we are to keep up with the times, to even a fractional extent, and if we are to give the Chinese what they need, and are entitled (by the grace of the Lord) to have. Consequently, we have a little thought, early though this may be, of returning via London, and taking a few months' work along special lines in the London School of Tropical Medicine. This would lead us to return via Siberia, and conference with Mr McCann leads us to believe it would perhaps be a saving, all things considered. The First Church, Northampton (Mass.) which supports us, desires us to visit there, and we could do so if we returned via Siberia and London without making a special (and rather costly) trip from Chicago or other Western point, where post graduate work would occupy most of the remainder of our furlough. It would be a great privilege, too, to attend the meeting of the Board next year (in Boston?) to say nothing of possibly catching a few crumbs from the Liverpool Conference a year from next June. As to this last, the first announcement, dated last May, has just reached us. The last paragraph of the part of the announcement which discusses representation gives us hope that should we be within reach of Liverpool at the time, we might be able to climb in at some window and gather a few crumbs! However, such privileges as this are fairy dreams for the future.

You may care to see the summary of the summer medical work which Dr Hemingway and ourselves had in hand last summer at Kalgan. It speaks for itself. One's heart aches to think of the situation there, but we think far too much of the field as a coming center in many ways to be concerned as to who (what board) tills that stony ground. It was my pleasure to go (rather late) to Kalgan by a roundabout way, covering 900 English miles on horseback. I was

Mr. Tucker unites with me in earnest regards. Francis F. Tucker

often where no foreigner had been before, and the pleasure of visiting lone mission stations far from ordinary routes was one I shall never forget. Here was a man and his wife who had labored alone (& most successfully) for 18 years,- their five children buried in the garden without; at another point a man far gone with consumption had come a ten day's journey and waited two weeks for me that I might say whether he ought to return to Sweden or stay in his loved work; in the southern point of Shansi was a young woman so energetic that she was walking straight into her half-dug grave, and she nor her friends knew it not;- and so other tales might be added, many of them. Most of the heroes are still alive, methinks. Alas, that so many mission stations should exist without physicians! At one place there was a single woung woman constituting the missionary force! At another we (for Dr Hemingway joined me at Taku) met with some Swedish missionaries, and learned that before Boxer times ten of their 11 missionaries were killed. The one not killed was at home, and now there are just 20 to take the place of the ten who were killed! It is not always so. On our trip we had a most interesting few days at Wu T'ai Shan, one of China's sacred regions, and the Dalai Lama was induced (suitable presents having been given him) to grant us an audience. The "suitable presents" from our party of five consisted of a tin can of jam, my old drinking cup, a lantern, and some Japanese pictures. This mighty living Buddha has since made quite a stir in Peking, and is now on his way back to Tibet,- from whence he fled on the approach of Younghusband years ago. To our minds he was quite a weakling, but he has quite an array of able looking abbots about him.

You may care to note the enclosed copy of resolutions passed by the Medical Missionary Association of China. Likely you already have a copy.

Our hospital statistics for 1908 are just completed. There were 535 in-patients, and 9511 dispensary calls. The church membership is reported at 892; 56 of them having been added last year.

I wrote you on the 8th inst. venturing some thoughts as to the feasibility of an all-China Mission Treasurer, especially at this juncture. Since then I learn that Mr McCann, as likely you already know, wrote Mr Wiggin some time ago along the same line. He did not then know that the L.M.S. was considering the plan, and it is needless to add that he considers the plan quite workable. It seems, too, that the extreme closeness of a tram-line to the present property in Tientsin makes him unwilling to reoccupy the house there with his family of four small children. The property is valuable, and he thinks it might be sold and another put up on the piece of (American Board) land adjoining. However, if a place is to be built, why not build in Shanghai? But this is early for the question, and the Com. ad Interim, or the Mission, or the Board will consider it in its various bearings in due time. Mr McCann considers living at Hsiku and doing business in Tientsin impracticable. It is merely my wish now to add this paragraph as a postscript to my letter of the 8th inst. on the same subject.

Word in regard to the appropriations is most welcome. For my own part I can find little fault with the Board, as such, and my only query is to ask the Congregational constituency if they (and the Lord) do not get <u>less</u> than 70% results with a 70% appropriation? But fortunately on earth we cannot work problems in heavenly arithmetic!

I do not write often. Neither am I a homeopath!

Sincerely and cordially,

Mrs. Tucker unites with me in earnest regards.

Francis F. Tucker

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Sincerely and cordially,

Frank Chuang

Chuang - Jan. 22-1909

Dear Chuang - Another wonderful missionary report.

Frank W. Walker

MAR 18 1909

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

104.

Pangkiachwang, Shantung, Feb. 1, 1909

Dear Dr Barton:-

This being another month from the one in which I have recently written you (Jan. 8 & 22) doubtless I may again be privileged to write you, your letter of Dec. 16th having just arrived!

Your appreciation of the little brochure descriptive of the last 30 years of the medical work here is most agreeable to Mrs Tucker and myself. We have planned it for some time, and it is intended to mark the completion of "The Thirty Years War", medically speaking, in this particular region, and be commemorative of the fine work of Dr Porter and Dr Peck, and, in another way, of Dr Smith. My last letter spoke of the work, so I need not say more now. We trust the Lord will bless each copy. My last anticipated your request, as we referred to Miss Patterson as being quite willing to send you more copies (quite likely in considerable numbers) in the event desired. Her address is 709 Walnut St., Chicago. Dr Porter has doubtless earlier given you this information. We have not yet seen a copy of the brochure, but last May in sending the MSS. to Miss Patterson urged that an imprint should appear upon it, so that added copies might be obtained if desired. We do not understand why it did not. However, we are under great obligations to Miss Patterson for seeing the booklet through the press, and we understand she has done finely. Not having the W.B.M.I. or other imprint but lends weight to our feeling that the work should speak for itself, and not be too narrow an appeal for this particular hospital. Our card will usually accompany copies not sold. In suitable cases we think it will do to send it as a sort of supplement to your comprehensive survey of medical work.

We are glad indeed of your encouraging words in regard to a nurse. We wish we had her now! Just at this time we are starting a class of 6 men and women, including representatives from 2 other stations, who will endeavor in rather irregular ways to acquire the art of nursing. Would that we could be relieved of their training, and that it could be done by those better fitted to do it. We must have these make-shift nurses now in self defence,- and better things will follow. However, we are not so sure but that, with a hospital for women in early prospect, the greater need is for a woman physician. But we cannot take up that question just now. We are conferring with Dr. A.H. Smith along this line, and will venture later to speak of this,- possibly after mission meeting.

Despite political changes God continues to reign,- and will likely continue to do so. We may have moments of discouragement, but there are many moments in a day.

Thanking you for your good help and cordial regards,

Sincerely,

Francis F. Tucker

Gen Conference China - Feb 22-1909

Pang Chuang Feb. 1-1909

Pang Chuang, Shantung, Feb. 1, 1909

Dear Dr Barton:-

This being another month from the one in which I have recently written you (Jan. 8 & 22) doubtless I may again be privileged to write you. Your letter of Dec. 10th having just arrived.

Your appreciation of the little brochure descriptive of the last 30 years of the medical work here is most agreeable to Mrs Tucker and myself. We have planned it for some time, and it is intended to mark the completion of "The Thirty Years War" medically speaking, in this particular region, and be commemorative of the fine work of Dr Porter and Dr Peck, and in another way, of Dr Smith. My last letter spoke of the work, so I need not say more. We trust the Lord will bless each copy. My last anticipated request, as we referred to Miss Patterson as being quite willing to send you more copies (quite likely in considerable numbers) in the event desired. Her address is 709 Walnut St.. Dr Porter has doubtless earlier given you this information. We have not yet seen a copy of the brochure, but last in sending the MSS. to Miss Patterson urged that an imprint should appear upon it, so that added copies might be obtained if desired. We do not understand why it did not. However, we are under great obligations to Miss Patterson for seeing the booklet through the press, and we understand she has done finely. Not having the W.B.M.I. or other imprint but lends weight to our feeling that the work should speak for itself, and not be too narrow an appeal for this particular hospital. Our card will usually accompany copies not sold. In suitable cases we think it will do good as a sort of supplement to your comprehensive survey of medical work.

We are glad indeed of your encouraging words in regard to nurses. We wish we had her now! Just at this time we are starting a class of 6 men and women, including representatives from 2 other stations, who will endeavor in rather irregular ways to acquire the art of nursing. Would that we could be relieved of their training, and that it could be done by those better fitted to do it. We must have these make-shift nurses now in self defence.- and better things will follow. However, we are not so sure but that with a hospital for women in early prospect, the greater need is for a woman physician. But we cannot take up that question just now. We are conferring with Dr. A.H. Smith along this line, and will venture later to speak of this.- possibly after mission meeting.

Despite political changes God continues to reign.- and will likely continue to do so. We may have moments of discouragement, but there are many moments in a day.

Thanking you for your good help and cordial regards,

Sincerely.

Francis F. Tucker

APR 8 1909

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

105.

Pangkiachwang, Shantung, China.

March 6, 1909.

Dear Mr Bell:-

Your letter of Jan 22nd has just arrived, together with a copy of the general communication of Jan. 25th covering the question of annual reports. I am indeed glad to have this copy of suggestions regarding reports, the more so as it happens that Mrs Tucker and myself are responsible this year for preparing the MSS. for the report of the Mission which is usually printed during the summer. This leads me to an inquiry. Speaking solely for our Mission some of us have had a feeling for some years that our annual printed report is not a very presentable document. We have raised the question (asking Dr A.H. Smith et al) whether there should be changes. May we ask you whether the considerable number of copies sent you at Boston are of any considerable use? We suppose the report is issued for (1) permanent record; (2) distribution by the Board in a limited circle.- those already interested; and (3) Mission consumption.- most of the edition of 500 or so being absorbed by the missionaries and sent direct. In reply to our query Dr Smith has just written "There is a question as to the value of our Mission Reports, but, as they all go home, it would seem to be wise to get an opinion from that end. The printing has generally been slow and often poor....." We (Mrs Tucker and myself) are of no experience in this line, but, as we compare the reports of this Mission with some issued in India, Japan, and elsewhere we come to the conclusion that perhaps a shorter, typographically improved report would be wise,- since it is for home consumption. Your views and advice would be much appreciated. If it will be used by those (to a large degree) already interested,

Pang Chuang, China
Mar. 6-1909

Tangkiachwang, Shantung, China.

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Dear Mr Sail:-

Your letter of Jan 22nd has just arrived, together with a copy of the general communication of Jan. 25th covering the question of annual reports. I am indeed glad to have this copy of suggestions regarding reports, the more so as it happens that Mrs Tucker and myself are responsible this year for preparing the Mss. for the report of the Mission which is usually printed during the summer. This leads me to an inquiry. Speaking solely for our Mission some of us have had a feeling for some years that our annual printed report is not a very presentable document. We have raised the question (asking Dr A.H. Smith et al) whether there should be changes. May we ask you whether the considerable number of copies sent you at Boston are of any considerable use? We suppose the report is issued for (1) permanent record; (2) distribution by the Board in a limited circle.- those already interested; and (3) Mission consumption.- most of the edition of 500 or so being absorbed by the missionaries and sent direct. In reply to our query Dr Smith has just written "There is a question as to the value of our Mission Reports, but, as they all go home, it would seem to be wise to get an opinion from that end. The printing has generally been slow and often poor....." We (Mrs Tucker and myself) are of no experience in this line, but, as we compare the reports of this Mission with some issued in India, Japan, and elsewhere we come to the conclusion that perhaps a shorter, typographically improved report would be wise.- since it is for home consumption. Your views and advice would be much appreciated. If it will be used by those (to a large degree) already interested.

it will hardly be necessary to change the form especially. We think it possibly too long (70 pp. in the last one) and the illustrations should be good, or at least better. It is an expense to print the report, to be sure, and improvements, should you advise them will cost, but the prospective reader must be borne in mind. In preparing food (for those whose diet has been neglected in the mission direction) the needs of those who are to ingest must be considered. In the printed report the recommendations of the general letter just to hand may well apply, may they not, - especially with regard to recommendations (1) & (2) ? We trust we are not asking too much in making request of you to advise us. Your reply will be appreciated by the Mission and especially by the potential compilers of the 1909 report.

Jan. 8th I wrote Dr Barton, venturing to make a suggestion along the line of an all-China treasurer for the Missions in China, going somewhat into the question. Later I found that Mr McCann, more recently Treasurer for the No. China Mission, had earlier written to Mr Wiggin along the same line, and that he favored the plan. Since then three items may be mentioned to bring the matter somewhat to date. The London Mission has finally made the change, and will have an all-China Treasurer, to be located in Shanghai. Further, by a friendly (and of course entirely unofficial) communication with Dr Hemingway of the Shansi Mission, I learn that they would be very glad of the arrangement in the Shansi Mission. Again, "The Missionary Service Association" (note enclosed notice) promises a considerable degree of business for us all in Shanghai beyond what now maintains. These items I mention in passing, and may be worth while passing on to Mr Wiggin. Within a year or so would seem to be the time to make a change if one is to be made,

Frances R. Fuller

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d if the Board and the Mission decide that such business central-
ation is called for by the new conditions in China. Mr McCann
pes to be assigned to Lintsing till more of the building is
mpleted,- possibly for a year or so yet. Should this be so
ranged it will give ample opportunity for the Board to make
ch changes as may be found wise.

Thankyou for your endorsement of the brochure "A Modern
racle Plant". I have not yet seen a copy. Your comment "It
ght to rake in the shekels" is encouraging, though that was a
r thought in issuing the little work,- which is intended to
mmemorate the 30 past years. Nevertheless we trust the past
ll appeal to the present, that the latter may arrange for the
ture!

It occurs to me to say, what it is not necessary to say, re-
rding reports, that many in this Mission find themselves called
n for several reports. One such as you outline should of course
e provided for Boston. Then the Mission report, printed, calls for
rather brief one, and then if one is issued for general circula-
ion (as when duplicated) that is written for the "miscellaneous
ublic",- and these reports call for different treatment, of
course. Some busy people have tried to combine all in one, but
ith your letter before them, they will be able to see that for
the purposes of the Board it would be wiser to follow the excell-
ent outline you give. Others have reports to render to the Women's
Boards,- but of course these are duplicates. Please count on us
to aid in any possible way. We thank you for calling our atten-
ion to the matter.

Sincerely and cordially,

Francis F. Tucker.

Gang Chuang & Gwing Chuang
Jan. 6, 1909.

JUN 4 1909

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

Pangkiachwang, Shantung, C H I N A.

May 3, 1909.

Dear Dr Barton:- Certainly the past of the work here has not shown such a letter as yours of the 10th & 11th of March,- and it is not likely that the future will for a long time to come. You announce with joy the assurance of the $5,000.00 for the men's hospital here,- and we find the bacillus of happiness highly contagious. We regret that we cannot allow the good news to extend to the Chinese for fear it will effect the purchase of land, for the more it is known that we want land the harder it is proving to secure it. Your promptness in letting us know the good news is appreciated. The letter came just two hours before the Deputation, and they shared our rejoicings,- especially after making the rounds of the Hospital the next day. They seem a little anxious, perhaps, that the Porter Hospital (the $5.000.00 of the W.B.M.I. already being in hand) should be put up as soon as may be. Rarely have we occupied so fully every available inch of space,- in some hospitals they figure by rooms, or cubic feet,- at this time of year we figure in cubic inches! The barn-like carpenter's shop, the store-room for the masons' tools, the floor of the Congregational Association room, station guest rooms, extra servants' rooms, verandah of the men's ward, and other places shelter (?) about 100 in-patients, the women this year being especially numerous. They are all getting something for the present and future life, and all are grateful,- especially the fine old gentleman of 81 who has had a cataract removed, but, D.V., the future will afford better physical and therefore better spiritual results.

Pangkiaohsueng, Shantung, C H I N A.

May 3, 1909.

Dr Barton:-

Certainly the past of the work here has not been such a letter as yours of the 10th & 11th of March,- and it is not likely that the future will for a long time to come. I announce with joy the assurance of the $5,000.00 for the hospital here,- and we find the bacilus of happiness highly contagious. We regret that we cannot allow the good news to extend to the Chinese for fear it will effect the purchase of land, for more it is known that we want land the harder it is proving to secure it. Your promptness in letting us know the good news is appreciated. The letter came just two hours before the Deputation, and they shared our rejoicings,- especially after making rounds of the Hospital the next day. They seem a little anxious, perhaps, that the Porter Hospital (the $5.000.00 of the C.M.I. already being in hand) should be put up as soon as may be. Rarely have we occupied so fully every available inch of space,- in some hospitals they figure by rooms, or cubic feet,- this time of year we figure in cubic inches. The barn-like carpenter's shop, the store-room for the masons' tools, the floor of the Congregational Association room, station guest rooms, extra servants' rooms, veranda of the men's ward, and other places later (?) about 100 in-patients, the women this year being especially numerous. They are all getting something for the present and future life, and all are grateful,- especially the fine old gentleman of 81 who has had a cataract removed, but, D.V., the future will afford better physical and therefore better spiritual results.

You mention the possibility of taking furlough a little early, d thus provide for a little earlier construction of the new pital plants,- which,as you suggest,will of course be built gether and contiguous so as to secure the greatest economy of ce,operating plant,etc.,to say nothing of the advantages of ministration when there shall be (we trust at rare periods) but physician on the premises. I may frankly say that physically feel the need of a little respite more than we have before,and is possible the matter may be touched upon at the Annual Mise on Meeting which begins (English Sessions) June 13th. However course there are sufficient reasons why furlough is out of the stion until a physician is in sight. We feel that the Lord ll take care of this matter,and are not worrying,but,on the er hand are making no plans to leave,even next spring,till meone is in sight,- in the United States or here. The condition Mr Stanley (likely chronic appendicitis) and others would make wing out of the question. Should a new man come we would hope would keep quite out of the medical work for the first two ars,but till our return from furlough,at least,he might be able reside here.

A Dr L.G.Thayer,Marsur,Utah,a physician of hospital and other luable experience,refused by several foreign Boards because of fective hearing,has had some thought of doing a year or two work in a Mission Field,- because of his great love for the rk. Should the proper candidate not appear,we are sure Dr & Thayer would prove most acceptable for a year or so of most ithful work,- making use,of course,of an interpreter.They have lped the work considerably financially,and have sometimes ought of coming at their own expense. They are not well off in

You mention the possibility of taking furlough a little early, and thus provide for a little earlier construction of the new hospital plants,- which,as you suggest,will of course be built together and contiguous so as to secure the greatest economy of space,operating plant,etc.,to say nothing of the advantages of administration when there shall be (we trust at rare periods) but one physician on the premises. I may frankly say that physically I feel the need of a little respite more than we have before,and it is possible the matter may be touched upon at the Annual Mission Meeting which begins (English Sessions) June 15th. However of course there are sufficient reasons why furlough is out of the question until a physician is in sight. We feel that the Lord will take care of this matter,and are not worrying,but,on the other hand are making no plans to leave,even next spring,till someone is in sight,- in the United States or here. The condition of Mr Stanley (likely chronic appendicitis) and others would make leaving out of the question. Should a new man come we would hope he would keep quite out of the medical work for the first two years,but till our return from furlough,at least,he might be able to reside here.

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this,world's goods,but are so desirous of being in it for a little time that there is no question,we think,but they would be glad to work here a year or so without any honarium whatever,merely their expenses being provided for. I mention this in passing,as from College days onward we have known the Thayers so well,and, though the time may not have come when the Board has to report that no physician can be found at present,you may care to have the name and address at hand. More about Dr Thayer at any time desired.

There is a Dr.C.C.Hoagland,of Veblen,S.D.,well and favorably known to Miss Payne of Peking,who,with his wife,have always wished to go into Mission work. They are young,and,while I do not know that he would want to leave his practise to join our American Board,he might consider matters. We suppose Dr Patton does not wish to open the correspondence,but perhaps we may ask that a little literature be sent him along medical lines,- as your pamphlet on Medical Missions or any other suitable literature. I have asked that the Williams Hospital brochure be sent him. I understand that there was some doctrinal belief question with a certain (rather particular) Board which prevented his going to the field when finishing his medical preparation.

You inquire as to the necessity of a course on Tropical Medicine before appointment to North China. We think not for this section of China,- though if it could be obtained without special delay or extra expense it would be a wise provision. Thus,if,on our return to the United States,we can go via London,I am in hopes of doing a little work there. A little touch with British men and methods is a good thing,to say nothing of the fact that one becomes very rusty under high pressure routine.

for north China

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Should matters work out so that we would be near Edinburgh at the time of the Conference, it would be a grand pleasure to attend,- though that is far in the future, ~~though~~ and I hardly dare hope for appointment as a delegate, which desideratum you kindly mention as "possible." We would hardly want to feel that we were occupying the places of others who deserved the privileges.

We all greatly rejoice in the appointment of the two new families for North China. Your letter was the first word we had here, though a little later the Mission Letter arrived. We are glad to know so much and favorably of these two couples.

To me, with my boyhood in and about Boston strong in memory, it is especially gratifying that the hospital money comes from that region,- though you do not say that the good woman is a Bostonian. The tablet in the walls of the building would be very easily arranged,- though it must be recalled that the special conditions in this interior country region will likely call for a series of small buildings rather than a large one. We have given some time (and travel) to the thought of one ~~or~~ or many buildings, and must investigate the subject further. I have often said that to build a hospital in Chicago would be an easy thing,- but here, where there is no type, very difficult,- especially as we must build for the China that is to be as well as for the Sinim that is.

The stay of the Deputation was most pleasant,- and short, two days. They are now in Shansi. They hope to pay for the land on which the Porter Hospital will stand, we having raised the question.

Our force keeps happy (and therefore well) physically. Your interest by prayer and otherwise is a great help. Our Mission will be in session at about the time this reaches you.

With sincere and cordial regards from out household, J. J. Tucker

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JUN 29 1909

Tientsin, C H I N A ,May 28,1909.

Dear Dr Barton:-

After escorting C.A.Stanley,Jr. and family from Pangkiachwang to Peking,I have just returned here from attending a consultation in Peking,where Drs Wheeler (L.M.S.),Young, & Ingram were of the greatest assistance in considering the "case" of suspected appendicitis in Mr Stanley. As we have now and then written to you of his condition,and as his friends were somewhat alarmed, it seems but proper to write you a brief line of the findings of the consultants. It is agreed that his ailment is probably not appendicitis,but that his case calls for careful objective and subjective care for fear the symptoms shall persist or become even more serious. As you would expect,Mr Stanley is free(or most free)from discomfort when not overloaded with too numerous cares. You,as "resident American consultant" in the case,will agree that likely the best treatment is the speedy assignment of a co-worker to the Pangkiachwang field. The annual meeting comes in a few weeks,or,rather,a few days,and such assignment will doubtless be made. The indications are that it will be Mr & Mrs DeHaan,- and may they be greatly blessed in as early a coming as may be wise,- led of the Lord,in short,for present and future. There is a big work just in front,- but there is also a big Helper.

In Peking I attended the graduating exercises of the Theological Seminary,and it was most inspiring to see those ten graduates express their zeal as they were stepping onto the paths of influence before them. Other accounts will have reached you,and I will not enlarge. Suffice to say that we are very glad indeed that a special gift from a friend in China enables us at P'ang Chuang (or Pangkiachuang,as you please) to call all four of"our" representatives back to our field to work. For a time we feared it could not be,but,as so often happens,our lack of faith was rewarded just as though we had had the faith!

I wrote you May 3rd in reply to yours advising us that a $5,000 appropriation was in sight and quite surely coming. I have recently two appreciated letters from Mr Bell,and will reply soon, but as he did not notify us of any additional appropriation,or prospect,am not so prompt! Your letter and its good news brought more than the usual uplift and courage. We are getting to feel, Dr Emma and myself,that some of our friends are right in urging us to plan for furlough as early as possible in 1910,for we are a trifle run down nervously,which is perhaps more to be considered than the physical. This would enable a relatively early return for attention to the new (combined) hospitals. On return,and via Siberia,we hope for a few months of medical refreshing at London or in Germany,- and possibly the gathering of some crumbs from the Great Missionary Conference. You kindly said in your last that possibly appointment as delegate might come about,- but I hardly think I ought to sit in so large a seat. But where is the M.D. to take our place here? A new man will do,but will he be here within the next few months? Here,again,we must exercise faith and patience,but we are increasingly convinced that it would hardly

(to U.S.)

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Yours faithfully,

Francis F. Tucker

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do, on account of the then increased mission force, to leave it without a physician. As far as the hospital work is concerned, and other work among the Chinese, the efficiency of the senior assistant is such that we feel that it may safely be left with him,- as it is now while I attend the annual meeting. Dr Patton doubtless knows the conditions, and we know is searching for the proper applicant, but I mention these details, not because our urgency is perhaps a whit greater than ~~than~~ that of any other Station, but anticipating that you or Dr Patton would wish it so. detailed I may add that while hospital experience is desirable, as you have before written, yet in special cases part of this can with wisdom be obtained on the field,- along with language study, ~~along with language study~~, if the special conditions seem to demand it. Should a man come to No. China for probable assignment to Pangkiachwang, it would not be essential (though wise) that he should come this fall. Winter or even spring would do, now that transportation facilities are comparatively comfortable, though spring would be a bit late. Because of language study necessities, we would not want to induct him into any of the work, of course, and his duties, professionally, would be limited to the care of the foreigners,- with possible advice in special cases.

As I think I wrote in my last there is the Dr Thayer, who might be called on in an extremity. We feel quite sure he would be willing to come because of his love of the mission work if (say) his honarium should consist of his salary alone, he supplementing this from his own consecrated purse. He would need an interpreter, to be sure, and in the 1½ year would hardly attempt language work, but would for that reason be able and willing to give all his professional time to hospital affairs. We are not writing specifically to Dr & Mrs Thayer till we shall hear from you, naturally. If you should wish the Mission to make a request, we will be glad to present the matter to them.

Likely the W.B.M.I. will be asked to send a woman physician to Pangkiachwang, but as it is a new departure, it is hardly likely that she would be secureable very promptly. This would also solve the problem,- which, after all, is but one of the many that must come to you, and the solution of which is not with you nor your office force, but with Him who is with us for our Captain.

We are all looking forward to our annual meeting with eager sadness,- for there is much of moment to receive attention, and a number on whom we have so long leaned will not be there,- and still more will ere very long be leaving on furlough, most likely not to return. May new comers be greatly helped to grow wise most rapidly! Praise God for the many encouragements.

The Shantung missionaries not already north, are on the Grand Canal on their way, save Miss Lyons who remains to close her school, and Dr Emma and children, who are cooling off and resting (except that the children are likely not resting) at Taian, to the south of our Pangkiachwang field. Mr McCann is also held at Lintsing by the building, and Mr Stanley and I will hasten back to Pangkiachwang after Mission Meeting. The hospital was quite full on leaving. A copy of our report will be sent you ere very long.

But the letter lengthens. The W.B.M.I. deputation got away from here on the 23rd inst.

With sincere and cordial regards,

Yours faithfully, Francis F. Tucker

so,on account of the then increased mission force,to leave it without a physician. As far as the hospital work is concerned, and other work among the Chinese,the efficiency of the senior assistant is such that we feel that it may safely be left with him,- as it is now while I attend the annual meeting. Dr Patton doubtless knows the conditions,and we know is searching for the proper applicant,but I mention these details,not because our urgency is perhaps a whit greater than that of any other station,but anticipating that you or Dr Patton would wish it so. I may add that while hospital experience is desirable,as you have before written,yet in special cases part of this can with wisdom be obtained on the field,- along with language study,along with language study,if the special conditions seem to demand it.

Should a man come to No.China for probable assignment to Pangkiacowang,it would not be essential (though wise) that he should come this fall. Winter or even spring would do,now that transportation facilities are comparatively comfortable,though spring would be a bit late. Because of language study necessities,we would not want to induct him into any of the work,of course,and his duties professionally,would be limited to the care of the foreigners,- with possible advice in special cases.

As I think I wrote in my last there is the Dr Thayer,who might be called on in an extremity. We feel quite sure he would be willing to come because of his love of the mission work if (as may) his honarium should consist of his salary alone,he supplying this from his own consecrated purse. He would need an interpreter,to be sure,and in the 12 year would hardly attempt language work,but would for that reason be able and willing to give all his professional time to hospital affairs. We are not writing specifically to Dr & Mrs Thayer till we shall hear from you,naturally. If you should wish the Mission to make a request, we will be glad to present the matter to them.

Likely the W.B.M.I. will be asked to send a woman physician to Pangkiacowang,but as it is a new departure,it is hardly likely that she would be accessable very promptly. This would also solve the problem,- which,after all,is but one of the many that must come to you,and the solution of which is not with you nor your office force,but with Him who is with us for our Captain.

We are all looking forward to our annual meeting with eager eadness,- for there is much of moment to receive attention,and a number on whom we have so long leaned will not be there,- and still more will are very long be leaving on furlough,most likely not to return. May new comers be greatly helped to grow wise most rapidly! Praise God for the many encouragements.

The Shantung missionaries not already north,are on the Grand Canal on their way,save Miss Lyons who remains to close her school,and Dr Emma and children,who are cooling off and resting (except that the children are likely not resting) at Taian,to the south of our Pangkiacowang field. Mr McCann is also held at Lintsing by the building,and Mr Stanley and I will hasten back to Pangkiacowang after Mission Meeting. The hospital was quite full on leaving. A copy of our report will be sent you are very long.

But the letter lengthens. The W.B.M.I. deputation got away from here on the 28rd inst.

With sincere and cordial regards,

Yours faithfully,

James F. McCann

JUL 22 1909

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

Comments on Ann. Meeting

No. T'ing Chow, China.
June 23, 1909.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Amidst the busy aftermath of our annual Mission meeting I will permit myself but a note. The "Committee on the Needs of the Mission" will send its report to you (Dr. Smith, chairman) with the other reports that will likely be mailed you today. As one of those in charge of the forth coming printed mission report, I have felt that the report of this committee has too often been lost to sight, and we therefore plan to print it in the annual Mission Report, soon to be issued. Dr. De Forest has been a great help at our meetings.

The character of the mission report will be changed somewhat this year, somewhat as suggested by Mr. Bell in a comprehensive letter of reply recently received. An introductory article of general interest (and a valuable one) on "a general survey of the past year" has been written by Dr. Smith. Consequently we hope for a larger real circulation than usual! The "committee on needs" again refers (in addition to 30 other items!) to the need of a physician for P'ang Chuang, but the way the item is put may horribly be misleading. Should he come this fall or winter, he would substitute during our furlough. On our return (if returned) he would be needed to substitute @ T'ing Chow, then at another station. This is the understanding of the mission in the matter, - a sort of interlocking plan.

Our meeting has had much of uplift & hope. Sincerely, Francis F. Tucker

Mrs. Ting-Chung Chang - June 23 1909

AUG 20 1909

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

Pangkiachwang, Shantung, China, July 21, 09.

Dear Dr Barton:-

I think I have not written since May 3 & 28, and send this line to say that at about this time Mr Ebeling is sending you from the Tungchow press 100 copies of the Mission Report, the early issuing of which we trust will be acceptable. It is possible, in view of the more general character of the report, and the excellent resumé of Dr Smith which introduces it, you may have demand for more copies than are sent. This would be a most unusual desideratum! Without going into the details of the matter, those appointed to compile the report, brought up the question of whether there should be a marked change over the old reports, and were surprised to find a most marked feeling in favor of a change, not for the sake of a change, but because the mission felt that the old report was filling no felt want. The compilers had in advance walked rather gingerly in the matter, but were finally handed instructions from a separate committee (approved & adopted by the Mission) for the compilers to go as far as possible in issuing a report "for the general public". A good, and rather large, map should have been prepared, and doubtless will be ready for another year. The issue for 1909 is an experiment, and we all trust will be improved upon,- aided by such observations as you may have. We should be glad to have these, and I will see that they get to the hands of Miss Gertrude Wyckoff and Mr Ewing, the appointed compilers for next year. While the printed report perhaps (ie. in old form) better furnished the data desired from time in the Boston Rooms, that was not the only purpose for which the Mission issues a report. If ample reports of separate stations are wanted it was felt that the ones submitted at the annual meet-

Rec. China - June 23 1909

ing would be available at the various headquarters of the Boards. Your general letter of Jan.25th last, fortunately and deservedly, seems to have resulted in a somewhat uniform manner of presentation. Results will doubtless be still better next year. One might infer from the letter just referred to that some missions sending printed reports do not send those presented at the Annual Meeting, whereas of course both sets of reports go to you from the North China Mission, the manuscript reports doubtless already being in your hands. Mr Ebeling has been advised that it is of the utmost importance to ship the reports to you as soon as they are from the press. The printing art is not perfect, with our rather small equipment, which will excuse some items. It was felt that the comprehensive report of the Committee on the Needs of the Mission should receive more attention that it has in the past, and that, since it sums up the matters that we wish known, it would not be unwise to make our wants known in the report. We are not ashamed of them, even though it may be that the churches and individuals will not at once respond to the extent of enabling the Board to provide for all of them! It will, we trust, lead at least to understanding prayer in some quarters which would otherwise not be possible, - a rather essential preliminary!

The printed minutes have doubtless started towards Boston, though as yet we at P'ang Chuang have seen neither minutes nor Annual Report. We will doubtless do so soon.

I find that I wrote you briefly on June 23, explaining that the action of the Mission in asking for a physician "for P'ang Chuang" was intended to provide so that Dr Emma and myself could arrange for furlough. It is a repetition of the request of a year ago, and as soon as this "warming pan" physician could ~~be~~

Frances H. Tucker

released here (though Dr Smith and many others say that by l means a work of this magnitude should have a second male ysician) he would be needed to substitute for Dr Ingram,- and n possibly Drs.Young and Tallmon,- their furloughs being due very long,- but that is in the distance.

Here at P'ang Chuang we are still pushing for the purchase land,- and of course will get it,though we know not just WHEN. r important postscript to your letter of March 10th last ated that the boon of $5,000 for the men's Hospital here would available some time this month,and we will likely hear that is well sometime next month. It will be most welcome tonic, r both before and after meals. Dr Smith is here for a month, d yet it leaves a sort of a sick void to see him going over e papers and other collections of a busy lifetime,for it means at we will see but little of him,we fear,in the future. But s work is of world scope,and we cannot complain.

As you will have learned,the Mission felt that it would be wise to arrange for an all-China Treasurership,- at least unse at this time as far as our Mission is concerned. It was felt at the N.C.Mission would hardly get the service it has been ving,and of course it was difficult for us to look at it from e standpoint of the other China Missions.

These are days when we are in special prayer for the treasury f the Board,and we trust all is well. Under another cover I mail few (20) printed reports of the P'ang Chuang Hospital. We have sometimes mimeographed these,but felt we were too busy to do so. Your ffice force may find some use for these.

All the present and absent members of the station continue uite well.

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Francis H. Tucker

Ang Chuang
Jly 21-1909.

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Frances H. McKelvey

Rec'd SEP 2 1909

Personal

110.

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

Pangkiachwang, Shantung, China, July 28, 1909

Dear Mr Bell:-

I sent you a lengthy communication the 12th of June in reply to your letter of Feb. 26th, and today come across the enclosed illustration, which possibly you may care to at least see. Possibly sometime it might be returned to me. Last night we had another of one of the kinds of cases of which I wrote,- a woman in the throes of child-birth for five days was finally brought to the hospital,- an arm of the little one having meantime been pulled off! There was not one chance in fifty for the abused mother, but we decided to risk reputation and take the risk, for failure to do anything would mean certain death for the mother. It looks as though the mother would recover, though we cannot be sure.

F. F. Tucker

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I am not sure to what extent I have replied to your especially satisfactory letters of Apr. 10 & 12, regarding Mission Report. We introduced the matter at Mission Meeting time, and were surprised to find, especially after reading your letter to the Mission, that there was marked feeling in favor of a change. In fact, the compilers were instructed to prepare a report "for the general public". Of course it has not been for this purpose before. It was ready for the printer a week after Mission Meeting, and we hope that the usual 100 copies were sent from the Tungchow press, immediately on completion. They were supposed to be done the middle of this month, and, while there is rumor that the major part of the edition has been lost in transmission, we trust that the 100 copies for Boston get to you all right. As I suggested to Dr Barton a few days ago, there is much room for improvement, as the addition of map, etc., and any suggestions you may have will be most thankfully received.

You refer to some letters written ages ago to missionaries who were supposed to be appointed to this Mission, and assigned by the Mssion to this Station. It speaks well for an admirable office administration that they have not been buried long ago. The De-

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SEP 30 1909

Haans are assigned here by the Mission, but, as we have written them, and as the letters in question are old, kindly destroy them.

We ventured to send a small bundle of our printed reports to the Boston rooms a few days ago,- i.e. our illustrated medical report for the year just ending.

I should be most interested to know what comes of the Committee on Reference and Counsel for the Boards of America and Canada in their consideration of a joint business agency. Our own Mission thought the time had not come (and perhaps never would) when a joint agency would be wise in Shanghai. Meantime the Missionary Service Association seems about to dissolve,- largely because the head of the affair has had to go home,- sickness. If Mr Vickrey is at the helm of some movement, something may come of it. I knew him well in college days.

With sincere regards,

F.F. Tucker.

Dr Smith leaves here in a few days, and will be at Pei Tai Hê for a week or two. He then goes to Japan. All station force well.

F.F.T.

Dr. Vaughan

July 28th 1909

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T.T.T.

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Yours

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Yours

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T.T.T.

SEP 30 1909

Tai an fu, Shantung, China
Aug. 24, 1909.

Dr. J. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Here for a few days before escorting Mrs. Archer and family back to Pang chuang, I receive your letter of July 17th. Your of June 24th reached me Aug. 5 at Pang chuang. In this letter of June 24th you refer to a Dr. Hoagland, it developing that a certain condition of belief (or disbelief) now prevents his considering the foreign field. This letter I sent to Miss Payne, Peking, who suggested the name. Your letter of July 14 states that Dr. Thayer (Mercur, Utah) state that "he cannot go to China. There are some religious conditions, he says, which would preclude him from going out as a missionary." While I may be mistaken, it seems highly probable that Drs. Thayer and Hoagland have become "mixed." Dr. H. is out of the question, but the Dr. Thayer of whom we wrote has been so firmly spiritual for so long that we think it likely you wrote of Dr. Thayer in yours of July 14 when Dr. Hoagland was intended. Dr. Thayer is somewhat deaf & has therefore been rejected by several boards. He is so intensely interested in the work he at one time thought of going somewhere for a year or two at his own expense, helping what he could. He has helped financially at Pang chuang & many other places. As before written it might be the Board would be willing to aid in his expense out to fill our furlough time at Pang chuang, as he would expect no salary, - despite the fact he is quite poor. The service for a year or two would be his willing contribution to the work to which he (and his energetic & practical wife) longed to give his life. We are not sure at all you would look favorably on the plan, and of course have not mentioned it specifically to the Thayers. A year or so ago he wrote wondering if there was a place in China where a man could be

SEP 30 1909

Dr. J. J. Thacher,
Thacher, Plass, Hart & Co.
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Thacher:-

Now for a few days before receiving Mrs. Nelson's family back to Pang Chuang I received your letter of July 21st. Never at first realized our days at Pang Chuang, for this letter never at your wife to a Mr. Hopkins it concluding that a certain condition of belief (or disbelief) now prevent her associating the Chinese Christian Church. This letter I send to Mrs. Nelson into translated the name. Your letter of July 21st states that Mr. Hopkins (Mrs. Nelson's state that he commit to Christ. Thus on some religious conclusions or says, natural consult [illegible] from not as a missionary.

Still I may be mistaken, it seems highly probable that Mr. Hopkins and Mrs. Nelson "married" Mr. Hopkins not the question, but the reason of Mrs. Nelson's marriage has been so friendly assisted for so long that we think it likely you consult of Mr. Hopkins in regard to his nature etc. Hopkins seems intellectual. Mr. Hopkins is connected and is an Unitarian been recruited by several learned. He is so intellectually interested in the moral side of our work theoretical of being communicating for or two of his more religious leaning which he evaded. He has talked frequently at Pang Chuang Training School there. He later revealed it was left to the general manager to minister to said in his religious and to fill our Hunan field at Pang Chuang as he revealed Mr. Hopkins - despite the fact he is quite young. The service for a year or two revealed in his ministering contributions to the work & which he (and his magnetic Christian spirit) brought to your life. We are not going to you consult Mrs. Nelson generally in the future, and of course have not mentioned it particularly to the Hopkins. Please do so as the work manifesting it that there is a place in China rather as man could be

NOV 26 1909

of real service for a year or so, — hence this suggestion. He would need an interpreter, but I would personally supply that, & of course household "outfit", etc., — but that is a detail. After considering matters, furlough being voted by the Mission, and your letter seeming to favor it, & Br. A. H. Smith likewise, we will likely plan to leave on furlough next spring — much as we will dislike to leave the large work should the longed for medical substitute not be at hand. Rebuilding, seeming need of a change (tho' we do not quite agree with our friends in this regard) and other items bring us to this conclusion. Should a regular medical appointee (man or woman) be in sight, Br. Thayer would of course not be needed, but not knowing, I send you these lines, as perchance his prayerful offer is "for such a time as this". In the emergency he would not need months for getting ready, and as matters now are he can come to P'ang Chuang via Peking Dao any time of the year, — cart from Pinanfu. You will be led in the matter. (~~Materials have the early record, as a financial saving~~)

Mr. Stanley seems to prosper, his suspected appendicitis not now troubling him to any degree, for which we are thankful indeed. Strangely enough Miss Payne has been passing through a similar "siege of Peking" — but is now doing nicely. Mrs. Ellis is recovered from a minor operation which will likely improve her general health.

The news in regard to the $5.000 for the hospital is most welcome. Naturally we'll not move in the matter of materials till we hear of the official grant. (It is a saving to secure materials very early, sometimes)

Rebuilding prospers apace at Lenteing. On our return to U.S. on furlough we plan a little work in London, & so will be where, D.V., we may get a few crumbs from the Conference. Sincerely, Francis F. Tucker

Trial - Fee - California

Aug. 24-1909.

Dear Sir:

Yours received. Thanks for your letter. Yes, I would be willing to pay a reasonable fee for a year or so, — hence this suggestion. I would rather use an injection, but I would hesitatingly comply if you prefer hypodermic "etc." — but that is a detail. Yes, overcoming nausea, hydrogen being metal by the Physician and your letter assuring of your integrity, C.H. Smith Editor, we will likely place it here on probation and trying — would be for the best interest of the patient. For the same in regard to the $5.00 for the hypodermic is most reasonable. Naturally will not more in the matter of medicines till we learn of the effect upon. (This a reason medicines very early, sometimes)

Enclosed being medicine taken at breakfast, you may return the same in little money in envelope, so would be under P.O. or express charge from the Sanitarium. Sincerely yours, Frances [illegible]

NOV 26 1909

Pangkiachwang, Shantung, China, Oct. 20, 1909.

Dear Mr Bell:-

I have to thank you for your appreciated letter of July 28th, as well as your personal note of the 9th of the same month.

Some months ago we were all much encouraged here by a letter from Dr Barton to the effect that a good Boston woman had said that she wished to give the desired $5,000 needed here for the reconstruction of the Williams Hospital. As I recall it, the funds were not to be available till August,- so of course, as Dr Barton carefully pointed out, nothing could be done till the funds were actually in hand, though the donor herself (in memory of a member of the family) was anxious that something be done as soon as possible. Please do not accuse us of wishing to "hustle the East" unduly, but we would like to know how the matter stands,- though it is more than likely that a letter is now on the way to us regarding the item. (Yes - sent Sept. 17)

It happens that a piece of land, which has been sought and prayed for for some years has just been bought, and so there is now a prospect of putting the hospital somewhere! Kindly note that, as the purchase of the land was secret (sold to another party to prevent too tremendous a price,- later to be turned over to us) it would not be wise, even in print, to mention that we have it,- as yet. It is not exactly what we want, but will serve as leverage for just what we do want. Consequently, we are looking ahead, and, D.V., hoping that castles in the air, will become more substantial hospital bungalows on the ground.

It seems likely that we will take our furlough next spring, it having been voted by the Mission, so now the special reason we ask about the above special grant, is that the time when materials (especially brick) are <u>not</u> wanted is the time to buy. Our market to buy building materials in this country region is <u>extremely</u> limited, and it is only by long forethought that we can buy at satisfactory, ordinary prices. Much of the recent building in North China, of necessity has been done with materials that cost more than the usual rate, for this reason. In our own case it would perhaps be a great saving if we could buy the essentials a year or two or three, even, before we wish to use them. Hence the query, above.

The chimes which have been Herald-ed since July 29th in your household have brought their music to us. Many congratulations and blessings to parents and fortunate son.

Would that we could get the ear of the party it would seem the Lord would have come in response to the appeal for another M.D. to the N.C. Mission. He would be here for at least a year or so, during our furlough. It would seem <u>very hard indeed</u> for us to go away and leave no one professionally in charge here. We are rather advised to plan furlough, however, and hope to pick up crumbs from the tables at the Edinburgh Conference, though that is so far off, it is not much more than a pleasant dream, so far.

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One of our quarterly meetings is just over, and, though not so well attended as some, it was a most helpful time,- perhaps partly because the bad weather kept some curious ones away! It was made sad and serious, not alone by the cable that came in its midst to the effect that the beloved pastor-father of Miss Grace and Miss Gertrude Wyckoff had fallen on sleep, but because Mrs. Hu, one of our beautiful characters, and a Bible woman, died just before the meeting began. Likely you have read the (W.B.M.I.) leaflet "Two Sunny Hearts" by Mrs A.H. Smith,- certainly a finely written appeal, to put it mildly. This Mrs Hu was the heroine of that telling little leaflet. It occurs to me that Mrs Smith, most devotedly attached to Mrs. Hu, might be willing to write an article for the HERALD about her,- if it should be urged on her. She would undertake it with sorrow, but as a privilege. I think I will enclose a postal (original photo by Mrs Ellis) showing Mrs Hu, and another old church member. A splendid picture of Mrs Smith and Mrs Hu appeared a few months ago on the outside cover of the periodical of the Am. Bible Soc. publication,- along with a most appropriate poem by Dr Fox. The poem might bear reprinting in the event that it is thought best to ask Mrs Smith for an article. I should rather see such an article in the HERALD than in one of the other publications,- and the material and the pen suggested are A #1,- none better.

We have been much in prayer during the progress of the annual meeting. May all go well during this present year of grace,- especially with you pilots.

Sincerely yours,

Frances F. Tucker

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Frances Fitch

Pang Chuang
Ephrata - Oct. 20-1909.

Rec'd JAN 19 1910

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

Pangkiachwang, Shantung, C H I N A.

Dec. 11, 1909.

Dr J. L. Barton,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

This morning, to the accompaniment of a roar of firecrackers, which but feebly expressed our welcome, Mr and Mrs DeHaan arrived, our missionaries-elect,- elected by the Lord to help in the needed sowing and reaping here. At the same time came Miss Grace Wyckoff, returning after furlough, so our joy is more than full, for thus are the number of workers restored to the status of some twenty years ago. Though it may seem strange that the missionary force has not even numerically increased in all this time, along with the great development of the work, it may be observed that the native agency has greatly multiplied during these two decades. The new generation of missionaries can but long for the insight, wisdom, and experience of the older ones who laid such secure foundations. Our four missionary residences will now be occupied, the rebuilt house, to be occupied by Mr Stanley, to be dedicated tomorrow.

Along with these signs of local progress, there are others indicating a degree of spiritual and educational activity for which we are grateful. There has recently come a letter from a neighboring field telling of the spiritual steadfastness of more than a score who have in months and years past had the entering wedge driven in the hospital here. We cannot grieve that this field, several days' journey from us, is likely soon to be included in another parish, for we cannot cultivate it, and it is a relief to know that another shall reap.

If a great nation ever needed prayer, now surely seems to be that time in regard to Sinim. What with paying off new and old scores, whether with individuals or with sister nations; ~~what~~ with the death of an old and trusted statesman-leader, the forced retirement of China's most valuable pilot of state, and now the suicidal degredation of Twan Fang because he attached telegraph wires to trees in a sacred cemetery, the new captain of this ancient ship may well look out for squalls. However, we may look at the possible results of the first holding of the provincial assemblies and take courage. Patriotism is awakening, and, while the variety manifested is related to seclusion, it augurs well. Education, though beginning far above the bottom, is never again to spell progress backwards.

Thankyou for your letter of appreciated length of Sept. 17, I certainly had no thought of being delegated to the Edinburgh Conference. Under the circumstances it would be most peculiar and unsuitable. Should it work out that we go on furlough next Spring it may be that we can return that way, and so gather much needed inspiration and uplift from the sessions that will be open to the public.

From a number of directions come urgings that we go on furlough next Spring, but, though voted by the Mission, and endorsed by the Board we can hardly bring ourselves to think of it when no one is in sight for either Chinese work or the foreign force, including children. We are therefore waiting for a little while before deciding. It is possible that a reply to a letter I wrote you Aug. 24th may throw some light on the possibility of Dr. Thayer's coming. Should that fail, as a temporary arrangement, we would like to ask what prospect there would be, provided the arrangement were requested by the North China Mission, in asking

the Board to allow the Mission to invite a certain neighboring physician, Dr Louise Keator, to come here to engage in the work during furlough time? This would entail her salary only. It happens that she has returned to a neighboring Presbyterian Mission station just recently, having been previously ~~been~~ on the field for a short term of years. She was sent home for health reasons, and has a tentative appointment for a year or so, that her Mission may see how she keeps up physically. We know her well (in fact a class-mate of Dr Emma Tucker) and we think she would be willing to come for our suggested furlough dates. We are of the opinion, too, that her Mission would "lend" her for that time, as, during her time of health trial, she has no important appointment, though of course the question cannot well be raised till reply comes from you. We therefore wish to know whether there is any other substitute in sight, and whether this suggested plan to invite Dr Keator would meet with approval, provided, of course, the N.C. Mission made the request.

We are glad that the lady who proposes to (sometime) give the $5,000 for the Williams Hospital here does not seem to have changed her mind. We shall be glad to help the matter along in any way we can. If she adds something for equipment, it would be a great help.

We feel inspired over the reports of the Annual meeting that have reached us. God grant many blessings at home and abroad during the grand year before us.

With sincere regards from all our Mission household,

Faithfully yours,

Frances F. Tucker

Pang Chiang-Chiang to Dr. Lucy Dec. 11-1909.

the Board to allow the Mission to invite a certain neighboring physician, Dr Louisa Kaetor, to come here to engage in the work during furlough time? This would entail her salary only. It happens that she has returned to a neighboring Presbyterian Mission station just recently, having been previously ~~mmm~~ on the field for a short term of years. She was sent home for health reasons, and has a tentative appointment for a year or so, that her Mission may see how she keeps up physically. We know her well (in fact a class-mate of Dr Emma Tucker) and we think she would be willing to come for our suggested furlough dates. We are of the opinion, too, that her Mission would "lend" her for that time, assuming her time of health trial. She has no important appointment, though of course the question cannot well be raised until reply comes from you. We therefore wish to know whether there is any other substitute in sight, and whether this suggested plan to invite Dr Kaetor would meet with approval, provided, of course, the M.C. Mission made the request.

We are glad that the lady who proposes to (sometime) give the $5,000 for the Williams Hospital here does not seem to have changed her mind. We shall be glad to help the matter along in any way we can. If she adds something for equipment, it would be a great help.

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With sincere regards from all our Mission household.

Faithfully yours.

Frances [illegible]

Fen Chou-fu, Shansi, China,
July 17, 1906.

Mrs. F. F. Tucker - M. D.

114.

Rec'd AUG 27 1906

Ans'd DEC 1 1906

ear Dr Smith:

Will you kindly mail the enclosed the new family which has been ppointed to the North China Mission t your earliest convenience?

As yet we have the good news only by cable and so cannot address the letter. o say that we do thank God for these ew recruits is putting it mildly. I hardly need reiterate to you the mute cry, he pathetic cry, that every corner of ur N. China & Shansi Fields is making for an increased force of workers. Sometimes it does seem as though these things could not be - a matchless opportunity unchallenged, unmet.

I am writing from the blood-bought Shansi field. Our little William now lies asleep in the crude rustic

bed once occupied by Florence Price.

We are cheered by the news of the $500.00 for Shansi, but how the dear ones, the Hemingways, the Corbins, the Atwood and Miss Heebner, can go on trying to piece out themselves out here, and multiply themselves there, I do not know. Still, one never had greater faith in China than when he comes to this Province and sees how the Church lived in spite of the tragedy of 1900 — and in spite of the other tragedy — the neglect of the following years. It lived, and I believe it grew some, too. It would cheer you to see the Church here now, so eager and full of courage and faith.

We rejoice in the latest news we have had — that you were to return to your desk in May. God grant that "as thy days, so shall your strength be", and may your labors be blessed of Him — as we believe they are.

Yours and His in prayer & faith
(Mrs T.) Emma Bosse Tucker

3. There is another matter about which I have long wished to write you – at least since last May, when we began to realize that our Sherman H Herbert's Theological Course at Chicago Theological Seminary was so nearly at an end.

I think Mr Ellis has written you of Mr Herbert, whom he knew in the Chicago Seminary. It has been said of him that he is the strongest man in many ways in the Seminary. He certainly gave most thought and time to the claims of foreign missions upon him and others as a life work. He graduated this year. I do not know that he and his wife have applied to be sent out or not. I trust they have. If so, I may be able to tell you something about Mrs Herbert that few could tell, on account of my long and close association with her.

Mrs. Emma Boose Tucker
~~Sent Mission Churches in~~ medy fields
~~Fen-chow for~~ July 17 1904
~~during the summer vacations~~ of that
period as well as during his Semina
Course. These fields were in Oklaha
and So Dak.

I do not know that they have appli
largely on account of Mrs Herbert's be
very tired from heavy school duties
and much church work for so many
years — beginning early in her "teens".
also there is some opposition on the
part of her parents, I believe.

Her maiden name was Zanetta
V. Differy

They will be God's good, true worker
whether in America or in China.
We would wish they might fill up
some of the gaps in ~~to~~ China.

Again assuring you of continued
prayer for you personally and for your
work, — our work, Yours and His,

Emma Boose Tucker

Rec'd NOV 13 1906

AUG 23 1906 115.

TaiKu, Shansi, China, Aug. 7", 1906.

My dear Miss Wingate:

I write to you from the "blood-bought Shansi field" where little William and I are spending the summer with the dear Hemingways.

You have heard ere this of the hearty response on the part of the Mission to our cry for help in the way of new hospital buildings at P'ang Chuang - of how it was decided to ask the General Board for the sum of $5,000, and the W B M I for a like sum to be used in building women's wards, thus more than surpassing our faith when we faintly asked for a less sum to build a "semi-modern" structure.

Perhaps you would like some word about the hospital that would help you to understand just why we make this request. First of all it must be considered that although situated at a country village our hospital ranks about 4" in the amount of work done of all the hospitals in China including the several beautiful modern structures in So China where the work is older and better developed in every way. Also, that the average cost of on of our patients is about 1/2 of what recently published statistics of other hospitals in China show to be their cost per patient.

The reasoms for these two conditions are largely found in (1) the tremendous field for which our hospital is the only relief medically aside from native quacks, wholly without scientific knowledge, and who fortunately never undertake surgery; (2) The density of population of our field, averaging 2,100 people to the square mile; and (3) that from force of circumstances we have to put up with conditions of poverty and dirt and crowding that is entirely at variance with all the training that modern medicine and scientific research have given us.

You know thatc our Pang Chuang field alone embraces an area including about 2,000,000 people. At present we are also the only medical aid for Lin Ching's 21 immense counties with as many more people. These are our own - for whom we are responsible. We continually have patients come the 5 and 4 days journey which mark the limits of our parish. Our clientele extends far beyond.

The Hospital buildings are no longer new. They never were what a foreigner would imagine was a Hospital. They consist of several long, low, one-story structures some built entirely of sun-dried mud-brick - particularly the women's quarters - and others of mud-brick with a burnt brick facing. These low structures consist of small rooms, and rooms again as large called "wards". Each small room has a door and a window usually on the front face, and a high small window-let in the rear above the platform, also made of sun-dried mud-brick, which almost fills one half the room.

This platform ,called a "k'ang",is at once the bed and the stove of the establishment,and is built with a labyrinth of flues beneath. Near one end,but taking up still more of the small room's space,is a small,square, hollow,mud,box-like structure,lower than the k'ang,with a hole in the top covered with a large but exceedingly thin iron kettle in which all the food is cooked by the occupants of the room,- if different families,each family taking its turn. Fuel is placed under the kettle through a hole as large as a brick,and is on one side,the fumes escaping outside after traveling the length of the k'ang underneath,thus cheaply heating it.

You will be still more amazed that the people keep warm,or that their food is ever properly cooked - which it usually is not in spite of thin kettle - when I tell you that the best fuel they ever can affordconsists of the dried stalks of the "tall millet". More often it consists of leaves and grass which in the spring of the year are green. The floor of the room is nature's own earth. A mat woven of reeds on the "k'ang" and the room is "furnished". It is just like the hovels of their homes, only that the one window is of glass instead of paper and lets in some of God's own purifying sunshine.

This is the equipment we furnish even to the richest that come to us Each patient must furnish his own fuel,often gathering it day by day in the narrow roads(all land possible is cultivated),or re-raking the oft-raked small open space in front of our houses for leaves and twigs and grass. He also brings a few bowls,chop-sticks,and sometimes a chopping knife to prepare food,which is promptly borrowed and re-borrowed. He also brings his own food,- usually millet for gruel and millet flour for cakes;his own bedding - two quilts,one to sleep upon and one for covering; and lastly one other member of the family to wait upon him.

So our long rows of buildings are divided into 3 courts. First, there is a court for men waited upon by men;second,a "mixed" court where the patient may be either man or woman waited upon by husband or wife, or father or mother;and,third, a court for women patients waited upon by women. A large earthen jar filled with water in each yard,or court,is the water supply,and since the water of our entire Compound is very bitter,and cisterns are limited in size and number,and often rain-falls are capricious,all the water used by the patients is carried from wells 1/2 to 1 mile distant,we carefully guarding the cistern water for operative and prescription purposes. A few cracked earthen bowls eke out the supply of hand-basins when the luckless patient forgot to bring one. His candle,too,he supplies,and consists of a sort-of wick lying in a bowl of bean oil. The black smoke from this,together with fumes from cooking, help to cover the narrow confining walls with creosote and smoke. We white-wash once or twice a year as funds permit.

One other building,a large single room,built shortly before the 1900 "troubles",completes our structures for in-patients. In this an attempt was made to be "clean",in that a cement floor was laid and the "k'ang" gave place to boards for beds,and a stove for heating,and food must be cooked outside. This is our "surgical ward",accommodating 10 or 12.

The Dispensary for out-patients is a barn-like structure,consisting of a large men's waiting room,one corner partitioned off by a 7-ft partition,made from wood of kerosene boxes,used as a woman's waiting room; a drug room;and men's and women's examining rooms. All these have brick floors,and are heated by one little toy stove placed in a small arch in a partition.

A sixth building is our operating room,used alike for septic and

"clean",men's and women's cases. It's condition is too pitiful to think of. The floor is rotten,and we frequently drop a foot through. There is no ceiling and cob-webs collect all too often on the wooden timbers supporting the heavy tile roof. The latter has leaked for many years,in spite of oft mendings,and recently Dr Tucker wore his rubber boots while operating when a rain was falling! No washing of walls or ceilings possible,- and this after being trained in Chicago's Hospitals where everything possible is done to keep down"sepsis"!

All these buildings which have done such a glorious service for the Master the past 25 years,are now,for the most part,in sad need of repair. Some should be torn down and what of the material is usable,be utilized in a more modern structure. Nearly all the roofs leak,at least two of them being sieves,one of these being the large and important Dispensary for out-patients. Some of the mud structures - those for women - will fall if not first assisted to do so. One such has already been made "safe" by being pulled down.

There is no bath-room,no kitchen,no isolation wards in spite of frequent epidemics breaking out in both Boarding Schools. When small-pox made its appearance two years ago in the Girls' School,there was but one empty spot in our crowded quarters,and that a servant's room in the center of the Mission Compound,in the rear of Mr Stanley's house,and very near. Mrs Stanley,two months out from America,at first was startled,almost alarmed,but decided to make the best of it,however,thinking it best not to write of the matter to her mother! Isolation was impossible. At another time when scarlet fever was epidemic,and boy after boy in the Boys' Academy came down with it,Dr Tucker ousted the occupants of one of the Hospital courts,including the Chinese Imperial Post-office,temporarily located in one room,put the patients with fellow-students as "nurses" within,locked the gate,and put the key in his pocket. For once isolation was maintained even at crowded Pang Chuang!

It would be desirable to have some clothing which might be worn while resident in the hospital,especially by surgical cases. As it now is,the same wadded garments - upper and lower - used without washing from early Autumn till warm weather,must be endured. So a store-room for clothes and many other things,including millet to be given out to the beggars,of whom we always have a goodly number,and to whom we must give nourishment while they stay in the hospital unable to beg,will be a necessity.

This is our Hospital - the structure. The affair in actual operation is something more than decayed buildings,however. You have seen from our Annual Reports how the people crowd upon us ,each year the number increasing,taxing our available room to the utmost. At times they fill all the "k'angs",patients and friends waiting on them,lying wherever there is a spot large enough to lie. The babies accompany their mothers. Recently there was a grand array of 15 nursing babes,their mothers being patients. It bespeaks much confidence in the foreign "doctor",and the realization that she is a woman physician,when the young women,the daughters-in-law,who must do all the work of the household,are allowed to come.

In May when the "k'angs" were all full,old,narrow,Chinese,wooden, slat-beds were put up in several niches. One of these was occupied by a woman,her daughter,and the latter's little child. At the same time from 7-12 other women slept on the board floor of a small class-room near by.

The people do not complain. Their homes are a degree,or several degrees,worse,and the utmost cheerfulness is maintained.. Their eyes and mouths continually express the gratitude of their hearts,and their wonder never ceases that an alien race will wash their sores,and get up at

ight to help them,and do for them what their own race would hesitate to o. Confucianism teaches no altruism,no "love thy heighbor as thyself" octrine. They particularly rejoice that they have had the one woman hysician in an area bounded by Peking and Tientsin on the north,probably he Yang Tse on the south,beyond the Yellow River on the East,and Hospi- als 5 and 7 days journey distant on the SW. Our loved friend,Dr Tallmon, ou know,will soon share in the work of this large parish,- at Lin Ching. his is one of the reasons why we ask for new women's wards. Some of the en's can remain. The women's,inadequate, since there is a woman physi- ian and fast crumbling,cannot.

When were women ever loved in China? That they appreciate this ove and attention you would soon know could you go with me daily,the irst thing after breakfast and English prayers,to attend the one hour ervice held with the women at this time - "prayers" we call it. We eet in the worst mud building,but the only room large enough to hold s all. We will perch upon the elevated edge of a large right-angled k'ang" in one end of the room,and crowd the "k'ang" full of women sitting ith their feet curled up closely under them as only Chinese women can, ccupying little space indeed. The overflow sits on benches. Many sorts f womankind are there,- the fatigued,the ill,the poverty stricken,the old tupid ones,for whom to get a new idea is almost a life-struggle,the right young women almost invariably with a baby in arms,and perhaps one linging at her side either of which may be the sick one, and the still righter young girls and little girls - all are there. Mention must be ade of the blind or those with eye-afflictions,and their number is le- ion. Women are the victims of the green fuel which it is their lot to se,and the paucity of towels and handkerchiefs and soap. The one small article sually owned by each woman <u>never</u> is washed with soap. Most of the wom- n of our region when urged to buy a piece of the latter from the hospital sold at cost, sk what is it used for! That handkerchief truly is the color of the arth,but no woman is abashed to use it ,for do not all her neighbors ave one like it,unless,perchance,it is colored blue or aniline red! o wonder that trachoma,"granulated lids",which is contagious,finds fer- ile soil on all sides. We get the great train of eye afflictions which re after-effects of this disease.

The speaker on the end of the "k'ang" says,"I wish to see every face", nd every face looks up and <u>beams</u> . It had previously been hard work to eat the poor things,unused to listening to an address of any sort,but ow that has been accomplished. The lesson is always and ever, Who God s, Who the Savior is, Why we foreigners have come to China, God's plan f redemption,Pointing out that all of us are sinners,and actually having o name for them the ordinary sins of every day life! The only re- ponse that I have ever heard from these poor heathen as to what sin they ay have committed is that they suppose they have sinned somehow,sometime, r they would not now be ill! When it is remarked that lying and decep- ion,and reviling - the Chinese prevailing sins - are common every day ins,they promptly respond that they are not guilty of those! - this in he first days with us . We aim to have every woman <u>hear</u>,at least,the ten ommandments,and know a little of the "Doctrine",and we pray with and for er,even if her stay is but one night,- as often happens,when after weary ays of travel and mighty effort to reach the hospital,she is met with he "Too late".

A word about the "physician's office". Connected with our house, nd only about ten feet from the dispensary,- so closely are we crowded n our Compound - is a single office. The roof leaks and the floor is otting. This one office has done for two physicians,one a man and one

a woman, besides serving as laboratory, but it can no longer do so. The work is too great and too important. The structure is low and damp. It should be elevated and there should be two offices with a small laboratory, and a dark-room closet for eye examinations.

What are we to do, dear Miss Wingate? On one hand is the cry for help; our training suggests the remedy; then we bring to bear all the outside training we have ever had to help us utilize what we have on hand to fill the need. It's one continuous struggle.

I quote from the Annual Report of the Hang Chow Hosp, just at hand, for their words fit our case,- "We are daily confronted with cases which need such care and treatment as the patient's own resources cannot provide. What are we to do? Refuse to admit patients, curtail our general work? Let our buildings leak and go to wreck and ruin? Close our ears to the wails of suffering humanity? Give up trying to keep the work up to date? Let the patients come in with their rags and filth? Let them use their own bedding? Give up using soap and trying to be clean? The answer to all this is--No."

But you see we cannot yet say what that hospital says. We haven't yet the funds to run our hospital like that. However I believe that because the people are willing to live that way in our hospital is no reason that we should allow them to do so, and not show them a higher and cleaner way. Again I quote:

"With the patients 'seeing is believing', and we wish it were true also of our friends. To know what we are doing you must come and see..... The touch of nature, which makes the whole world kin, the feeling that every one is liable to sickness and that sooner or later each one may stand in need of compassion, would lead those who do not recognize the claim of religion to extend some measure of sympathy - and that kind of sympathy which acts as well as feels - to those who need it. In fact those who have no faith in preaching the Gospel to the heathen may at least realize the value of our work to suffering humanity. By precept as well as example medical missions are Christian to the core. No one finds such opportunities for preaching and teaching as a faithful doctor. His skill opens doors that are barred against every other messenger, and they believe him for the very work's sake."

O, could we but have some of the necessities, none of the luxuries, of modern surgery! But we will have, I have faith to believe, when the people at home really know our need and that God is blessing our work. Recently there has been made mention of a number of hospitals that are now being put up in the U.S. at a cost of (on the average) $1,000 per patient capacity. Should $10,000 be spent here, it would accommodate, on the other hand, more than ten times that number. And the Chinese are entitled to the best that there is. People here do find the Savior, and last year three women unbound their feet. I shall enclose some extracts from a letter of Miss Gertrude Wyckoff's bearing some testimonies of the work as she sees it.

Next year our medical work will be 25 years old. It would be beautifully appropriate to have an appropriation to erect a suitable building to carry on the important work. The hospital must be housed. We cannot stop people from coming to us. We could use a less sum of money and repair or build anew with mud, but that would be poor economy. The time of the missionary to superintend such, alone, is too valuable when the result would be of such short duration.

No doubt there is much more that I could say - and I have already perhaps attempted to say too much - but you will ere long see Miss Gertrude and she can tell you so much better by word of mouth. It is to her and Miss Grace and Mrs Smith that we owe the real fruits of the work with

In this service for China, Emma Boone Tucker.
women.

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Rec'd NOV 13 1906 116.

Tai Ku, Shansi, China, Oct 2nd, 1906.

My dear Dr Barton:

Dr Tucker has passed on to me your request of August 4th in regard to my writing a five or six hundred word article, especially bearing upon medical work in China for women, - this to supplement Dr Tucker's article along the line of value of medical work to the Chinese as related to the advancement of the Kingdom.

I am happy that this beloved and praying work is to be put before the ones at home who cannot deny to it when once they know its opportunities and possibilities. Both Dr Tucker and I shall pray lovingly and longingly for the success of this effort.

In regard to what I might be able to write two thoughts occur to me now. (1) To send you an article (rather a letter) I have recently written Miss M D Wingate of the W B M I in

regard to conditions of the Hospital at Pang Chuang and a little about the scope of its work. Also to enclose a copy of the article written by Miss Gertrude Wyckoff, 19 yrs at Pang Chuang, referred to in my letter to Miss Ingate. (Aug. 7-1906)

My letter for some facts and Miss Wyckoff's for specific illustration, may be just what you want - however, they are written in rather a verbose form, and the copy of Miss Gertrude Wyckoff's article is not very plain, I am sorry to say. A printed illustration accompanies it.

(2). I am expecting Dr Tucker here within five days to escort my baby and me home over Shansi's high mountains that form such an effectual barrier between it and the sea-bordered provinces, and shall then confer with him as to what he has written, and decide whether I had best send something more - in addition to what I am sending to-day, and what he has

already written.

Perhaps the letter to Miss Wingate will give a little light on why the "general" Board and the W B M S have been asked to give us funds to construct a new building for the medical work at Pang Chuang. When the much prayed-for Deputation arrives it will see with clearer vision these needs and help us to know what we can ask and hope for.

It is only recently we have word here in inland China about the sad, sad death of Henry Smith, Dr and Mrs Arthur Smith's only remaining child. They will meet this sorrow with such triumphant faith, but O, how gladly would we with finite wisdom have kept him on earth for them - and us, for we hoped he might return to the land of his birth to do a great work for his Master here.

We need him so, but the Master needed him more.

Our prayers here in Shansi often arise for the Deputation so ardently longed for. The dear friends are working bravely on here in spite of almost superhuman obstacles. Would that these too-ripe fields might have a somewhat adequate number of gleaners!

With prayer for success on your daily efforts, along whatever line they may be

Yours and His, for China

Emma Boose Tucker, M.D.

(Mrs. J. F.)

Mrs. J. F. Tucker, M.D.

Shansi-China. Via-Pek.

117 Pang Chuang, Ie Chou,
via Tsing Tao, China.
June 26th, 1907.

Dear Dr Barton:

It was thoughtfully kind of you to send me a copy of the picture taken on Dr Young's porch and even more so, copies of other coveted scenes in Peking. Both Dr Tucker and I wish to thank you for these, as well as the kind letters from the pen of a busy man. The dispatch with which you got those pictures printed and into circulation, quite takes the breath away from us.

Please make any use of the enclosed article (and picture) you see fit.

AUG 1907

the spiritual feast that is in store for them, there are to be presented again, and anew, various reforms as anti-foot binding, early betrothals and early marriages, running into debt, etc.; the giving up the tenth; and a "familiar lecture", such as our friends have in Peking, conducted by the school girls. Perhaps the school girls just returned from Peking (yesterday) will have a large part in the latter.

In the midst of the excessive heat of the last week they have arrived - a boat-load of 17 people from Tsing Chou - 6 Bridgman & College Sch. Girls, Bible Sch. students; a Tsing Chou college teacher and family, etc etc - all packed up on one small houseboat! No wonder a number are ill! With every prayer and wish for your health, Dr Moore, you faithful disciple, Frank Tucker

"Orientals" with our slower paced movements.

Our household and our Compound - the foreign residents thereof - remain very well, and it is needless to say we are grateful for it. William is a big boy of 22 mos, so tall and sturdy and happy, talking everything now, but all in Chinese! We are glad to report Mary Helen as fully well now, after her pitiful siege of illness in Tientsin after Mission Mtg.

To have the three Lin Ching friends here is a great joy. I believe you'd have to search long and hard to find a more congenial (to each other) company than this little band. But, they say, PC has always consisted 'of a mutual admiration society', and I might add as did Mr Lapin once, "I'm glad to be a member of it".

Miss Grace is more than busy. The first three days of next week will be held school examinations. The day or two following will be held a special "large meeting" for women only. In addition to

For Dr Barton.

OCT 12 1908

118.

Kalgan, China, July 28, 1908.

Dear Home-people:

The long journey has been safely made and we are here, and have been, for a little more than a month. "Here" is Kalgan, at the extreme north of China, "under the shadow of the Great Wall", with beautiful mountains so near that their presence seems to become an intimate part of your life, and you truly grow to love them. After we pass out of the front gate each evening for our daily walk, it takes but a few moments walk to bring us to higher and higher levels, each step disclosing new views - of Mts., valleys, clouds, terraced hills, rocks, and crags, and even the mud or tile roofs of the busy, dirty city below take on new lights and interests when viewed from such heights. And cool! What a contrast to the heat of May and June that we left behind! To be sure it has rained almost daily for a month, such brisk, cool, refreshing rains, for the most part. Again contrasts must be made; first, with the great heat and drought of the Great Plain of Shantung as we experienced it last year, when the first rain fell just one year ago today, bringing such great relief. Next is the contrast with this place four years ago when we were here, and rain fell first on July 31"!! Still it was never so hot as on the Great Plain, naturally.

You know that we came largely for the children's sake. Already bowel troubles had begun, with the dreaded foe of the Orient, dysentery, an imminent visitor. This seems to be the place to escape such troubles, though little Isabella Hemingway, at 4 1/2 mos, contracted dysentery en route here and is only now safely over it. O, the problem of food supply for babies in the Orient, when the natural supply has been cut off! You remember that Isabella's mother, our beloved friend, Mary Williams-Hemingway, was so ill at Isabella's birth. What joy to see her almost as well as ever here, at her birth-place and old home, enjoying Kalgan, too. To be here this summer with her, her sister, Mrs Harding, a missionary of our Board in India, now on furlough, and with their father, Dr Williams, a saint of seventy-odd years, most of which have been spent in this place, is joy indeed. The sisters are renewing their youth in the scenes of their youth. Places that are about as interesting as they can well be, take on new and deeper shades of interest as we see Mrs Harding and Mrs Hemingway enjoy them anew. They almost caress with loving touch the cairns, or temples, or towers of the Great Wall that tip all these mountains, nearly, as each is newly scaled day after day. How little I thought 9 years ago the coming winter, when studying medicine with Mrs Harding in Chicago, and hearing her tell about China and its "Great Wall" as she remembered it at her childhood home, that I ever would be able to see that Wall, and still less so that I would scale its sides, or pick moss and lichens from it, or flowers - the beautiful red lilies and blue lark-spurs - that grow beside it, with her! But best of all is that neither of us is here for such purposes as that alone, and we are as united in purpose now as when we used to meet in the little circle of those studying "Missions" in Chicago, in those days.

But I have digressed. I wanted to tell you that another reason we

wanted to come here was to come to a high,dry place on account of William's tonsillitis. These frequent rains have been hard on the little fellow, and he is but just recovered from his 12" attack since the end of last Sept this time accompanied with a little ear-ache. You will be glad to know that ere I write you again,his offending members,the tonsils,will probably have been removed. I only await the coming of Drs Tucker and Hemingway,and the skilful hand of Dr Hemingway,to conclude the matter.

From my promiscuous use of "we",etc.,you may have thought that Dr Francis has been with me all the time. Not so. "We" has meant William, Margaret,her Chinese nurse,and my cook and myself who left PangChuang (now mostly written,Pangkiachwang - what a jaw-breaker!)May 25",first to attend the annual sessions of Mission Mtg at Tung Chou,and then to come on up here.We left Francis at his post,with that hospital full and over-flowing, - over 100 in-patients -,and to be something of a companion to Miss Lyons, who could not leave P C because the Girls' School was not to close till the end of June,and because there was no one else to have charge of all the general missionary work of the Station,till Mr Stanley would get back from Mission Mtg. the end of June. It was hard to think of leaving all that medical work on Francis' hands alone,and hard to think of making such a journey as we had before us without his help,but the exigencies of the case were such that I had to start out more or less bravely alone. For the children's sake I felt I must go,and I am sure that it was wise.

But that journey! Would that I had a gifted pen to describe it adequately! It rightly divided itself into three stages,each as distinct in its mode of travel,its conveniences and inconveniences,and its scenic out-look as if made in three different countries,except that the "ever-present Chinaman" always clouded our horizon. But we love them,and on this trip we met little of the curious,or suspicion that we have met on some of our wilder journies in regions perhaps never traversed by white man before,as we have passed along on horse-back,and they would be so taken aback at seeing me,a woman,in particular,riding a horse thus. There was first that trip from Pangkiachwang to Tientsin by boat on the Grand Canal,a trip that never flags in interest no matter how often taken. This year it was particularly interesting,in that we had as companions,the three missionaries of the Lin Ching Station,Dr Susan Tallmon,and Mr and Mrs Ellis all going to attend Mission Mtg.,and they were chaperoning two members of the So. Chili Mission,Mr Troxel and Miss Armour,to Tientsin to be married - all of which happened in due course of time,and a pretty simple wedding it was. The days were excessively warm,and the sun beat fiercely on the sides and top of the little houseboats,so near our heads. Margaret stood the travel bravely,wearing many less clothes than she had worn previously in her little life. She completely won everybody's heart by her sweet good-nature just as she had been doing at home. All this Spring,when I had been so busy in the Hospital,she would sit patiently day after day in her little cart,almost never picked up because she was a thoroughly unspoiled baby,and was naturally so good-natured. Her nurse and the sewing woman confessed to me that they sometimes "t'ou pao"(secretely carried

her) ~~at times~~ because they could not help it. Another time the sewing woman remarked that to see Margaret sit thus day after day uncarried (the height of good care of a child to the Chinese, is to carry it all day), made her "t'eng ti hwang" have heart-ache!! And she was not different on the houseboat, a most lovable child with the sweetest hand gestures and beckonings. For this stage of journey of one week we had to carry our "hotel" with us, food, bedding, cooking utensils, wash-basins, and any kind of work at which we wished to keep busy enroute, as well as the special kind of clothing suited to such a life.

At Tientsin there was the usual round of heavy shopping, dental work, and a motley grouping together of many other duties and pleasures - a perfect maelstrom to be precipitated into, and one which I never look back upon with pleasure. It is certainly the hardest work of my life. One is continually pursued with the thought, "What if I forgot something?" It might mean much suffering to someone, and at least untold inconvenience. It must be so when one can go shopping but once in a year, or two years.

From Tientsin to Tung Chou by train was another stage of our journey. Going through Peking we had time enough to hustle (it truly was that) into jinrickshas and go to the American Board Compound for "tiffin" - the noon meal of the Orient. Except for the bare time consumed in hastily eating, I was held in conference all the time in the Compound with our two medical students from Shantung, who were in the throes of final examinations, but had to consult with me about the summer plans for them. It was arranged for Mr Ma to come on to Kalgan with me at the close of Mission Mtg, and for Mr Hê to go at the close of the first Y M C A Student Conference for NO. China to be held at Tung Chou immediately following the week of Mission Mtg. - I say, for Mr Hê to return to Shantung, and accompany Dr Francis on his long horseback trip to this place. We have traveled with Mr Hê before, and know his good points as a fellow-traveler. Instead of having the Confucian idea of the dignity of a "teacher" - to wear a long gown, to never do manual labor, and to think of "roughing it" - never! - Mr Hê fully enjoys such a trip. When I unfolded the summer plan for him he said, "Good"! Mr Ma and another medical student, also one of our Shantung boys, but now a protegé of Dr Hemingway, Mr Liu, came up here with us for the three-fold reason of being our personal teachers of the Chinese language, of aiding us with the summer's medical work here, and to give them the recreation that daily walks on the Mts., can give, as well as the invigoration that such an atmosphere can instill. The experiment is very successful, except I fear they are getting too little vacation.

Tung Chou, the fair! It always rests in my memory as the place not only where our beloved College for boys is situated, but a place of great heat, fierce dust storms, lovely companionship, most whole-hearted hospitality, and delicious straw-berries! These memories are because such factors maintain at that time of year there, the end of May and the earliest days in June. Mission Mtg. time, came with its accounts of such heroic work done in each Station of the No. China Mission, each account of which is a tragedy, due to the incomplete manning of each Station, and the missionaries trying to meet unparalleled opportunities as if they were doubly manned instead of

single-handed, almost if not entirely. One does not rest at Mission Mtg. time. Rather, it is a time for the gravest thought, the ~~xxxx~~ exercise of the greatest faith, and deepest heart-searchings, as well as for renewed consecration to the Master's work. It was all of that this year. Perhaps one action taken there that stands out almost more prominently to me than any other - and you will not wonder when I tell you - was the voting of our furlough to begin the Spring of 1910 !! In most ways we are so glad, for it means to see you, dear loved ones, and you to see our baitns, the precious ones! But how can we leave the work! But He whose it is, will surely see to that. Never before has it seemed right to entertain the thought of going home on furlough, but since the first break in our dear home circle has taken place the past winter, and since Florence and Clara are so seriously ill, and since Dr Tucker, particularly, is very tired, and since there seems to be no opportunity for the physician to rest in China, I am fully reconciled, to the thought of going when it is best.

After that Mission Mtg another stage of our journey began, the most picturesque and exciting one by far. It is the journey here over the 3 ranges of Mts. by mule litter. I think that I told you 4 yrs ago when I first made this journey here what it was like. But this traveling with children was different. Also, there was the difference that the new Peking-Kalgan R Ry, fast building, shortened the journey by one day, if after alighting from the train at three P M, and after endless efforts to get ourselves and servants and children and "contraptions" of every kind imaginable for traveling, again carrying our hotel with us -, all loaded into litter or onto mules or carts, we were willing to travel a half day's journey yet that night, up through the beautiful "Pass" with all its natural charm, and the added one that the many parts of the Great Wall built in it, affords. I was willing to do this, and after we had been properly mounted in our litter - great sedan chair, the poles of which were carried front and rear by mules(swinging between heaven and earth and two mules!)-, all goods mounted and started at 4:30 P M, and having passed through the dirty little city of the "Southern Pass" and having been properly stared at all the way, as if they never grew weary of seeing foreigners there, our caravan all at once turned into an inn, with a court-yard of diminutive size, and alive with people, carts, and animals. At once the litter lifters were hailed and my litter was swung onto the ground. In the distance I saw teacher, servants, etc, alighting. I asked, "What does this mean? We are to go on, you promised. Where is Mr Hicks and his party?"- my fellow travelers. Painful silences to all these questions. But I persisted, and the teacher and cook said, "At the R Ry it was decided we would pass the night here". I remonstrated, said I was not consulted, "Where was Mr Hicks?", and again silences. I refused to stir, and again quoted their promises, with the result that we were swung up on to the mules backs again - forward, then backward, with all the sensations running up your spinal column that you have when you are mounted on a camel and he rises! Have you ever tried it? It was a weary journey, that, and I would gladly have been trying to sleep e ven in a dirty Chinese inn, after the great heat of the day and all the excitement of getting so many things packed, off to the depot, on to the train - no porter or baggage system, but done though hired coolies at the time -

and a change of cars, with again the hiring of two sets of coolies, one to take the things off the train, and another to transfer them to the other train when it came in two hrs later. The train journey lasted from 9 A M till three P M. It was 9:30 P M when we reached our inn at the top of the Pass. All this time I knew not the whereabouts of Mr Hicks and his party. I was relieved when we got in so late at night, so weary, supperless, and it all yet to prepare, beside getting all your beds, bedding, nightwear, etc, unpacked for the night, to find that Mr Hicks' had reached there a half hour before we did. Had I not insisted on going on that night, tired though we were, we would have had a separated party, or caused Mr H. to wait till we came up a half day later.

As we approached the Mts, William pointed to them with his pretty plump fore-finger and said, "What is that?" - in Chinese. On the Canal, when surrounded with so many foreigners, he made almost his first effort at talking English. But at Mission Mtg. he found that the children understood him if he talked in Chinese, so did not try English again. Imagine my surprise to have him suddenly, three weeks ago, commence talking English, and almost never relapsing into Chinese when talking with us "foreigners"! He talks it so perfectly, too, comparatively speaking, and I find myself wondering where he got the idiom, and the large vocabulary that he all at once launched here, full float. His Chinese is almost perfect in its idiom, and it delights me to have him thus speak English, too. Won't his father be surprised? Once last winter when alone with me - he would at such times often talk some English, after Margaret came - he said, "Margaret give William play", the Chinese idiom. Now he never makes a mistake like that.

On the way up he had his first experience playing with children older than himself, with Victor Hicks, 5 yrs old in May, while Wm will be 3 in Aug. The result was that he tried to do the things that Victor did, and had not the judgement of a child of 5 yrs. He would throw stones in the wildest way. To be sure, these were the first stones and pebbles that he could remember seeing. It was then I lost my baby, and gained a boy. One welcomes the new, but parts with the old with such a pang. My precious baby-boy! One of his English sentences that he said when just beginning here was, - as he saw the dessert come on the table, "O, my, see dat pudding!" I wonder where he heard, "O, my!" ?!! He was not greatly impressed with the train, except to be afraid of the engine as it rushed past. Not so the jinrickshas in Tientsin. He was so fond of riding in them, and wished to accompany me everywhere. I did take him around with me a great deal.

But I must go back again to that Pass. It would be unfair to it to not give it greater notice. I was impressed anew with its beauty, especially the picturesqueness of the Great Wall fortifications - guarding the ingress to the Capital of the Empire - as they shambled down the precipitous heights, and almost at places seemed to tumble down upon you. But what was of even greater interest - such a real live interest, for it means Kalgan will be accessible to us in one day or so hereafter - was the rapid building of the R Ry through the Pass. The tunnels were nearing completion, though ever and anon, we could hear the dull roar of the blasting. The work all along seemed most praiseworthy. Chinese engineers are doing

t all, the head men having received their training abroad.

This place is a very "kindergarten" this summer, for there are nine foreign children, and six Chinese children. They make a pretty nose-gay. William was so fond of Mary Helen at Pang Chuang, and whenever we rode a long distance in Tientsin (after she went there, though earlier than we, her grandparents living many miles from the foreign concessions) by 'rick-sha, he would ask me if we were going to see Mary Helen. He even now remembers her almost daily, and includes her in his prayers. As soon as he saw Adelaide Hemingway at Miss. Mtg., he loved her, and would ask for her thereafter. She is his chum here. Margaret is now getting about over the floor by a process of hitching forward, first to one side and then to the other. Everybody loves her and wants to hold her, both foreign and Chinese. The nurse says Margaret keeps her from getting home-sick, and I truly think that it is so. I have had some bitter experiences with homesick servants, and am glad that this child makes the woman so happy. About two days ago I saw William take up his father's picture and kiss it, remarking, "I kiss papa". He often asks where papa is. No wonder, when his father was always thinking of nice things for Wm to enjoy. Aug. is almost here with the two great birthdays to be celebrated, Margaret's and William's!

I had not intended to do medical work here, but rather wanted to put some more time on the study of the language, and to have some time with my children, after the strenous months at Pang Chaung. However, this was not to be. The day I arrived patients began to come, and finally in self-defence, to prevent them from coming here any and every hour, I arranged for regular days at the Dispensary, newly built four yrs ago, after its destruction in 1900. So I go every third day, and the two teachers go again the day following my visit there, as well as helping me the day I am there. I have not been able to keep from doing some minor surgery, perhaps thirty or more operations, but naturally am saving up the heavy operative work till the two men M D's have come to help. A "pretty lot" has accumulated, I am sorry to say, 4 women with cataracts - double - of the eyes, 2 hare-lip cases; one amputation of foot, etc., etc. I'm sorry, for that means Francis must at once go to work on the lines along which he has had no rest for two years, and then a very brief one you remember, long enough to go to Shansi to escort me back.

I am also studying three to four hours daily. It is the first I have done for 1 and 1/2 years! One cannot study at Pang Chuang. The work is too great. I am housekeeper, too. The dear Williams-Harding-Hemingway family and ourselves are occupying the "Roberts" house, the one we saw building 4 yrs. ago this summer. We would that those dear friends were in it again, but they are now in America, taking care of aged and enfeebled relatives. We (this is without the Doctors' voice, for they have not arrived yet) want to go to Mongolia again, if we can, and I trust we may. Four years ago Francis and I rode a four days' journey to the north, and had perhaps the one greatest experience of our lives. But then there were no babies!. Drs expected within a week, Dr Tucker having left Pang Ch. July 1", and riding through parts of Shantung, Honan, and the length of Shansi, picking up Dr Hemingway at Taikuu, en route, Engine

length of Shansi, picking up Dr Hemingway at Taiku, en route. They expect to visit the Buddhist temples at Wu Tai Shan, a shrine for devout Buddhists who make weary pilgrimages hundreds and and Hundreds of miles to worship there, especially the devout of devout Buddhists, the Mongolians. Some of the wealthy Mongols we met in Mongolia 4 yrs ago have but recently returned from there. At the present time there is also visiting there the greatest of all the Buddhists, the Dalai Lama of Thibet, who is now making his pilgrimage there. He and his immense train of attendants, camels - the most perfect white ones -, and devout followers, have made their pilgrimage from Llasha. As they passed through Shansi, our missionary friends there, including the Hemingways, made an effort to see him, and I believe did. It was reported that he wished no woman, especially no foreign woman, to look on his face. He is the Living Buddha, worshiped, and greater than all other Buddhists. Next in rank to him is the Living Buddha of Urga, the capital of Mongolia, where he lives surrounded with 70,000 monks, not hallowed in their life practices. I wonder if I have told you of his dissipated life, of the fact that one of his vagaries is to have many foreign articles come from European countries, via the long route across Siberia to Kiachta, and then south to Urga. These have included an automobile, an electric battery, etc. A Swedish missionary in Urga hearing about the battery kindly offered his services to explain its use and workings. His offer so kindly given was scorned -"Am I not the living Buddha, a god? I know everything." But the next day the missionary was sent for in hot haste to release the "god" from the firm grip of the battery poles!!

I hope that you will forgive the length of this letter, and the many indistinct and involved sentences in it. When I write along this way, and have made some statement, it suddenly occurs to me that this being Oriental, and you being where things are Occidental, that perhaps that statement needs illuminating. So, the parentheses within parentheses.

How I wish one could do justice to this place, in its every aspect. Physically and topographically it is about perfect. Of it, it may be truly said that, "Every prospect pleases and only man is vile" Here sits Kalgan facing the South, its northern and therefore rear gate partly filling the Pass through the Mts into Mongolia. It is backed by Mts; it is surrounded by Mts except that in front they are further away, across a wide river and its bottom lands. ~~Along~~ On the tops of these Mts to the north of us, very near, the ancient Great Wall of China creeps along. Although so near, it was only yesterday, after the most painstaking effort on my part that I was able to make the woman-nurse that I brought from Shantung here, see it and its towers. She had never seen a Mt. before, nor a hill, for that matter. Her perspective is all awry. When sheep were pointed out to her yesterday, on the Mt side, at no great distance, she said again and again, "They look like flowers". Another day she astonished me by telling me that what I called a range of Mts she had thought all these days were black clouds!! But the people! They, the 80,000 men and 20,000 women of Kalgan city are so in need of a saving Gospel. They are "vile". The carter said to me yesterday, "What this place needs is medical work and ~~single lady workers, the latter to go into the homes~~". ~~I high official~~,

single lady workers, the latter to go into the homes." Recently, when ing a professional call on the wife of one of the highest officials re, an official whose income is Taels (ounces) over 6,000 per month, of silver, at official himself said, "You need, and there should be a medical work ere. Two years ago I made this remark to one of your visiting American astors here, and he said, 'I will go home and tell my people this, and I ope that such may be provided', but now it is two years and none has come". his official speaks English very well, and is most friendly. The visiting merican, of whom he spoke is Dr Barton who was one of the Deputation sent ut by our Board two years ago, to report on the situation and conditions of our various Stations. Their report you have received, and you before this know that instead of enlarged work, more missionaries, and growth all around, none of it is possible, except as the native church grows. In addition to that, this whole Station must be given up, that is, must be turned over to some other Mission, as soon as such an arrangement can be satisfactorily made. In the meantime, this Station remains with but the one missionary family left, brave Mr and Mrs Sprague, and the voluntary services of an invalid, almost unable to be up and about, yet who uses her last strength for the work to which her father and mother gave their lives here in No. China, Miss May Chapin. All the helpers and the members feel the uncertainty of affairs, and women fear to unbind their feet - the church women - not knowing when they are to be cut adrift, and not have the moral support of an organized body, like the Church, to help them stand out against the bitter persecutions of the out-siders, who say, "I told you so. See how it is when you follow foreigners". The great pity of it is that this becomes more and more a strategic place. The R R is, as has just been said, fast building here. The road bed is just about entirely completed, except for tunnels, and culverts, and bridging. Then there is the "new China", corresponding to our "new West" in America, with its opportunities never to be repeated, to go in and "possess the land", very near. The "New China" is the fertile region outside the Great Wall, the lovely prairies of the Mongols, which they are now selling to the Chinese. Whole new villages have sprung up. These people make their living so much easier in that virgin soil with larger tracts of land for each person. Four years ago we visited several such villages. The people, relieved from the pinch of poverty, wanted to luxuriate, and in a very Oriental way spent much time lying on the bed smoking! Alas, opium makes easy victims of such, and the yellow cadaverous visages we met on all sides, too plainly told. We saw one large Catholic cathedral there, and we rode over there on our horses, Dr Tucker and I, to visit it. We found it located in a new village - not very new, but belonging to the "new China", consisting almost entirely of Catholic families. The women had unbound feet. There was a large girls' and a large boys' boarding school, the girls school taught by Chinese girls trained in their Catholic head-quarters here near Kalgan. A German priest managed all the interests there. Again I am at the end of my sheet and have not told all I want to tell - nothing about the interesting Mongols, but that must wait for another letter. Again asking your forgiveness for writing so long a letter, but assuring you that I probably will not soon again inflict you, for the first time since four years ago, I am Yours with much love,

Emma Rose Tucker

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visages we met on all sides, too plainly told. We saw one large Catholic
cathedral there, and we rode over there on our horses, Dr Tucker and I, to
visit it. We found it located in a new village - not very new, but belong-
ing to the "new China", consisting almost entirely of Catholic families.
The women had unbound feet. There was a large girls' and a large boys'
boarding school, the girls school taught by Chinese girls trained in their
Catholic head-quarters Peiwanzar Kaigan. A German priest managed all the
interests there. Again I am at the end of my sheet, and have not told all
I want to tell - nothing about the interesting Mongols, but that must wait
another letter. Again asking your forgiveness for writing so long a
letter, and trusting you that I probably will not soon again inflict you, for

Kalgan, Aug. 7, 1908. - China

Dear Dr Barton: Rec'd OCT 12 1908

The enclosed is sent you, not because of any merit it possesses, but thinking that the recital of experiences in travel might awaken ~~similar~~ memories of similar experiences in your mind, and that you might care to have such ~~re~~awakened. It truly does not have the merit of brevity, and I hope that you may be able to "wade through it all". Please do not feel constrained to do so. It is merely a copy of a "home-letter".

I hope that the Drs. - Hemingway and Tucker - will reach here tomorrow after their long journey straight north through Shansi, on horseback. They are accompanied by three recent recruits of the Y M C A, Messrs Hall, Tripp, and Froelich, of Tientsin. I am sorry that so much operative work awaits them, for that means that they will have little respite from the same kind of work that they have been doing. I think that I am not wholly willing to came to a place like this again, if I am to be the only M D present. I had not expected to do medical work, but I find that that seems impossible anywhere one goes in China. Today there came to our kitchen here, a Tung Chou man, doing business here, in Kalgan, for medical aid. He knew of the good results of foreign medicine at Tung Chou, and so pushed in here in spite of the fact that I am supposed to see people only at the Dispensary.

That leads me to say that I hope that you will read the medical part of the Woman's Work Report for 1908, for Pang Chuang (I am strongly tempted to enclose a copy of it, though I think that a copy was sent by the Sec'y of the Mission to the Board Rooms, along with all copies of yearly repotts later: - I will do so). When you have read it, I hope that you will put it in your prayer thought for our Station, whether we ought not to ask for another woman physician, or a nurse, or both. I can not see how I am to be able to teach my children when the time comes, and it is coming fast. However, I believe that a man physician to relieve Dr Tucker is perhaps a greater necessity. It is impossible for human flesh to bear up many successive years under such heavy work as we have been having these past two years. As the people know more of the good of "foreign medicine", the greater the demand for it, and we cannot get away from doing it, twelve months in the year. After one or two hard experiences at Pei Tai Ho, we have given up going there, simply because we left one hard place to step right into another even harder. Not but that we love to do it, but one cannot always.

Pardon this kind of a letter from me. I had not intended to write such. We are so happy in the news of the new family for No. China, the Eastmans. A motion is now going around the Mission asking that they be located at Lin Ching. Mr McCann's family will probably reside at Pang Chuang,

Mrs McC. helps at Linting. The McCanns will very well the "Smith house". The Lanphlit - "The Medical Missionary" has come - both the ones sent direct, and the others. It is very good, and please God, it may accomplish the purpose intended. Your good letter to Dr Tucker has also just arrived - Dr J. will in due time answer. Of Kalgan I could write much but not. "Pity" regret "would" be the expression of many feelings. Dr Tucker came Aug 7 inc. & is now deep in medicalism! 2 large operative days. This week. A nurse at P.C., if a woman MD cannot be sent, would help, greatly. Thank you for the helpful use to which you put the pictures we gave you. May they glorify Him! Yours, and His, with much love, Emma Boone Tucker

Kaigan, Aug. 7, 1908. - CHINA

Dr Barton:

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I am very sincerely, Yours with much love,

Dr. E. R. Wagner
Ann Arbor, Jan. 8, 1900 120.
Rec'd Jan. 12.

106 Packard Street,
Ann Arbor, Mich.,
Jan. 8, 1900.

Dear Dr. Smith:

You doubtless wonder why I have been silent so long and I will proceed at once to tell you the reason. I have been waiting till I could write you something definite about those matters which bear on our possible return to China. Mrs. Wagner has grown thin worrying over this matter, in addition to doing her own work and giving frequent missionary talks. She has spoken some 25 different times at several different places, including San Francisco, Monterey, Santa Clara, Palo Alto, and San Jose, and before several different denominations.

To-day I received a letter stating that she had become convinced that it was her

duty to remain near her mother w
she lived. You know how this mat
weighed on our minds while we were
still in China, but it is only after consu
with intimate friends, who have lived
near her parents during these years
of separation that she has at length
seen her way clear as to the future.
Prof. and Mrs. Walter Miller of Leland
Stanford Jr. University are both class-
mates and have been very kind to
Mrs. Wagner's parents while we were
in China, Mrs. Miller even leaving her
home cares and spending a week
nursing Mrs. Hudson when she was
so sick a year, or two, ago. Prof. Miller
gave it as his opinion that it would
not do at all for Mrs. W. to leave her
mother again. He said he had watche
her seven years, had seen her fail
gradually, had felt that toward the

last she had just kept up for our return. The last time he saw her, he felt she might not live through the winter; i.e. he saw she was in such an enfeebled condition she would fall an easy prey to any disease that might attack her. It would kill her for Mrs. W. to leave her now, he thinks.

In my opinion it is quite possible for Mrs. Hudson to live some years yet, as she is not far from 70. Our future being thus uncertain, we feel it our duty to make a plain statement of the facts in the case and to suggest that in the interest of the work it may be best for us to sever our connections with the Board as its missionaries. Our hearts are in the work and it will be a great disappointment to turn from the work in China, casting about to see if the Master has some niche of use-

ful ness for us in this country. S
far I do not know of any temporar
position which would enable me to s
port my family, while we held ourse
ready to return to China, if the way
should open and the Board wish it
I am deeply conscious of the feeble
of my efforts and the meagerness in v
ble fruits from my 10 yrs. service in Chi
I rejoice with you all in the succ
attending the 'Forward Movement,' wh
will give new life to the work and the
workers.

Yours Sincerely.

E. R. Wagner.

121 S

Dr. E. R. Wagner

Ann Arbor, Mich.,

Jan. 29, 1900.

Reid Jan. 31

Dear Dr. Smith:

I have delayed answering your letter, as I wished to consult Mrs. Wagner again first. It is hard to decide such important questions with almost a continent between us. She writes that there is no question about her duty to stay with her mother while she lives. "She is really very frail; and her mind is failing. She had another unconscious attack a week ago (Jan. 14), accompanied with vomiting. Doubtless my going ten years ago, has had something to do with her mental condition. I would not dare to impose such a strain upon her now."

The question has of course presented

itself to me as to my returning to China alone. As to that, even if the Board should be willing to send me under the circumstances, we feel that the future is too indefinite to permit us to think of it.

You ask if there is any question I would like to ask you. Mr. W. has suggested one, viz. if we might be retained on the staff, without salary, the vacancies at Lin Ching and Kalgan to be filled as rapidly as possible, we going to any place that needed us when the time came.

I think we have looked at the question in all its bearings, but see no other solution than that, for the present at least, we must give up the hope of returning to China. If a temporary opening offered, such as Drs. Merrill and Waples have secured at Clifton Springs, we would probably be more free

to return to China should the opportunity present, than if I locate in private practice, as I am thinking of doing in two or three months.

Since reaching Ann Arbor, I have been pursuing medical studies at the University, thus being able to catch up somewhat with the progress of modern medicine.

I thank you for your kind letter and regret exceedingly that this letter contains news so more agreeable than the last one I wrote.

Dr. Peck has asked me to forward to Dr. Sheffield the enclosed letter from Pang Chuang. Not having Dr S's address and thinking that you will be interested in seeing them, I send them to you. Will you please see that Dr. Sheffield gets them.

The anti-foreign spirit shown by the governor of Shantung makes the

outlook in that province very gloomy. I trust this governor may be removed before any further damage is done to the work. It is hard for people in this country to realize how little protection the missionary can depend on from the civil powers in China. Really, gaining the good will of the people is the best protection at such times.

Yours sincerely,
E. R. Wagner.

Ann Arbor, Mich.,
Feb. 7, 1900.

Dear Dr. Smith:

In reply to your kind letter of Feb. 2, I wish to state that it is only in consideration of the urgent necessity of at once arranging for some one to take up the medical work at Lin Ching next fall, in view of the probability of Mrs. Wagner not being able to return to China at that time and, as it now seems, the inadvisability of my returning alone, that I have at this time suggested our withdrawing from the service of the Board. It would have been a satisfaction to us if this final action could have been deferred three, or four, months until after my return to California, when we could have considered the matter more thoroughly than we can by correspondence.

However as it is your wish that the matter be finally decided at once, and we would regret doing anything that would make less certain

the supply of the need at Lin Ching next fall, I would ask that we be relieved from the service of the American Board in China. This work will continue to lie very near to our hearts and I am sure I express my wife's desires as well as my own that we may be permitted to aid in sending substitutes to this needy field if the way does not open for our return.

You asked for suggestions as to a substitute. I do not know of anyone in A.A. ready to go to China next fall, who is free to go under the American Board.

Trusting that Lin Ching will be supplied in the fall, as well as the no less needy Kalgan field. I remain Yours Sincerely.

E. R. Wagner.

Ann Arbor Mich.
Rec'd Feb. 10.

106 Packard St., Ann Arbor, Mich.,
Feb. 27, 1900.

Dear Dr. Smith:

You misunderstand me if you think that our wish to have the final settlement of our relations to the Board deferred two, or three, months was in order that we might continue drawing an allowance during that time. We had already decided not to ask for any further allowance under the present conditions. It was only because of a faint hope that some way might be found so that we could continue in the service of the Board. I consider it settled that Mrs. Wagner should not leave her mother during her life time and whether this be many or few, years it is ~~[illegible]~~ needless to speculate ~~about~~. The uncertain factor is whether I should return alone. If you are of the opinion that this would be inexpedient for the best interests of the work, there is no reason for delaying action on our resignation. I think you should by all means begin at once, as you doubtless have, to look about for a fresh supply for L.C. If such supply should be found within the two or three months, I would be most happy to waive any claims of priority. As I said before, if such an arrangement as I have suggested makes the finding of a supply for L.C. less certain, it is our wish to have our resignation acted on at once and such action

will be agreeable to us.

Yours sincerely.

E. R. Wagner.

Rec'd March 1

Ann Arbor, Mich.,
April 3, 1900.

Dear Dr. Smith:

I received your letter written a little over a week ago and should have answered it sooner.

I have nearly completed the work in the University, which I had laid out for myself and hope to join my family in California the last of this month.

My mother who is visiting in California, writes of the feebleness of my wife's mother.

As soon as possible after reaching California and consulting with my wife, I will endeavor to answer your letter more definitely than

it would be possible for me to do at present.

Sincerely yours.

E.R. Wagner.

Dr. E. R. Wagner

Ann Arbor, April 3, 1900

Recd April 6

106 Packard Street,
Ann Arbor, Mich.,
April 7, 1910.

Dear Dr. Smith:

As the time for the Ecumenical Conference draws near, and I receive the interesting programme together with an invitation to be present and participate in the spiritual uplift which is sure to result, my desire to be present increases. I find that we have, perhaps unduly, limited ourselves in more than one direction by not receiving the customary allowance from the Board. This limitation is especially felt at such times as the present, when the opportunity is presented of devoting an amount of time and strength to this grandest work of the century which I feel unable to do without such help. It is with considerable hesitancy that I write this. If said allowance has already been diverted into other channels, I would not have it recalled.

Please write me by return mail how you look at the matter so that I may know whether to plan to attend the Conference, or go at once to California.

Sincerely Yours,
E. R. Wagner.

Ann Arbor, April 7, 1900.
Filed April 11

Geo. D. Wilder Peking China 126.

Tsing Chow Mar 20 1900

Dr. Judson Smith.
Boston Mass.

Dear Dr Smith.—

I have ~~exceeding~~ glad tidings for you. God has indeed answered the prayers of years far more abundantly than we had asked or thought. We are just nearing the close of a series of three weeks revival meetings wherein God's spirit has wrought marvellously. The church members have been stirred most deeply to the confession of sin, renunciation of it, and atonement for wrongs done. More unexpected has been the Spirit work among the indifferent and gospel hardened heathen around us. We have the names of about ninety who have taken their first stand for Christ or who renew it after years of lapse into heathenism. Of these 26 are women, 42 are men and some 24 or 25 are boys in their teens. Our whole boys school has come out for Christ. The work in the college under the lead of Mr. Tewkesbury has been no less wonderful, resulting in the signing on Sunday evening of an "In his steps" declaration by about seventy upper class men, teachers, preachers and missionaries."

Ann. Rept. April 1900

You may have heard before this how it all began, on the human side. Not to mention the prayers of years the beginning was in the deaths that have moved the hearts of the people this winter. In 22 days there were five funerals. One was a little, only child. Then the pastor died after 2 months illness during which time many who had had hard feelings toward him were softened. The church seemed one in its mourning for him. Then a humble ~~b~~ woman of deep christian experience died in the hospital in Peking and was brought back here for burial. Soon after Deacon Liu was called. He was a godly man, converted from ~~to~~ a hard life as soldier and gamen runner into an earnest worker for souls as our street chapel preacher. He was smitten with paralysis in his home just in the act of bowing his head in prayer. He had just been restored to communion after two months suspension, for striking his sister in law in a burst of temper. His penitence had been deep but many of the christians had not forgiven him. It is a great crime in China because she happened to be his elder brothers wife. If she had been a younger brother's wife or his own it would not have mattered so much to the Chinese. His death

was a uniting influence. Then last for all old Mrs. Tsui, the first woman convert in Tungchow. Alas! her eldest son and her brother are not Christians and they insisted on a nine days heathen funeral. We do not mix heathen & Christian ceremonies, so all we could do was to have a memorial service for her. These things brought us close to Heaven's gate. Just at this time Dr. Ingram went to Peking to get pointers on chapel building from our Methodist friends. He was impressed at once with revival work, and came back the next day filled with the Spirit and feeling that it would be a disaster not to have a similar revival here. So, early the next week we sent the seminary students up to the meetings, also a few helpers & teachers. I went up for two meetings, Dr. Goodrich for two or three days. The following Sunday at various meetings reports were given of the great revival in Peking and a preparatory sermon preached. The time seemed ripe and services were announced for the week at 8 a.m. and 4 P.M. for the city community. Morning and evening for the college. Dr. Goodrich took the morning meetings, I the afternoon & Mr Twitchell the evening meeting. In the city from the very first morning the working of God's spirit was

marked, in broken confession of sin, and earnest prayers for personal forgiveness. The meetings were very simple with no extended addresses. A song, prayers a few verses, and ten or 15 minutes remarks and then an hour of steady confession by burdened souls. was the program for two weeks. Often before the leader was through, men felt constrained to rise & unload the burden in a sentence or two of definite confession. Quarrels were made up in the meetings and between them. By Tuesday afternoon the servants began to be moved and by Wednesday the fountains of the great deep were broken up. At the college the first interest showed on the third day but it came in a great wave of prayer. Often during the meetings the whole audience would burst into simultaneous prayer in a subdued tone. It was always easily controlled however, by a hymn or request for silent prayer. The Chinese liken it to the sound of the mighty wind at Pentecost. - Many confessed feelings of jealousy and hatred of certain ones and asked forgiveness. Some confessed thefts of fuel, money, food etc. Restitution was made in some cases when it was possible. Some confessed in four or five successive meetings as the spirits work went deeper, or enabled them to speak of things they had not dared mention at first.

One young man for instance, first confessed with shame his envy and hatred of one of our eloquent preachers the next day of his having broken his temperance and anti theater pledges, later of having cheated Dr. Goodrich in a money matter, and finally of having satisfied his spite against his parents by beating his wife. Some felt they could not bring themselves to do it in public and first asked in public and in private to be given the courage to do it. Such prayers were always answered. One of them was our gate keeper who had been working in Peking & had fallen while there into almost every sin except opium eating. He made manly confession after two days of heart suffering, wrote to his former employer making clean breast of everything and then went to work for others. Another young man who has been a Christian openly for years but refused to join the church, confessed the sin of lightly esteeming the church and his own pride etc. Then he went on confessing other things evidently to make an impression. Ten minutes later he was up in tears to confess the hypocrisy of ~~part of~~ his first confession. The Spirit had convicted him at once. Several times men who said they never shed a tear before were broken down with weeping before they more than began to speak. Others stood for minutes before they could get control of their voice. The confessions of wrongs against the dead pastor & deacon ~~who~~ too late to be

heard by the wronged. ~~often~~ came from hearts wrung with true remorse. Such came from the wives, among others, who had not been so sympathetic and helpful as they should have been. A school boy, the former pastors elder son told first of such things as fighting with his school mate, bullying his brothers and not helping his mother, then the next day he told what was evidently very hard to tell, how he stole some money, lied about it to his mother who finally detected him & compelled him to take it back to the men he stole from. Instead of obeying he threw it in the moat and lied again to cover the fact. Of course there were some false confessions but they were not hard to detect and they were few. As soon as a burdened soul was relieved he went to work for others and the results of personal work began to appear after first six days in confessions from men and women outside the church circle and the first day I asked them to stand to confess Christ there were three. The next day we were astonished to find thirty ready to confess Christ. Then there were 50 on their feet at once. Finally the number rising in one meeting, at the call for new converts reached 78 and the total of names is now over 90. It may reach 100 before the week is out, but the limit seems about reached. This week the workers have near-

ly all scattered to the outstations, come to Pao Ting Fu, Tientsin, Cho Cho, and Shun I Hsien. Dr. Ingram has prayers with the workmen on the new chapel every morning and the neighbors who come in swell their number above a hundred. A general meeting is held also each afternoon with a half hours address on some practical topic in the Christian life. This will probably not continue next week but our hands will be full with station classes and special prayermeetings for the new converts for many weeks to come. We propose detailing the seminary students to instruct them, making each one responsible for four or five inquirers and converts. — The academy boys are taking up their studies but the college & seminary students are away. Dr. Goodrich and some students are at Pao Ting Fu. Mr. Newbury has listened to the call from Peking for help in meetings there. We had a large number of Peking churchmembers helpers & students down for last week and they caught fire too. We entertained all churchmembers who wished to come from abroad.

This revival has humbled us greatly, showing us what imperfect workers we are. It has shown us how honeycombed our church was with sin

but it shows also that God does not despair of us. His Spirit has not left his church and the dry bones can be clothed with flesh. We have been led often to exclaim "I believe in the Holy Ghost." We rejoice that so little was done by human means. Not until the second week when we were faced by two hundred hungry souls longing to be instructed in the higher life did we feel the need of outside help. Miss Andrews gave seven Bible readings, one on God's view of sin and six on the Holy Spirit. Mr. Walter Lowrie of the Presbyterian mission Pao Tung Fu came for four days last week and gave four or five soul satisfying addresses.

Thank God for his goodness to us and pray for us that we may see his leading clearly in following up the work begun.

Most sincerely yours

Geo. D. Wilder.

Rec'd Mch. 20-1900
Mary 2

Rev. G. D. Wilder 127.S

Tientsin, June 12 1900

Dr. Judson Smith, Rec'd July 23

Boston Mass.

Dear Dr Smith.

The days are very too full of late for me to write. I am acting as business agent for the 6 weeks past, Mr Roberts having gone to Tungchow.

You know the general nature of the Boxer movement. Well it has reached a climax. Murder & arson are doing the province from Kalgan to Pekin, apparently, with Tientsin, Tung & Peo Tsang far as a great central angle where the fire is hottest. In this angle many minor outrages were committed on Catholics & Protestants during May and great numbers of Boxers assembled. At the last of the month they came down from the Hsiao for them to "create disorder" as rapidly as possible. They gathered in great force North of Peko Chow

and ~~at~~ on Monday am May 28 began work burning the railroad stations of Lin Li Ho, Chang Hsin Tien and Lu Kou Chiao that day. The foreign engineers - French & Belgians escaped safe to Peking 36 - to Pao Ting fu. Three Cattle Trot boat for Tientsin was ambushed repeatedly on the way. Several were wounded, 2 men a woman & child brutally murdered. They fought their way through for several days on foot with great suffering. At every village meeting to defeating a band of boxers often hundreds & thousands of them. The boxers went on looting Fang tai and station after station on the line from Tientsin to Peking until for the last week nearly trains have ceased. The fact about the first railway burning was gathered by Mr Lammon simply from ~~the~~ Chinese engineers who fled with their engine. We reported to the consul and he

sent for troops. The Japs landed a
few on Tuesday P.M. and the Newark
+2 machine guns & a 3 inch cannon
sent us 115 marines & blue jackets
under the energetic lead of grand
old Capt. McCalla. The Railway
refusing to bring them they came on
tug & lighter reaching us Tuesday
night. All nationalities gave them
a rousing reception. This prompt
arrival doubtless prevented an at-
tack on the settlement by thousands
of migrant enemy boxers. In two or
three days other nationals arrived &
Tientsin was protected. But alas!
for those in the interior. The people
at Tangkoo, gathered in annual
meeting were in danger. We telegraphed
just as they were breaking up not
to approach Tientsin as it was crowded
with Boxers and all approaches
were dangerous so last Thursday
night men women & children ~~were~~
escaped to Peking. We kept getting

false reports of the burning of a
college but now it is probable
a fact that our houses are all
broken & the college burnt, though
it was not done Saturday noon when
one of our teachers left. Dr Goodrich telegraphed
Sunday last that it was done. This was not
done by Boxers but by our neighbors
who didn't wait for a Boxer attack.
Our faithful Li Te Kuei who has
ministered untiringly to bodily &
spiritual needs of the people for years
at Yung Li Tien is probably a
martyr. Li Wan Yü of Nan Pao
escaped with a sword wound, to
which most of our teachers & Bibles a
It is my great grief not to be there
to help my flock. But I have a
adopted another flock. We have 12
refugees here in Twentynine our
compound. The three meeting places
in the Hu chia Ying district have
been burnt as well as the houses

of all the Christians. We know of three martyrs there, a woman & her two daughters, and two more aged church members are missing. Their gray hairs may have procured them a martyrs crown, however. The rest of the church members have all come here except one sick man who was caught while escaping and under pressure of torture & threat to burn his property etc he has recanted. Three fellow churchmembers at the risk of their lives went back from here to parley with the captors who promised to spare the lives of all if they would recant. The three managed to escape however and prefer poverty & Christ to wealth & idols. The community people are helping care for them. But there are traffic carried with secret & criminal report that are taking place.

the ministers in Peking had to se-
cure refuge in the British Legation
when the guard could better protect
them. The missionaries are all in
the Methodist compound with a
detachment of the 400 that were
allowed to go to Peking by train
May 31st. These guard consists
of 75 British 75 American 75 French
75 Russians 30 Japanese & 30 ~~Austrian~~ Germans
I believe and some Austrians.
After the trains stopped frantic ap-
peals came for protection to the mini-
sters. Last Saturday night the
various consuls here had a stormy
meeting until 12 M. The French
& Russian representatives bitterly
opposed sending ~~a guard~~ troops to
repair the road & relieve Peking.
They withdrew for consultation sev-
eral times. Consul Cooks (British)
held steadily for that action, back-
by the American & Japanese consul

Finally Capt McCalla said: "We have talked a good deal. And I will tell you what I will do. Our minister telegraphs that he is in danger. It matters not what others do or do not do. My entire force of blue jackets will take a train & start for Peking tomorrow morning." The British Japanese & Germans followed the lead. The French & Russians refusing. But the next morning when the train was made up they sent in large forces which had to report to Capt McCalla & then wait, partly for a second ~~train~~ section. 2400 set out that day and the next day 300 more Germans. Today another train with officers has gone. They pushed in ahead two flat cars with seven canon & machine guns & material for track construction. We do not know how far they go. The Chinese tracklayers disarmed & American sailors took up the work. ~~[illegible]~~

The boxers who have boldly fa
Chinese troops with black curt
or with arms to fire light, ~~gave~~ the
trains a wide berth, though they
were massed at various point
along the line.

The Viceroy was in consult
with 4 boxer representatives to
day & is said to have touched
he had to them, to secure their
promise not to massacre foreign
at Pao Ting Fu. Mr Pitkin, Mr
Merrill, Mrs Gould, a Presbyterian
family, a C.I.M. Baptist family
and a French Priest are in
imminent peril there. But we
still unharmed yesterday.

Mr Sprague & family can escape
North though Mrs S. is sick. The Sha
tung stations — Dr & Mrs Porter & Mr Pe
kins can escape south probably.
The G.P.H. Evanings, Mrs Perkins & children, are at Pei
Tsun Ho to be taken away by H.M.S. Humber
shefoo. Thence they go to Japan. Except

our family all the rest of the mission are in Peking. This force that has gone may bring them back if the gates are opened. If not it will be war against 75,000 Chinese troops armed with foreign rifles & artillery, but, thank heaven, with Chinese ammunition. 2000 Cossacks & 5,000 British are marching overland from Pei Tsai Ho — we are told & I believe these 5000 are more than a match for the Chinese armies. Two of the Chinese generals are pro boxer & violently anti foreign & ignorant of foreign power, the other three, (one of them Yuan Shih Kai is Governor of Shantung province,) are afraid of foreigners and may not fight.

Will you kindly ask Mr Swett to delay all shipments for the present. As the trouble has spread so far many are planning to leave for Japan. Tientsin is safe but not large enough for all the missions to summer there.

We think of leaving the business
and confining in Mr. Gammon's
hands (or Mr Cousins) while my mo-
ther & our two families go to Japan
This, if we can get the missions co-
sent. After next Sunday steamers
will be very scarce as there is no
freight. They will only come to
take away refugees. If we go
it will leave more room for refugees
from Peking. Our heart bleed for
these native Christians who leave
on us so.

We have a little boy born in the
midst of all this excitement.

It looks dark for missions here
now but we trust that it is God's
way of opening the land & the heart
of the people to the gospel in the
future. We hope that
sharp action of the powers will bring
quiet in months rather than years
and allow us to go back to our

looked homeward and begin work again.
We know we have the sincere
sympathy & prayers of the church
at home.

With kindest regards
Yours truly
Geo. D. Wilder

Tientsin, July 22, '00

Dr. Judson Smith,-
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith,-

When I wrote, last the fate of Peking Pao Fu and other interior places was unknown and I have been waiting for definite news before writing to you again. I wrote to Mr. Wiggin some two weeks ago the condition of affairs and you have doubtless heard the gist of that letter. Now alas' we have pretty authentic news from Pao Fu. During the past week the allied powers have been looting the native city here which was taken after a hard bloody fighton the 13th and 14th inst. Mr. Evans the agent of the British Bible Society has been investigating the archives of the public offices of the city. He found a letter from the provincial treasurer, the highest official at Pao Ting Fu, written to the Viceroy of this province. This Viceroy had ordered the protection of the foreigners there and on June 25th they telegraphed to Shanghai that they were not in great danger. But the letter from the treasurer informs the viceroy that on July 3rd, I believe, the compounds both North and South of the city were burned and the foreigners were injured "yang jen pei hai". That is the euphemistic way of saying that they were killed. So far as we can see there is no hope that Miss Gould Miss Morrill and Mr. Pitkin are still alive. Mr. Bagnall and family and another gentleman of the C.I.M. were there. Also Mr. Simcox, wife and three children, Dr. Mackey, I believe, Dr. Taylor and possibly Dr. and Mrs. Hodge were in the Presbyterian mission there. There is a hope that the latter went to Peking before the trouble broke out. There was also at least one French Catholic priest there.

As for Peking, there is a rumor that the beleaguered foreigners were all right on July 10th. I do not know the foundation for it. Last Sunday the 15th, Li Chin Fang one of the brightest and best of the Tung Cho college students, reached here with dispatches from Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Customs, to Mr. Drew Commissioner of customs. I do not know the wording of the dispatch. It informed us that they were still holding their own but needed speedy succour. The messengers accounts of their condition was the most full and reliable that we have had. Most cheering of all was his statement that they had raided the stores on legation street and had provisions for 40 days. You should know however that the student left Peking 20 days before, June 24th some seven days after the Taku forts were taken. He said that the Chinese tried to use artillery on the British Legation where the foreigners were fortified for two days but gave it up and resorted to attacks with small arms. The guns they mounted on the wall near the Ha Ta Men (gate) sent the shell over into the palace. Every other position compelled them to fire over the palace and so terrify the Empress. Stray shots entered the inner city and it may be they were ordered not to use the big guns any more. Their ammunition is probably

scarce too.Four or five only had been injured by the shell or the rifle balls.F.Huberty James a professor in the imperial University was killed. The young messenger had marvellously preserved. Just out of the Ch'i Hua gate he had met a man he knew in full boxer regimentals, but passed unmolested. He then went to the camps of soldiers and secured a a position as writer for the Chinese officers. It was a smart thing to do. He was well treated and was passed from camp to camp so that he arrived here in about two weeks. He reached here just as the allies were beginning to bombard the native city and he had to wait until the city was taken before he could get into our lines. He says the dreaded Mohammedan troops of Gen. Tung have all become boxers and have discarded foreign rifles. So they ars to be counted out of the fighting force of the enemy.They have about 30,000 drilled troops around and in Peking. About the same number at the highest estimate have been employed around here.Li took letters back. Itis a brave thing for him to do. He says he can handle the boxers as though they were little children by appealing to their superstitions. And when it comes to practising I can kick as high as any of them.

Now today we have a spy in again. He is a little boy of 16 years but apparently only ten. He also is from one of the missions, He was let down over the wall by a rope on the 4th of July bearing letters from both minister Conger and Sir Claude Mac Donald.The former says they must be helped soon if at all. He sets 20 days as a limit. They have made a sortie and secured more terri tory. They now hold some forty yards of the South wall of the North city.That is right south of the legation. They hold the ground between including much of legation street the French and it was said the German legations. They also hold the Prince's palace just across the moat East of the British legation for the Chinese Christians. These latter there as here are the hewers of wood and drawers of water as well as the doers of many higher offices. This boy had diffuculty in delivering his message. A Japanese threw it away ,then an English officer pit it in his pocket and dismissed the boy. They had much trouble to find him to take papers.

In the papers from the Viceroys office there was full proof of the connection between the government and the boxers. Their lists with addresses ages,etc. were found. Alsoreceipts for flour a rms etc issued to them.The Viceroy had recommended that they be put on the payrolls of the regular army. This probably on compulsion. His diary and reports to Peking about the military operations here are said by the military men to be very accurate.

I have much to say of the work of the Christians in

all these days of trial, but must leave it until another letter. I am proud of them on the whole. Some have made me ashamed but they are few. I must just speak of some of the signs of promise.Now that they are whipped here in this city the place is safer than for years. There are many who seem very sincere in saying that they fear the boxers and not the foreigners. They are very anxious to scrape up every possible relation to foreigners and to Christians. Some of our preachers have been out on the streets selling books and preaching. They are well received and get good attention. It is to early of course to tell the real attitude of the people for as soon as the fright of these few days wears off they may change, but I think the indications are that as soon as the war is over our work can begin again if the complications between the powers do not hinder. The people will receive us.There will be greater need than ever of pushing the work and we will be short of some good helpers who now wear a martyrs crown. We know that some of those not in Peking have escaped to Mongolia. We know the Lord is keeping all for whom he still has work. We can not thank Him for his mercies to us in Tientsin.

Very Sincerely Yours,

Geo. D Wilder.

Pan. Kenneth D. Williams
Scranton Pa.
July 22 1900
Rec'd Sept 4

Lieut. Williams

82

ss. "Solace", Yellow Sea, July 30 1900

Dr. Judson Smith,-
Boston Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith.-

A week ago yesterday I wrote you the latest news from Peking and Pao Ting Fu. The sad news about the foreigners at Pao Ting Fu was confirmed by other papers found in the deserted office of the Viceroy in Tientsin. The British intelligence department with the help of a Methodist missionary, Mr. Fred Brown, are working over the material and are publishing it in The London Times. Of course you will watch for it.

Since writing we have had several messages from Peking indicating that up to the 23 of July they were holding their own. They then had nice + luscious meat for two weeks longer. The Russians have decided to act independently. They are probably already advancing as are the Japanese in a tentative way. They deny the rumors that are being confirmed from Chinese sources that they are advancing on Peking by way of Manchuria - and it is suspected that they are moving from the North on Tientsin. They refuse also to give the figures of their forces here. The attempt has been made to have the Japanese land as many forces as the Russians. You know the latter are trying to circumvent it. This date was set for an advance by British Jops + American but a letter from Maj. Waller, on 8 marine, to Col Meade who is aboard this ship, says that the plan is delayed four days. (i.e. until Aug 7) So our hope is largely in the Russians liberating the besieged.

But now let me give you the events in order as it has come to us. Would telegraph in brief if possible. Believe Mrs Drew has done so both to "Herald" and to the Press. Communication both by mail + wire is pretty uncertain when not impossible. Thursday

Pat. Kerrigan
Winter Hill
Recd July 22 1900
Sept. 4

D. Mathews

82

129.

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Dr. Judson Smith,-
Boston Mass.

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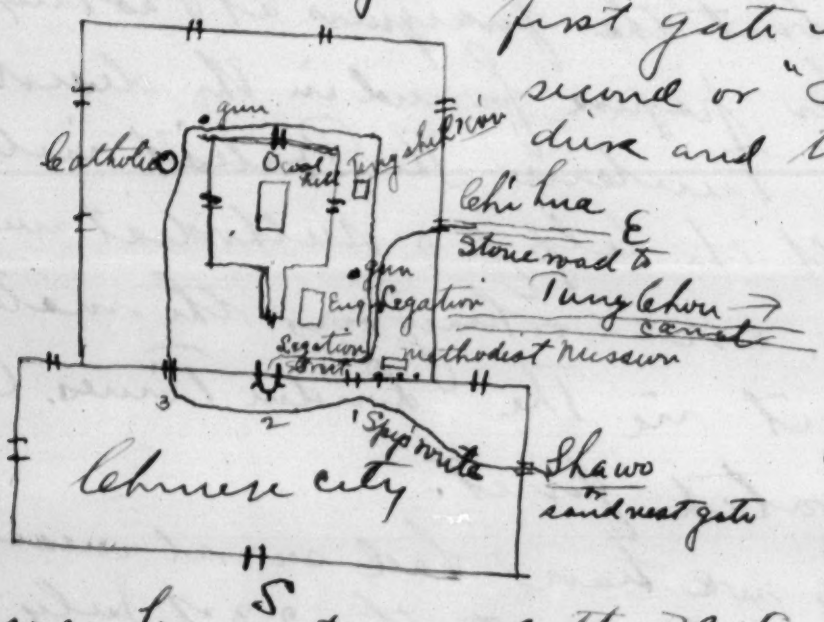
But now let me give you the events in order as it has come to us. Would telegraph in brief if possible. Believe Mrs Drew has done so both to "Sportstalk" and to the Press. Communication both by mail & wire is pretty uncertain when not impossible

On Tuesday, July 24th we were delighted to see Li Chun Fang, the Tung Chow student who brought messages and returned to Peking July 15th. He had avoided the soldier camps in returning and reached Peking in three days, spending the night in the southern city, where the troops of Jung Lu and Tung Fu Hsiang were lined up all along the wall of the Tartar N. city. He entered the Shawo gate and found the first gate into the North city closed. The second or "Front gate" was open only for soldiers and those two had the pass word. He entered the third and passed the Catholic mission where fighting was going on between Chinese troops and Xns's fired into the mission. The Chinese were planting a gun and intrenching around N.W. Corner of Imperial city.



Thence he went around the N. E. corner and found traffic going on but no boxes or Tung Fu Hsiang's troops. These had all been excluded from the vicinity of the Eng legation, and replaced by Jung Lu's troops. Jung Lu is more in favor of protecting the civilians you know. South of where I indicate a gun there was no traffick. The Prince's residence East of the Eng. legation which had been used by the refugees it is was burned, and occupied by Chinese troops, (He heard rumors of the massacre of 200 Xns but doubt them) so also legation street and the street under the wall from Ha la men (No 1 gate to Front gate. That is the besieger had drawn in much closer. and he was unable to pass the lines. He spent the 19th in that vicinity, learning that there had been no fighting since the 14th - a blessed rest for the besieged. Stop reports reported a truce party of ministers going to Tung Chow. While I was interpreting this news for Capt Bayley English - a note came from the Jap consul saying his minister was negotiating with Tung Chow. He went out the Chi Hua gate back to Tung Chow on the 20th & reached Yang tsun & Pei Tsang on the 23rd. There he took on his old role of writer for the army and spent two days locating their guns, false camps intrenchments, numbers, etc and came in on Tuesday the 24th. Capt Bayley - who hasn't much respect for missionaries apparently praised highly Li Chun Fang's evident refinement

power of keen observation and memory etc. Chinaman spent the day with the intelligence bureau & they were greatly pleased with the information. He ~~said~~ that the wounded & 5000 effective soldiers were at the Yang Tsun forts, the big steel bridge is blown up. At Pei Tsang ~~the~~ 8 miles from Tientsin the viceroy & 15000 troops are making a stand on the left bank of the river. They are also damming the river & cutting dikes to flood the country East of the river between Tientsin & Yang Tsun. This news has undoubtedly hastened their departure and changed their plans of collecting boats first for transportation. Mr Lane had further rumors of their treating for safety but it eventually did not result in anything tangible for on the 23rd another message came through from Peking saying they had supplies for 2 weeks, that they were exposed to almost constant shell fire and rifle fire and had only 24 wounds a piece. The shell fire came from only one or two directions and they have good cellars & heavy walls to get behind. The British guard & Chinese soldiers are separated by only a 2 foot brick wall. The following dispatch has been received from Dr Coltman formerly of the Presbyterian Mission - It has been cabled I believe to some papers. "June 20. Kettler (German minister) murdered Secretary wounded en route to Tsung Li Yamen by Chinese troops. Foreign residents ~~transfered~~ Chinese in British legation. Since then under daily fire of artillery and rifles. Fortunately cowardice prevented successful rushes. Our losses 60 killed 70 wounded. Thus exceed 1000. No word from outside world. Food plenty, rice, horses. Yesterday flag of truce message from Gen Jung Lu requested Macdonald willing truce. Replied "Willing, provided Chinese came no closer. Shell firing ceased. Quiet now. Hope means relief, having defeated Chinese are nearing. All exhausted. constant watching, fighting, building barricades, digging trenches night & day. All Legations excepting British utterly wrecked, shell shot, Austrian Italian Belgian Holland burned ground. British also

much shattered. American Marines still held vital position city wall, commanding legations after brilliant sortie night July 3rd. ~~July~~ Capt Myers driving back horde Kansuh troops [in Tungchow] He slightly wounded. Captured flags, arms [and ammunition.] This position is said to be the hardest to hold but best fortified] Greatest credit due Sec. Squiers whose military experience, energy, invaluable. Present dangers, treachery, possible entrance to city of defeated Chinese army. ~~Intense anxiety for early relief~~ Coltman". So we have hopes that the worst will not happen. What a blow to our mission if it is.

You may wonder at the dating of this as you know my mother wife & children left just at time of the capture of the Tatsuta June 16 & 17. On 24 I received a telegram from my wife to the consul at Chefoo "Tell Wilder Tientsin cable Yokohama" dated July 11th. Rev. Walter Lowrie of Presb. mission Tientsin has agreed to take charge of our property a month and I came away the next day. It was exceedingly sorry to leave and it was with deep feeling that I parted with the Chinese Christians. This telegram was the first word I had received since family reached Japan and at the last word from Shanghai they were none well so I felt the summons imperative. We had just learned that Dr & Mrs Porter are in Chefoo and both Mr. Lowrie and I wrote urging him to come to Tientsin. Mr Ward he had applied for work in medical staff of army and was waiting reply. If necessary and possible I will return from Japan. We have been perfectly safe and comfortable in Tientsin since July 13th when the native city was taken but the property and native Xns need a foreigner's presence. — The "Solace" is carrying wounded and some naval officers to the hospital in Yokohama & Nagasaki. — I am called and am acting as chaplain. It is a thoroughly enjoyable company with opportunity for work. May God use me. Sincerely Geo D Wilder

Yokohama Aug 10 1900.

Dear Dr. Smith,—

I have just returned from a run up to Karuizawa for consultation with Dr. Sheffield about our work. You will hear from him doubtless by the following mail if not by this. I wrote you on the "Solee" before reaching Nagasaki about the conditions up to Aug. 1st. According to the Japan papers Tientsin, native city, has continued to be quiet and the normal conditions are gradually being restored. 3 Japanese regular police have been sent over, shops are opening and local trade is starting up.

You remember I left Rev. Walter Lowrie, Presbyterian Mission, in charge of our place expecting Dr. and Miss Porter to relieve him soon, as they were trying to get to Tientsin then. I reached Nagasaki Aug 1st. Was in Kobe on the 3rd meeting Mr. Perkins and family, besides the Japan friends, and arrived here Aug. 5th. When the telegram was sent calling me here, my little girl was not expected to live and my wife was worn out. I found them quite recovered. They had received only my last letter and had none from themselves. They reached Japan, and Dr. Porter is much worn, doubtless and Mr. Perkins should remain with his family unless there are urgent reasons for his leaving. There is work in Tientsin for more than one and as soon as Peking is reduced to the condition Tientsin is in it must be manned. We dare not count on any of those who have learned Mandarin since the siege there being able to work

this coming year. So it would seem best for us to plan to help that station as soon as the way opens. Dr. S. is having a touch of his old bowel trouble, which would indicate staying away from China until after Sept 15th as the wisest course. My family needs a rest especially my mother but a vacation at Karuizawa for 6 weeks will doubtless be enough and I should like to stay with them. Mr. Gammon has returned to Tientsin and will be a help to Dr. Porter. He would care for our property and people alone if necessary. It would be an inexpressible privilege to be there to minister to those who shall be released from Peking but it seems best for me to remain here until I can take my family back — say Oct 1st. unless there should be an imperative call for me alone. — The Japanese and U.S. government troop or hospital ships have been very kind in furnishing transportation for the cost of board only — but there may be trouble in getting our families back to Tientsin early. There might be objections too from the military authorities over early return to Peking. Would it be well for you to make application to our government for permission? Sometimes it is easier to go without asking — as it was when I wanted to get a place on a military train. Capt. McCalla said "Don't ask me. I can't give permission. But no one will put you off." Consul Harris of Nagasaki has been kind in getting favors for Mr Gammon, Miss Dr Stevenson & others on Government ships. They have both returned and I hope we will not be hindered. Mr Hope

1 to hear your advices & our movements. My mother says she is ready to go whenever the time comes.

It looks now as though the war would spread over all the country - i.e., in Shed all the treaty sea ports and up the Yang tze at least. But we hope that Tientsin and Peking will be held and be kept quiet. We hope the news of course that the capture of the capital will be the end.

There is a long chapter to be written about God's care for the native Christians in Tientsin but it must be left for another letter. The latest here - is the rumors of the slaughter of 25, again of 60 foreigners in Shantsi. Mr. Goforth - wounded in coming out of Honan with the rest of the Canadian Presbyterians - is just leaving on the Chinaw Lick which carry this. He says "Shantsi missionaries were coming down after he left Honan. His party was attacked over & over by boxers - They had numerous miraculous escapes. Mohammedans helped them & offered to fight for them against the Boxers are against the Mohammedans but dare not attack them.

The Can. Pres. Mission has ordered three of its men to stay on the field. If they need three we certainly need as many & should say, if not more. Besides the three, Mr. Mitchell, & Mr Simmon have engaged themselves to the British as interpreters. Probably the other 3 who stay would like to make their headquarters with us in the Tientsin compound.

* I have told you of Mr. Atkins' house burning with all his goods except a large clothes press, an extension table, and a bureau. The other damages in Tientsin houses will come under $100 perhaps.

There is the greatest interest taken here in the China situation. Daily prayer meetings are held and the China refugees are received most cordially. Their wants are largely supplied by willing hands.

The losses of our mission in property must be carefully invoiced. Probably Tung Chow is a total loss as the people are carrying away the bricks from the front houses. Dr. Goodrich set it at $150,000 gold which would not cover personal property, I should say. We can well afford losses to loose all our property if only the lives of our people may be spared.

Has Mrs. F. Herberty James been informed of her husband's death. He was shot some time before June 25th. Li Chin Tang brought the news July 15th. She has somewhere in England. Her husband was formerly in the Baptist mission but became a Unitarian and was teaching in the Imperial university, Peking. His sons are in Amherst College.

Please excuse the marks of haste & interruption in this letter. With best wishes for yourself, and with thanksgiving to God for his wonderful mercies to us thus far I am,

Very Sincerely

Geo D. Wilder.

Rev. George D. Wilder
Chairman
Committee on Relief
Boston

It was in response to this letter written on the way to Japan the last of July that Dr. Porter and his sister sailed from Chefoo for Tientsin Aug. 3rd

W.

131

En Route to Tang Ku, Russian Railway.

Dear Mr. Porter,

Last night I heard that you are in Chefoo. My letters of inquiry and their answers have gone astray. I have much mail for you in Tientsin and you will ask Mr. Lowrie to forward if you can not go for it. I have been holding the fort for our 130 refugees and expected to do so all summer. A telegram came yesterday summoning me to Yokohama. So I have put our people in charge of Walter Lowrie for 20 days or a month. If you can go to relieve him it will be an opportunity for plenty of mission work. All you can do. There are about 170 refugees who look to our mission for counsel etc. Some are out at service. Most of them are in our compound, 130 or 140 but not idle. We are running a bakery that employs 4 bakers; and a laundry that has employed 40 men and 10 or 12 women. The rest of those who can work at all have tasks of various sorts assigned. It takes much supervision to keep things running smoothly. They can scarcely venture out for water, wood, food, etc. without a foreigner accompanying. For the last week we have sent them out alone with passes but some have been assaulted by French soldiers and others have been impressed. Soldiers often try to break into the yard for loot but they break out again as soon as foreigners appear. There is no danger, only his presence is absolutely necessary. I have enjoyed the work. Dr. Bann and Dr. King and Mrs. King have boarded with us but have just moved back into their own compound to better care for their own people. They have done no religious work for the women (and it has been sorely needed) except in the dispensing room. If your sister could come there is so much she could do. A man's ministry to the Chinese women, or mine at least, comes so short of what they need. I hope she can find her way down here with you. Our compound is empty and you can live there, you little or no foreign houses are centered. Will you not come Mr. Porter? [illegible] have been out on the streets in my [illegible] with the foreign troops so numerous it is not very safe but the people and residents receive them well. I think a foreigner [illegible] open a street chapel if the military authorities [illegible] and friends are coming all the [illegible]

If you in answer to this letter written on the way to Japan the tale of Henry that C. Porter read his sister Janice from Guayaquil for friendship sake? JAH

181

Mr Hoole to Tang Ku, Russian Railway.

Dear Mr. Porter,

Last night I heard that you are in Chefoo. My letters of inquiry and their answers have gone astray. I have much mail for you in Tientsin and you will ask Mr. Lowrie to forward it if you can not go for it. I have been holding the fort for our 130 refugees and expected to be all summer. A telegram came yesterday summoning me to Yokohama. So I have put our people in charge of Walter Lowrie for 20 days or a month. If you can go to relieve him it will be an opportunity for plenty of education work. All you can do. There are about 170 who look to our education for counsel etc. Some are out at service. Most of them are in our compound, 150 or 160 but not idle. We are running a bakery that employs a baker, and a laundry that has employed 40 men and 10 or 12 women. The rest of them who can work at all have basin of various sorts assigned. It takes much supervision to keep things running smoothly. They can scarcely venture out for water, wood, food, etc. without a former accompanying. For the last week we have sent them out alone with escort but some have been assaulted by French soldiers and others have been imprisoned. Soldiers often try to break into the yard for loot but they break out again as soon as foreigners appear. There is no danger, only his presence is absolutely necessary. I have enjoyed the work. Mr. Owen and Mr. Kling and Mr. Kling have learned with us but have just moved back into their own compound to further care for their own people. They have done no religious work for the women(and it has been sorely needed) except in the dispensary room. If your starter would come there is much she could do. A man's ministry to the Chinese women, or mine at least, comes so short of what they need. I hope she can find her way clear to come with you. Our compound is empty and you can live where you like

[illegible]

for the best of mission work and the need is great for a representative of our board. I do not know what it is that calls me but I would surely go back if no one is found to stay in Tientsin - as soon as possible. Mr. Chapins last letter expressed his willingness to stay a year or so while his family went home. It may be better for us to take our furlough now and hope to get back as soon as work can be resumed in Tung Cho or elsewhere. The sense of the mission meeting was, I think, that in case work was hindered greatly, all whose furloughs came in a year or two should go at once. Our last word from Peking was by our best Tung Cho student, Li Chin fang , who first left Peking with Hart's dispatch June 25th. and reached here July 15th. returning at once to Peking, Li was unable to deliver his reply; on the 18th. & 19th; and on the 24th. he returned to Tientsin with a mass of most valuable information for the military authpritiss. He reports them much more closely shut in though fighting had ceased since July 14th. Guns on wall and at Pei Yu Chiao bear on them but havn't injured them much, not having been used much. He heard that a truce for negotiations between ministers had been declared, and yesterday the Japanese Consul had word that a peace of some sort was being arranged. This is common talk this A. M. The Boxers and Tung Fu Hsiang's rabble had been removed from besieging the Legation and only Jung Lu's troops are around it. The French Catholics are still fighting at their mission N. W. of inner city wall. Conger and MacDonald's last dispatch, by a little Shangtung boy, was July 4th., that help must come inside of 20 days if at all. I fear that the Powers are going to delay too long. August 1st. or August 15th. they talk of for departure. If only they can be saved! How much at stake for our mission ! Chin fang says the neighbors are carrying away, the bricks from the burned College building, a sight that made him weep. The Military men praised highly Chin fang's keenness of observation, memory, etc. Please come to the relief of our people and Mr. Lowrie. What a salvation you must have had. I long [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] wanders [illegible] all who have escaped.

Rev. Geo. D. Walker to Mr. Porter

Rec'd Feb. 13, 1900

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been on them but haven't injured them much, not having been used much. He heard that a truce for negotiations between ministers had been decided, and yesterday the Japanese Consul had word that a peace of some sort was being arranged. This is common talk this A. M. The Boxers and Tung Pu Hsiang's rabble had been removed from besieging the legation and only Tung Lu's troops are around it. The French Catholics are still fighting at their mission N. W. of inner city wall. Geiger and Macdonald's last dispatch, by a little Chinese boy, was July 6th. That help must come inside of 20 days if at all. I fear that the Powers are going to delay too long. August 1st, or August 15th, they talk of for departure. If only they can be saved! How near at stake for our mission! Chin Tang says the neighbors are carrying away the bricks from the burned College building, a sight that made him weep. The Military was praised highly Chin Tang's knowledge of observation, memory, etc. Please come to the relief of our people and Dr. Lowrie. What a mistake you must have had. I have

Quotation from G.D.Wilder's letter, of Aug.25/'00.

As to the damages to our compound, Aiken's house was burnt late in the siege. The enemies' guns were on the mud wall beyond the woolen mill where our guns should have been, and on the salt heaps, and at the old Corean legation; all going at once and sometimes in volleys of 6 or 8 at at time. It was terrific. I was in Miss Patterson's cellar, and in a lull ran over to see Bryson when they started up again -we were quite safe in his West porch (King's old house). Within 5 minutes the west slope of Aiken's roof was struck 3 times thus , two notches and a big hole into the garret where the goods were stored. I thought it too hot a fire to go to see the damage, but one of the Chinese in the cellar went up and discovered nothing of fire. About an hour later I saw smoke rising from the big hole and went over to find the Chinese bringing their bedding out of the cellar. We had 50 bags of rice in the north corner room and I had them climb in at a window and throw it all out-that side being comparatively safe, the shells then coming from the mud rampart. They also brought out the enormous clothes press and extension table and bureau. I believe a bedstead and mattrass were saved. Nothing else except the kitchen and servants' quarters were saved. Mr Aiken's kitchen stove had been "commandeered" by the Marines long before. We can get it again or its money value when they are through with it. It is at the China Merchants' office, now the marine barracks. One small shell hit the corner of your pantry 3 feet from where Hung Hsi was ironing, not doing much damage. One shell entered Gammon's (Treasurer) house north side, at 2d story floor-line under partition. It ruined bedroom set up stairs and half came into the room below. I had just left it, at 3.30 a.m. It was the only time in 4 weeks bombardment that I had been wakened by night shell fire. That time I dressed and sat on the bed 10 minutes wondering whether to lie down and go to sleep again or go out on the porch for safety. I did the latter just in time. It was God's voice that woke and warned. Another shell took a corner out of a corner of a chimney on the same house. The ladies' house had a shell through the wall to drop without exploding, on the landing half way up the stairs. Another spent itself destroying the chapel chimney nearest the gate house. Another ploughed up the ground at S.W. of ladies' house, just after we-Mr & Mrs King, Miss Dr Benn & I-, sat down to dinner; the rest of the dinnes was eaten on the verandah. Other marks and small holes made by pieces of shell are mentioned, but they did little or no damage. But it rained fragments from those exploding high up, and also many bullets in the yard, so that it was dangerous venturing out when firing was in progress. One Chinese was hit and slightly injured.

Copied by C. A. S.

Quotation from G.D.Wilder's letter of Aug.30th.

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Rev'd Geo. Ochl

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Copied by C. A. S.

Kalgan, Japan Sept 20 '00

Dr Judson Smith,
14 Beacon St Boston Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith.

My mother has just received yours of Aug 17 asking for information about the Shansi and Pao Ting people. By this time you have received the telegraphic accounts of the murder of all our missionaries in Shansi. The Associated Press correspondent had an authentic account given him by missionaries who had it from the lips of an eye witness at Pao Ting Fu. His name is Fei Ch'i Hao one of our brightest Peng Cheng college boys who had not graduated but went to our Shansi mission as school teacher a year or two ago. He and about 20 foreigners were protected in the district magistrate's office until Aug 15th. The order came from Gov. Yü Hsien for them to be murdered but the magistrate refused, reporting them to be good people. The governor degraded him or at least replaced him by another man who sent them out of the city some ten miles to be killed. Mr. Fei was with the party but one of the soldiers became interested in him & suggested that he slip off his donkey and escape in the fields of tall kao liang. This he did the soldiers obligingly looking the other way. He hung around until he learned the fate of the others and then brought the news to Tientsin at great risk all the way

Some of the terrible details of the Pao Fu massacre have come now. We hope to believe that Mr. Pitkin was shot & beheaded at once. We only know that the ladies were taken to temples to be killed. The few Presbyterians, had neck cords cut so that the head was unsupported, eyelids cut off and then were driven one at a time around the streets for the mockery of the rabble. Then beheaded, the heads of one after another were brought around for the survivors to see.

xxx I am writing now in Yokohama whither I have come to escort Mrs. Gammon, who returns to America with Mr. Gammon for a furlough, and to meet the Goodrichs. Dr. Goodrich will go back to Kanizawa with me for a week or two of rest before taking up the wearing work of ~~committee~~ Bible translation in committee. I expect to see Mr. Miller of the Pao Fu Presbyterians and he can tell more of the Pao Tingfu massacre. We are glad to hear that a military expedition is going there to disperse & punish the ~~torture~~ robbers. We shall be glad to see a demonstration there not out of a feeling of revenge but because it will do more than anything else could to make life safe there in the future. The provincial treasurer there, as the one locally responsible should be apprehended and punished

as an example. I do hope that public sentiment in America will not be blinded, and think that we who have suffered are calling for revenge. Just punishment of the instigators of these massacres will render the slaughter of thousands of the also guilty instruments unnecessary. It will be the only means to a lasting peace. It is reasonable, and expedient. It is the most economical way of settling matters for it will save a repetition of present conditions so prodigal of life and property, and the nations' treasure. But it satisfies the evil desire for revenge is no reason why it is not also just, reasonable and essential to the good of all.

Since writing you a card about Sept 10th I have heard from Dr. Goodrich and Dr. Porter. They say that my mother & I are both needed in North China this winter, and they are not without hope of the family's being able to return. Dr. Porter had formerly not advised my return to Tientsin. But I think the change of view is partly due to the military authorities having changed their plan. They reserve our office and our house for their officers use, having no barracks and in addition quartering no troops but the band in the compound.

I think that with one alone in Tientsin

my mother could carry on the business work here in Japan but I hope that we all can go. Mrs Norris could never endure a winter here alone with anxiety for me and care for the children to pray upon already overwrought nerves. For my mother to me to go to leave her with the children ought not to be considered a possibility. If the powers are in no danger of fighting among themselves behind, and if we are allowed a horse, and can secure coal, meat and vegetables I think the family would better go. Mrs. Stanley's fine cow is supplying the compound with milk. We kept her through the siege and now she is well paying for her protection. The officers are obliging and considerate to those who rely on their good side but very disagreeable to any who try to claim their rights etc. Dr. Porter had the misfortune to get their ill will at the start by his innocent request for "breathing space" and has had some unpleasantness to endure from them, I am told. Two Methodist ladies, Miss Nelson and Miss Glover are going back and my mother would like to go to Kobe only for one month to straighten out accounts. She needs to refer to some of the papers in the vault.

We were very sorry to hear of your ill health for the Ecumenical Conference. With best regards

Sincerely Yours Geo. D. Wilder.

Nagasaki Feb. 20-1900

Filed Oct. 18

No 26. Yokohama, Oct. 4th 1900

Dr. Judson Smith
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith.-

In pursuance of my plan to write you as often as I have definite news to record I will try to get a letter off by the Empress of Japan which leaves tomorrow noon.

We have been gradually finding our way opening back toward China. Dr. Goodrich has been with us for a week in Kamizawa, and has by the way improved wonderfully in health and spirits. He made it clear that both my mother & I were needed in North China, just as I had suspected. Mr. Gammon and others had strongly advised my wife and children to stay in Japan, on the ground that comforts would be hard to get in Tientsin owing to the presence of so many foreign troops. So we planned to leave them in Kobe for the winter, my mother intending to return to Tientsin for a week or two and then return to Kobe. It is necessary for her to be in Tientsin ~~to settle all accounts~~ for the adjustment of the night settlement she made June 30th. She has to refer to documents there. On arrival here Oct 2nd we found a telegram from Dr Porter saying, "Sept 27th" "Advise Madame Wilder & Lerge to return immediately". Last night we had another dated Sept 30th. "Come with family."

We suppose this to be in answer to my letter asking him to get the advice of the consul and military authorities at Tientsin. The consul at Nagasaki has written that no restrictions are made in ladies returns by the U.S. transport which makes weekly trips from Nagasaki. So we are buying our winter clothing like properly to return to Tientsin. We have just secured passage with Dr. Goodrich on the German mail, Sachsen, which leaves Sunday the 7th, the first steamer. The coast steamers go daily, almost, from Shanghai for Saku; so that we think the best plan is to go there, especially as there is a quantity of goods there to be distributed to owners in Peking, Tientsin, Kobe, and the United States. We can do that, purchase needed provisions and go on with only a few days delay.

xxxx Your letter of Sept 5th has just been handed me. It confirms me in the belief that we have done right in staying here. When you wrote you was hopeful that in some places evangelistic work could begin soon, in view of what I wrote of the conditions at Tientsin, but the presence of foreign troops seems to have changed the atmosphere a good deal, and the Boxers who seemed to have been dispersed are reassembling and are extremely persistent in their attacks on the foreign outfits. They are

still slaughtering all suspected of having any relations with foreigners. This will doubtless continue until after the second eighth month at least when we hope they will subside. Wherever the allied troops are the country is almost deserted but everywhere 10 or 15 miles away from Tientsin & the line of garrisons to Peking there is a complete rest of business. We can do nothing but shepherd the flock for a time. This is Mr. Gammon's report. He tells so much of the opposition of the military to ladies living there and of the petty annoyances that they will have to endure that Mrs. Walder has practically concluded that stay in Kobe, my mother returning after her work in Tientsin is done. This is the safest plan undoubtedly though the danger of Mrs. Walder's breakdown is not small.

It seems as though Mr. Lowbury and Mr. Ament would need a study relief, though I have not seen them of course. I would gladly relieve either of them but probably I am better acquainted with the Tientsin church members than any one else available except Mr. Stanley & Mr. Eaton. I hope that some of these at home will be ready to come on short notice. Perhaps Dr. Endrick will arrange a code for cablegrams in case of necessity.

We have received no rent from the army for our

buildings. When they go in they agree to pay rent. When they leave they object to it on the ground that they are here to protect us and ought not to be charged rent. We feel some force in that position, especially in the case of Capt McCalla's command which stayed in Mr Aikens house for 10 days. Another command came as he left for a fortnight. Since the land forces came in, in July there have been two or three different bodies of men there. It will be impossible to get rent from those who have gone, but Gammon thinks that Moore would pay for the winter. We shall want to hear from Mr. Wiggin whether to urge payment of rent or not.

Yokohama, Oct. 4. 1900
Rec'd Oct. 25

We apprehend that little is to be made by the allies of the present opportunity. Too many cooks spoil the broth. The Chinese are too wily for the diplomats I fear. This degradation of the Princes ministers who instigated the Boxers means nothing from a Chinese point of view and is nothing more than an indication that the Empress realizes the necessity for arranging a peace with the powers. The "degraded" men are probably rewarded & understand fully that they have the favor & confidence of the Empress. — With longing & prayer for the speedy restoration of working opportunities I am

Most sincerely

Geo. D. Wilder

Tientsin, China, Dec., 5th, 1900.

Dr. Judson Smith,

Boston Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith,-

Your kind letter of Oct. 25th has just reached me and reminds me that I have long purposed to tell you something of the conditions here. My last was written on the steamer just before reaching here, I believe. You know the pleasant situation of Mrs. Wilder and the children in Kobe. Though we found difficulty in deciding I think it was wise not to bring them here this winter, unless my wife should break down with the care and anxiety of the winter. We are crowded into the ladies' house and thus far have had to be content with very little fire. It was easy enough for us but would have been rather dangerous to have the children here. We are getting settled down comfortably for the winter now, however. We have secured a winter's supply of coal now. ~~Indeed I apprehend lest the advantage of the gentlemen's help but it appears that it was not accomplished.~~

In your letter you spoke of Mr. Aiken and Dr. Peck possibly coming out to help. I am still of the opinion that it would have been well if they could have come but we shall get through the winter and then hope for reinforcements in the Spring. The business of this station is ample to take the time of one man and the religious work that of another. We are most fortunate in having Mr. Smith present for counsel and occasional sharing in the pulpit work. His literary work and pastorship of the Union Church naturally and rightly take his time from our regular station work.

Will send list later on another

Oct. 4, 1900

* I send with this my claim for indemnity and that of my Mother. We at first made out the valuation on the basis of actual present worth when lost, but on the advice of those who had consulted Minister Conger we changed the principle and have put things at first cost or in some cases at the cost of a new purchase. The sum total of $4211.00 strikes us as pretty large but on carefull review of the prices of individual articles we are struck often at the smallness of the valuation. It would be extremely unfortunate if we should ever appear to have made money on this awful revolution. The Chinese will be most keen to look for that very thing and are sure to suspect it where there is not the least ground for suspicion. We must be above reproach in the eyes of our converts at least. We cannot possibly prevent the suspicions of others.

Mr. Conger and Mr. Ragsdale have advised recording our claims with them and I will send the latter a copy of this that I send you. Most of our Missionaries have already done this.

When I arrived here I found that the losses of the Christians were already being made good. In our Hu Chia Ying field they have nearly completed the matter. It came to pass in this wise. A man named Pao who had put off flight last June until too late, saved his life by a temporary recantation and payment of money. After the fall of Peking he ventured to visit the church in Tientsin and was killed a day or two after return home by the Boxers who also killed his wife and tried to catch his son. The latter brought

the news to Dr. Porter who reported it to the Tientsin Provisional government. A punitive expedition was formed by the Italians and the village burned. One man, supposed to be the son of one of the murderers, was caught and executed. This affair so terrified the inhabitants of the neighboring villages that they sent a deputation to Tientsin to make their peace with the Christians who had been plundered in that region. As a result our preacher Cheng Yen Tseng went out, and secured the indemnity to the full value of the losses. The district borders on territory worked by the L.M.Society, and some of our men live on their territory, and vice versa. The ground was divided and it was agreed that we should arrange the indemnity for their members who lived in our district, and they for ours. The indemnity lists are still out in the country, but I can tell about what we have secured from memory. There are nine temples given over to us with all their contents. Two of these are said to be usable as they stand. The rest will be valuable chiefly as furnishing material for rebuilding the ruined houses of the members, There was no Mission property there formerly, all was private. With the temples are some 235 English acres of tillable land. The deeds for this have been given, and the rental will gradually reimburse thelosers of property. In addition there is a good deal of grain and money promised. This latter, or at least the grain, is ready to be delivered as soon as we can arrange to have it protected from foreign soldiers. Our chief difficulties now are in connection with the lawlessness of the troops. The members from that district are wanting to go back home, and as soon as the railroad is open I shall escort them. If unmolested by soldiers they can get through the winter now in comfort. Some of the neighbors who drove them out and planted their lands now have the audacity to ask pay for having planted the crops that their friends are now harvesting, for the Christians.

At Ching Hai Hsien where the Mission had about $700 in buildings, we might easily get the indemnity in the same way. We have decided however that all indemnity for the foreigners shall be claimed from the Government. I have also taken a stand against allowing any more settlements to be made for the Chinese privately, or by the helpers. The Catholics and some renegade Protestants have been extorting money and are adding to the unsavory reputation of the church. It is too great a temptation for our helpers, and suspicion is sure to attach to them if they are engaged in this sort of work. Mr. Tenney, Chinese Secretary of the Provisional Government, is in favor of having the claims of the Chinese settled through the Provisional Government, rather than privately, or even through the district officials, who will gladly settle them and take a large commission for the trouble. A few days ago a delegation of Christians came from Ching Hai with this story. The loot taken by the Boxers last June was stored in the yamen of the very magistrate who was protecting our helper Chang Yen Kuang. In the latter part of July the magistrate was changed, and the new official was afraid to let the loot stay in his office. So he stored it in a pawnshop. Still he does not feel safe and wants to divide it equallybetween the Catholics and protestants. He wants my consent

however, and wants a list of our Christians, as some have been making claims in our name who had no connection with us. I persuaded the delegates that it is not wise for us to mix up with the Catholics in any such affair; that any amount they might get in this way would only have to be subtracted from their claim for indemnity to be made through the authorized channels; and that any of the property of the wealthy heathen which was mixed up with the loot might bring trouble in the future if it fell to them. So we wrote to the official that we would not take it, but relinquished our claim, and would apply for all losses to be made up aat one time It appeared that there was no chance for the owners, Christian and heathen alike, to pick out their own belongings. It was all clothing and our people are pretty well supplied for the winter.

Our young preacher at this station has done nobly in all the trying events of the summer. He was on familiar terms with the district magistrate and the local gentry, so that when Mr. Annand of the British Bible Society went down to Ching Hai to settle Boxer business of some sort, our helper was in a position to help them to a peaceable settlement. Mr. Annand had an escort of four Italian soldiers, and the local gentry look on Yen Kuang as their savior from the foreign troops. They have subscribed a present for Mr. A. of some 2000 taels of silver, or 1400 dollars gold. Mr. Annand is willing for Yen Kuang to have a share of two or three hundred ~~ta~~ taels. Yen Kuang's salary for three years would hardly reach that figure and it was a temptation to him. He asked my advice about taking it, and soon decided for himself that it would certainly injure his work as a preacher; that it would injure his Christian reputation, and that if it was pressed, he would decline in favor of the local church: That is, allow it to go as contribution to rebuilding the chapel there.

I just want to mention another peculiar case that shows the peculiar situations in which we find ourselves placed and the practical questions we have to decide. Outside the West gate of the native city there are a great many houses belonging to a notorious boxer leader. Some of our Christians led a party of soldiers and citizens to one of these houses where they found a quantity of arms. This visit of foreigners and discovery of the arms was the signal for all the neighbors to rush in and tear down the buildings for the material they contain. The tenants however declared that the houses were now the property of the foreigners and that any trespass would be punished. So they prevented their dwellings from being pulled down about their ears. Later they paid their taxes to the Provisional Government and felt more secure, but they had no one to whom they could pay rent. So they applied to one of our church members near by to take the rent and in fact to become temporary landlord until the owner, his heirs or assigns, should turn up. Three or four of the helpers and members were strongly tempted to take over the ownership pro tem, but finally consulted us, and on consultation with Mr. Tenney, we dissuaded them from having any~~th~~

thing to do with it. It would almost inevitably lead to a lawsuit in the end. If not for the possession of the property at least for the back rent. There were plenty of arguments for it too. The thing is sure to be taken over by someone less scrupulous than we.

You may have heard of our trying to get temporary quarters for our city chapel work. We have moved into a fine large place which would make a good chapel if we could open a large door on the street. The owner seems perfectly willing for us to use the place free but is unwilling to rent it.* We can not get the proclamation of the provisional government protecting us in our tenancy unless we have a lease. The owner would sell however at a very fair price. We do not wish to buy unless it were offered for less than we would require to rebuild the old chapel of course. It is on the same street only two or three doors from our old site which is now a dumping place for garbage and worse. We have had the old chapel keeper Chao move in and also some of the refugees from the country. Probably it is not best to open a regular street chapel at present but we have put out a sign and some may find the little door and go in to talk with the preacher. Last Sunday I went to two little villages near by to see some of our poorest members, and I had two audiences of men who had come back to keep guard over the remnants of their property. They were most attentive and ready to listen and talk about our faith. They had already promised the old Mr. Kuo that they would turn their new temple over to us for services. The gilded mud gods lay strewn in fragments all over the temple yard where we gathered. We found two probationers who have held firm all through and should be received. One of them is just recovering from bayonet wounds received from German Soldiers for trying to save his home from the flames they had just kindled. The Doors and windows of the houses in these unburned villages are being all walled up by their owners to prevent the woodwork from being taken for fuel by the poor freezing Sikhs. A Chinaman can not keep wooden doors or windows these days to shelter himself from the cold.

Please excuse this length of letter. I hope it will help you to realize some of the conditions in which we live.

Sincerely Yours

Geo. D. Wilder.

* suppose fear that Boxers still able to the upper end of the which he was in the very rude and poverty stricken that

Tientsin, China.
Dec. 5. 1900.
Rec'd Jan. 14. 1901.

Tientsin, China, Dec., 14th 1900.

Dear Dr. Smith,-

I sent you a long letter a few days ago but omitted to mention some things I had in mind and now I have had an interesting trip to tell you about.

The Chinese have been expressing their gratitude to those who protected them last summer by presenting tablets of praise and it reminds me that our whole mission is deeply indebted to Mr. Edmund Cousins the agent of Jardine, Matheson & Company, Steamship owners. You remember how he took in all the Chinese refugees of the four missions and fed them for some two weeks at his own expense. When some one told him that it would hurt his business he said "My business is to care for God's people." He did everything that could be done for their comfort. He was most fertile in resources too. He even took Milk around to the babies and several have kept the condensed milk tins as souvenirs of his personal kindness. He welcomed all missionaries to his private table and made the siege for us a pleasant memory in many respects. I have written you how he championed the cause of the Chinese Christians when the authorities were proposing to put them out of the settlement. That was most brave in him. If you could write to him in an official capacity the thanks we missionaries have often expressed in private it would be most appropriate. We had about 170 Chinese at his place besides Misses Patterson and Jones Mr. Gammon and myself. He was most kind too in helping those who went away on his steamers. His is more than a business kindness too. It is in every sense Christian.

About my trip - Several of our Hu Chia Ying refugees have long wished to go home, as peace had been made with their enemies, and their indemnity arranged. The only obstacle was the danger from foreign soldiers en route. Lao Fa, where we had a chapel, is within five miles of their homes. I offered to go there with them as soon as trains should run beyond Yang Tsun. But there has been such delay in railroad building that at last on the 11th inst. we set out for the latter ~~pla~~ place, planning to walk the remaining 13 miles. One of the men had a horse in the hands of the Japanese at the Yang Tsun Station, and at a venture, we applied for it, as the interpreter had told him that they would send it back in a month or so. We were greatly pleased to find that the Jap had the whole affair in mind, and was ready to deliver the horse to its owner. It happened to be away, and he lent another to be exchanged at pleasure. We loaded him with our baggage and led him in triumph back to Chien Ying. The neighbors of the Christians had noted that they were plundered by the soldiers just the same as others, and the neighbors were beginning to doubt the Christians' claim that the foreign troops were fighting for them. They were in some cases beginning to persecute again in a tentative way to test the matter, and it was a common joke to ask, "Have you gotten your white horse back yet?"

[illegible]en Ying, Hu Chia Ying, North and South Shuang Miao, and vici[illegible] there seemed to be a pretty cordial relation between

Tientsin, Dec. 5. 1900.

the heathen and the Christians who had already returned home. I found several who had fled far away from Tientsin, whom we had fearedwere lost. There were others who had been fined for the permission to recant. In the lists for indemnity they have handed in we often find the item,"ch'u chiao ti ch'ien". That means money paid to get out of the church. Another item is for feasts and theaters given in honor of the boxers by recanting Christians. This recanting it seems, was done on extreme compulsion, at the point of the sword, before the boxer altar. In many cases they were compelled to assent to all the Master of ceremonies might say in reviling of foreigners and their God.Liu Ch'un and our host Chang had been suspected that their recanting was not sincere, and they were charged with it while still kneeling before the altar. The characteristic Chinese reply was, "You don't know what is in our hearts. If you say we are insincere we are insincere; if you say we are sincere, why, we are sincere." I hope the boxers felt as baffled by the reply as I have felt when a servant or a scholar accused of stealing has said to me,"If my pastor says I stole why I stole; if he says I did not steal I did not steal." The man who made this reply to the boxers took the first opportunity to show that this recanting was not voluntary byleaving his property to be burned and coming down to Tientsin. His comrade stood by his stuff, and aside from having to give a large feast and pay for a theater, he suffered no more, and was not compelled to worship at their temples any more. I was invited out by a non-Christian the morning I came away, to breakfast. My host was dilating on how he and others had saved the lives and property of our Christians, and I remarked that nevertheless the village had had boxers, and they had burned and robbed several houses. He said, "O, yes, but if we had not ~~have~~ been boxers, we could not have even saved their lives from the boxers who came from away." In some cases this form of recanting was essential to the safety, not merely of the relatives, but of all the friendly fellow villagers. They certainly feel little compunctions of conscience, and their friends and neighbors as well as they themselves, look on it as merely a temporary expedient, justifiable under the circumstances. We want advice as to the treatment of such cases.

In this place the people seemed to have no further use for their temples, and preferred to give them as indemnity. The head men of the village expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied, and I could not see that they felt that the demand had been in the least exorbitant. They went around with me to gather up the bronze gods to sell as curios, and they did not show that they were the least bit shocked by the procedure. The temples are not sacred in any such sense as we understand by the term. If they were, I should be averse to taking them. Mr. Smith fears we will have trouble in keeping possession, judging from the experience with temple property at Pang Chuang. They certainly are not worth having, if they are to cause any litigation. Mr. Tenney thinks them ideal indemnity from every point of view. The six that we have in this place are chiefly valuable for building material for the christians. One in the center of the village will make an admirable chapel, unless experience should show that the people will feel prejudiced against go-

ingto the temple they have built to hear the gospel.

After gathering up more than sixty idols I went to Pao Chia Ying the scene of the murder of our man Pao and his wife and of the dire retribution meted out by the Italian soldiers. There are only some four or five houses out of thirty still standing. The Christians want no more of that kind of indiscriminate punishment. In this case however it had a good effect on the boxers of that district and made them anxious to make compensation for losses. The murderers all escaped and are carrying on highway robbery on the borders of the next district. The son of the murdered man dares not to return to the village until the men are apprehended. His relatives are all without clothing and he came here with me to get them clothing from our supply. The Provisional government has had a quantity of winter clothes made for free distribution. We have given out some fifty suits and have in store over a hundred more which we are now trying to give to worthy sufferers outside the church.

Returning to Chien Ying for breakfast I found all the reputable men of the place gathered to ask me to speak a good word for them to thecommander of the garrison at Lao Fa. On the way to Lao Fa I stopped at Hu Chia Ying the center of our work in this field. There I saw the ruins of four homes of men who had saved their lives by flight to Tientsin. There were one or two others who had recanted and paid all the money they could borrow. They are now in a position to make homes for those who return. The neighbors also wellcome them back gladly as they consider their presence to be a little protection from the ravages of the soldiers.

At Lao Fa we had only two probationers and a wealthy inquirer. They had been treated as full church members by the boxers, who do not draw fine distinctions. The poorest had been burnt out and the room we rented had been destroyed without injury to the rest of the premises as the landlord recanted and was pretty well to-do. They compelled him to entertain boxers at his in free. The constable also made him pay a lot of money to suppress an order he claimed to have received from the district magistrate to post a notice offering a reward of twenty taels per head for Christians. This with two expensive feasts and the plundering of the foreigners had drained his resources severely. All his family except one son had fled to Chien Ying. His life was rendered hollow moreover by renewed persecution of his old enemies, the boxers. Several of their leaders had formed a bureau for waiting on the German garrison as is the custom now. They call it the Chih Ying Chü. Its business is to provide coolies, fuel, mats, houses, water, carts, mules etc as the troops may require. This relieves the inhabitants of much pillage. At Lao Fa this bureau is managed by boxers and they were using the soldiers to continue their persecution. These inquirers had our certificates in several languages but the boxers doubted theur genuineness and were putting them to the test and I doubt not that eventually they would have had these men shot. Whenever coolies were wanted they went for these men first and took others only if the Christians were too few too fill the demand. There was no escape. One snowy day they were called out and a guest at his house stopped a minute to put on his wet stockings.

No excuse would do however for an instant's delay when coolies were wanted and he was shot down as he came out for an example to others When fuel was wanted the bureau went with a squad to the houses of the rich inquirer and took all his doors and windows from a large collection of the best houses in town. The garrison was quartered in some of his houses already and doing damage enough without cleaning out all the rest of his property. They had taken almost all of our landlords furniture for fuel and had cut down two large locust trees in a temple yard that had been turned over as indemnity. These trees were valuable as timber being the color of black walnut and much harder. In this temple there had been a well furnished school room and they had taken about a hundred fine tables and chairs for fuel and to fit up the railway station.

Young Mr. Meng wished that I would say nothing about it to the officers for fear that these rascals would take vengeance. He was thoroughly terrorized by them. I went to the constable or burgomeister as the Germans called him and put our property into his care.then he went with me to see the headmen of the bureau of Chinese supplies. Of course they disclaimed ever having made any such invidious distinctions as I mentioned in getting labor and fuel and promised not to do it any more. They were evidently surprised that any foreigner actually came to take the part of these Christians. They laid it all to the soldiers of course. After taking tea with them the constable ,Christians and I went to see the chief officer of the garrison. He received me cordially expressed great regret at the occurrences, said that they took nothing that the burgomeister did not allow them to take, that he would give me notices with his seal attached to post on all our property in that vicinity protecting it from his men and that he would hold the burgomeister responsible for any loss in the future. The bureau had ordered the wealthy inquirer referred to above to vacate his grocery store with all haste. They said it was the order of the Germans. That was ten days before and nothing had been done with the premises except that the bureaucrats had been looting it. Now he took advantage of the interview with the German officer to ask if he might open the shop, again. The officer said they had never ordered the removal and would be glad to have him open. He further reprimanded the constable for allowing it but unjustly I think, as the man could not control it however much he may have sympathized with it.When I hinted to the officer that these men on whom he was leaning in all his intercourse with the natives were formerly boxers and still boxers at heart, he shrugged his shoulders and said "I Suppose so and if we catch them in any mischief we shoot them on the spot." This visit decidedly changed the atmosphere for the men who had been persecuted and later reports say that the situation continues favorable. I secured German notices also for two or three villages where we have the temples and expect to store the grain indemnity Leaving this place I visited the scene of another murder and the town of "North Double Temple". The fine temple is ours.

The Liu brothers are returning to live here. They send word that their old neighbors are receiving them most cordially and speak only good of the foreigners in spite of the plundering and outraging. At "South Double Temple" I found several brethren and tried to strengthen them. Their village had had no boxers and they had united to protect all the property of the two Christians who had fled to the interior somewhere near Pao Ting Fu. They naturally made this fact the ground of a request that I protect them from the soldiers. Two or three of the young men of this village exhibited placards signed by Mr. Tenney and pasted on thin boards. The words were" This man is personally known to me to be friendly to reform and opposed to the boxer movement". At the first sign of a foreigner approaching they would run out to show these placards. While I was there one of them came in great haste to get me to talk to three German officers who were knocking at the door of the best house in town and demanding "Pao wa wa ti", literally translated being "those who carry babies in their arms". No words were needed for they turned away ashamed as soon as I came in sight. The people have a hunted look and the fear of us foreigners is upon them. It is a pleasure to see the look of relief that passes over them when one speaks in their own tongue and they see they have nothing to fear. They said that the women spent the days hiding in the fields and were always ready to rush out to their hiding places at night when the dreaded pounding on the doors wakened them.

Two of our temples are occupied by refugees from Yang T'sun where there is a large garrison of several nationalities. We are glad to let them have the place of refuge.

I came back to Chien Ying for the night and found quite a large company gathered to hold a service and visit after supper. I felt that it was a good day's work when we went to rest, and thanked God for the opportunity. The next morning I visited Hu Chia Ying again, and Huang Hou Tien where the L.M.S. have a preacher who has just returned to his station. Then I struck out on my good wheel for Yang Ts'un where I caught the three o'clock train, the only one in fact.

Mrs. Sheffield has passed through at last having been kept here waiting for the road to be finished nearly two weeks. We hear that Dr. Peck is on his way. The river has opened again but he will probably have to come by Ch'ing Wang Tao. He will be needed in Peking and will be gladly welcomed by all of us. This last is written December 23rd and I wish you a Merry Xmas though it will be long past when you receive this. We are planning to give our people a merry Xmas and I rejoice to see some twenty men from the Ching Hai region here for these few days of cheer and also to get warm clothes which we can supply. The guests from outside crowd our chapel to its utmost on Sundays and it is a treat to preach to these audiences of people that have just come out of much tribulation. I hope the rest of the quotation will apply some day.

Sincerely yours

Geo. D. Wilder.

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Sincerely yours

Sam. P. Wilder.

Dr.

Wilder, Rev. Rec'd Jan. 30, 1901.

Tientsin, China, Feb. 22nd, 1901.

Dr. Judson Smith,
Boston Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Smith,-

I have to acknowledge your kind favor of Jan. 3rd. It reached me a few days ago. You know now of the decision at our preliminary mission meeting to have Dr. Peck go to Pao Ting Fu. He reached here the last day of January and after a week went on to Peking where he was to stay over the Chinese New Year and then go on to Pao Fu as soon as possible. The expedition to Shansi is still contemplated by the French and Germans and Dr. Peck is considering going with them if Dr. Atwood does not reach here in time. The order is out for all troops to be ready to march for T'ai Yüan Fu on the first of March. This, from Waldersee, may be a means of helping the Empress Dowager to make up her mind as to the peace treaty. Dr. Edwards is engaged by the Germans as interpreter and fully expects to go to Shansi in the Spring. It seems now that the opportunity to return to Shantung is coming so soon that it will be wiser for Dr. Peck to be ready to go there rather than to Shansi. The English Baptists are planning to start for their interior stations from Chefoo on the 5th of March. It will be much safer travelling in Shantung than in Chihli for Gov. Yüan is doing everything to make it safe in his province whereas in this one a semi-anarchy prevails. The local magistrates are trying to keep order but they have no power. ~~either in force of ar~~ ~~The condition of the country is terrible~~. It is worse near Tientsin apparently than farther away as there is no Chinese authority at all here. The Provisional government was supposed to govern this section but until a few days ago they have had no power outside the city of Tientsin owing to some tangle among the military powers. Travel is not dangerous from boxers or anti-foreign feeling that may show itself but from robbers. Every village is most vitally interested in the protection of every foreigner, for any harm to a foreigner means the extinction of the nearest village. We are welcomed when we go into the country as a protection from the soldiers and every precaution would be taken to keep us from falling into the hands of the mounted robbers who infest the district. I think that by travelling only by broad day light there is not much danger, as the robbers work the roads at night and when they go to attack a village in the day time it is known for miles around and the travel would be warned. ~~I would not return~~ After our meeting in Peking I stopped off at our Lao Fa station and spent the Sabbath there visiting all the places where we have Christians. There were about 75 ~~people~~ men out at the service and we had a good meeting of the church in which I tried tomake the men understand that the mission would not accept any indemnity beyond the value of the tables and benches which constituted all our loss. They had been counting on our taking a lot of land and building materials enough to provide for a central church and foreign parsonage, a chapel in each village, and support for the fu-

ture. It is remarkable how the interest in self support increases as the opportunity to do it at some one else's expense is presented. The promises of indemnity are several times the amount actually lost by the members, but by the time it is all paid, in the Chinese fashion, there willbeno more than enough. They all agreed that they would not try to collect any more than enough to cover their losses and provide for dependent orphans and widows. I have the lists of losses and require a full account of all money received by the committee so that the matter can be regulated.

The women of this field have not returned to their homes yet, in numbers, as Miss Porter has had a station class for all who could stay and study. They will return after the New Year holidays and the Chinese week of prayer which was postponed this year until the first moon to accommodate the Chinese. They are much more at leisure then and also in more need of some good employment to keep them out of temptation. We loose the sense of being united in prayer with the rest of the world, however, and this year instead of following the suggested topics as we usually do one of the Methodists, Mr. Hobart, has been asked to take charge of the union meetings and make them a series of revival efforts. They begin Feb. 24th.

Some two weeks ago I went again to the Hu Chia Ying field, as the Lao Fa station is called, to perform a wedding ceremony. I found that one of our members, Lu Shen, who had had connection with the yamen had taken on himself to "fine" several boxer villages and even to accuse certain of the murderers of Christians, before the magistrate. So I wrote to the magistrate telling him that this man was not authorized to do it and that we would not support him in any wrong. The magistrate immediately arrested him and punished him for insolence for which I was truly glad. I went to the district city 15 miles away to see the official at his own request. I found him an intelligent and well disposed man. His record throughout the troubles is far better than his neighbors at Tung An Hsien. He showed me a letter from a Japanese officer complaining of our committee which is collecting indemnity. The Jap also demanded the release of five men arrested on the charge of a relative of a churchmember. They were boxers who had robbed him and fined him for protecting the daughter of this Christian. On my advice the official released the men promising them and us that he would try the case when the Japs shall have withdrawn from Lang Fang, and vicinity. The boxers have managed to get into the service of the foreign troops and use every means to prevent any of their ilk coming to justice or making restitution for theirmisdeeds. They frequently bribe the Chinese interpreters and as a result the abuses of the interpreting body are terrible to contemplate. There are numbers of men who pretend to be interpreters and go around the country making false claims on the local gentry and officials. Any piece of paper with a few words in Roman script and a seal is considered ample grounds for the most extravagant claims. Our certificates of church membership have been so used in spite of every precaution against letting them get out of the Church members hands.

One of our ex-churchmembers and I believe a former student at Tung Cho, Wu Li Te, joined the Catholics and has been blackmailing the rich indiscriminately. It is even reported that he has killed two men. Now I note in the Chinese daily that he has been arrested and is held for trial by the Provisional Government. I sincerely hope that he will be punished, as the reputation of the church for lawlessness and crime is enough to sicken one and the worst of it is that the impression is strong that a church member cannot be punished for any crime. There is a strong feeling among the members themselves that we can not bear to allow a Christian lawbreaker to be punished. They think it would render them all unsafe. Iwas glad to have our man arrested in the hope of inorder to help do away with that notion. I fully intended that his case should be tried in open court. The official had punished him by putting him in the "cage" for a day or two but had not had an open trial. When I left the understanding was was that he was awaiting trial. I have just now heard that our members with the help of the L.M.S. helper who has access to the official have prevailed on the official not to try the case. The case for which he is held is his accusation against a head man of his village of leading a boxer band to murder a Christian. The man naturally pleads innocent but is not anxious to have the case go on, as he was implicated to some degree even if he did not do all that he is accused of doing. I fear that the official and I will have to give up our plan of having the case tried and one or both parties punished. The official assured me that the accused was a bad man and that he wanted the chance to render justice in this case.

You will have noticed the action at the Peking meeting regarding T'ung Cho. There was no thought on the part of any one to give up working the field there. The only question was whether the foreign workers sh-ould live there or in Peking. A motion to consolidate the two stations was lost and then a motion to have T'ung Cho reestablished as an independent station was also lost. The final action was intended to show our inability to decide at present. There are some things that seem clear however. The field should be worked whatever the political future of T'ung Cho shall be, i.e. even if its political and commercial importance should not be restored. It is the center of a populous and prosperous farming country. A womans work has been started there such as can hardly be kept up at the same standard without the presence of foreign ladies most of the year. You saw the work of the ladies in schools and homes. That cannot be carried on by touring and probably not by settling a native helper there. Our field extends 45 miles Northeast and ~~east~~ 20 miles to the South. It is enough for one to attend to. If I were to go on with the evangelistic work there I could do it while living in Peking but I should prefer to live in T'ung Cho. It is more healthy. It is so much nearer the field of work. It has been the scene of so much direct work of foreigners that not to return after this catastrophe would be an apparent confession of defeat that would certainly militate against any work carried on from Peking as a center.

I think it is not altogether sentiment but that the disadvantage of work there, if we did not return there to live, would be very real.

I appreciate the principle in the "science of missions" that two stations should not be too near together. At the same time there has never been any practical difficulty in the delimiting of spheres of action batween us and the Peking station. Peking city is in the extreme northeast of the " Peking"field and our city is very near the South west of our field hence their nearness. Each is a proper mission field to my mind. The actual geographical centers of the two fields would lie nearly a hundred miles apart, eighty at least. Some missionaries like to work in long stretches of country necessitating long tours two or three times a year. I prefer to cover less territory and make more frequent short trips. This allows one to carry on a more continuous work both at the point of residence and in the outstations. The visits to the latter are much more frequent and the breaks in the former are not of such long duration If the two stations were united it would not do to lessen the number of workers, as the field is too large for those we have already. It would not result in any economy of that sort. It is a question whether Peking needs any more dispensaries but there is no doubt that there is a plenty of medical work to be done at T'ung Cho. The question seems to resolve to this. Is it better for the three or four evangelists needed, to all live in Peking or to separate. There are reasons why Cho Chou would be a better place for one or two to live and work the Southern part of the field. Just so there are reasons why some one should be in T'ung Cho. And Peking should certainly not be abandoned. ~~On~~

On the other hand if the occupation of T'ung Cho necessitated one family being left there alone much or all the time these boxer troubles certainly make one shrink and wish to be in the safer place at Peking. Mr. Mills of the C.I.M. yesterday told me that he would dread exceedingly a move into the interior. There is no doubt that it will be hard for many and especially for ladies with children.

Now that the Chinese New Year is past we must think of opening a preaching place in the city. I do not believe there is any deepseated opposition to it on the part of the Chinese. The ~~pr~~ premises we now occupy may be turned into a good chapel if the landlord is willing. The Japs are bringing more troops here and had planned to put 80 cavalry in the place we occupy. On my request to the commanding officer he gave orders to the contrary. We have kept the chapel keeper on pay all winter as it did not seem a time to discharge an old helper and he has had some opportunity for preaching in the back room that he occupies. We have a sign out on the street but as yet there no suitable entrance to the large hall that is near the street and suitable for an audience room.

One of our former booksellers has been stationed at HuChia Ying and the Ching Hai helper will go back to his station soon. We hope the helper Chang who went to his home in Shantung in December will soon return as we need workers. We should have voted at Peking for Miss Jones to be invited into the mission. She commended herself to us highly by the way she took hold of the work here in Tien Tsin before and during the siege.

Most Sincerely, Geo. D. Wilder.

Tientsin, Feb. 22-1901

Recd March 13

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Mary Lawrence Lee & Mrs Lee

Tientsin, March 10th 1901.

Dr. Judson Smith,
Boston, Mass, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Smith,-

Your good letter of Jan. 12th, reached me by our last home mail. In it you asked about Mr. Ragsdale's treatment of missionaries referring to the rumors that he was not really fair to missionaries. I have just signed with pleasure a paper drawn up by Dr. A.H. Smith in view of the statements in home papers reflecting on the consul, disclaiming any sympathy with such slanders as have appeared. When the boxer troubles began in Shantung and they were reported to Mr. Ragsdale he was undoubtedly inclined to treat them lightly as did all the foreign representatives out here. In this way he may have impressed some who were not here last Spring as being unfair in his treatment of the missionaries and their reports of the conditions in Shantung. But I believe that he was one of the first to awake to the serious nature of the boxer movement.

When I came to Tientsin in April last the troubles were increasing apace and Mr. Gammon, Mr. Roberts and I had frequent occasion to report to him the progress of things in the country. Then he seemed always ready to do all he could to help in the protection of our Christians. He had troops sent out to our outstations and really managed to delay the crisis somewhat for our people.

He cannot be blamed for not warning the people in the interior. He did advise the Pao Ting Fu people to come to Tientsin and when that became impossible he secured from the viceroy a guard for Pao Ting Fu which was efficient until the last of June. We have letters from Mr. Bagnall of June 16th, recently arrived, showing that the viceroy's troops were really fighting and protecting our people from the advance of boxers along the railway from the North and the South. The Methodists at Tsun Hua also had an escort through the efforts of our consul, so that they escaped in safety.

To him is also due the prompt arrival of the marines in Tientsin May 28th. Mr. Gammon and I stayed at the railway station that day getting the news as fast as it arrived and reporting it to Mr. Ragsdale. As soon as we reported the telegraph cut he had the authority to act as the minister, and sent at once for a guard and Capt. McCalla's men were here the same day. It is thought that the arrival prevented a riot that night. Whatever mistakes he may have made were the result not of unfaithfulness to duty, but to the evils inherent in our consular system that sends men out here who have had no Oriental experience. All the missionaries from the U.S. now in Tientsin are of this same opinion.

In my last letter I think I explained how the collection of indemnity was seriously hindered by the foolish action of the brother of a Christian in going with guns and numbers to demand compensation in a village near Ching Hai. At present it is unsafe for a foreigner to go into some districts around here, and even the official at Ching Hai is in danger from the "hai yang" as the armed

bandits are called. The Chinese say it is just a new name for boxer. They have killed several foreigners recently, men who were out on nefarious business. But it would be just as dangerous for a missionary to go to these districts, as they make no distinction between blackmail and just compensation. I went out 15 miles to a village, Liu K'uai Chuang, where we have one Christian family, last week. This family had been fined by the boxers 50 swords. They had to pawn all their winter clothing to raise the money and sell all their grain. Then they burned all their books for fear that the boxers would find them. The pawnshop was looted and their things all lost. They made a claim for $180 Mex. which I cut down to $130 as they had an excessive valuation on their books burned by themselves. The boxers who fined them refused to make compensation on the ground that they were not genuine Christians, and the foreigners would not support their claims. The boxer leaders refused to come to the village to see me, so I went to their village and called on them, they coming to the village temple with the village elders and the peace talkers for the consultation. They flatly denied any knowledge of the boxer movement, and any fining of our Christian. But nevertheless they would not let helper Chang and me go until we had named the sum required and they promised to see that it was made up "just to heal the breach between old neighbors." This place is near an encampment of Indian troops, so that it was comparatively safe. The bandits were said to be near and to have actually plundered the troops once. The Provisional Government has jurisdiction now over all the Tientsin county, but they will not allow any claims for indemnity unless the actual persons who plundered the Christian can be pointed out. This makes it less easy to collect here than where there is a Chinese official. Although the indemnity has not been secured through the officials, yet the officials' attitude toward us determines the readiness of the villages to pay up. They will not pay up unless they feel that pressure can be exerted either by the foreign troops or the magistrate.

Mr. Chang Yen Kuang, the Ching Hai preacher, has been carrying out the good record he made last Fall when he refused money for helping to save the city from being looted. He has shown wisdom and strength of character in helping to keep his people from acts of revenge and extortion. The temptation is great and is not over yet. T

The Peking friends have asked me to go to take Dr. Ament's place for the summer as Mr. Stelle does not, naturally, feel equal to taking the entire responsibility. I do not see how I can leave here however until some one else comes and when some one else comes he might as well go to Peking as for me to go and thus have two new cats in strange garrets instead of only one. It is especially difficult to take up the reins in a new place just now, i.e. since the boxer troubles. The shady and unscrupulous members are standing ready to take advantage of the ignorance of a newcomer. This has been marked in our experience here in Tientsin where four men have had

The following letter from Chia, the Pang Chuang pastor, confirms other similar rumors.

1. The soldiers of the Te Chou, En Hsien and Pang Chuang camps for the last two months have been saying that the treaty would not be completed and that if it wqs not finished satisfactorily by the 20th of the 1st moon there would be war again and that Gen Yuan's troops would be engaged

2. At Cheng Chia K'ou, a Hsiao Chan Wang chiao yu has seen 53 cartloads of ammunition unloaded at the "Old Pawn Shop".

3. A Presbyterian in the army whose uncle is on a gunboat at Lin Ching writes that in the Camps South of Lin Ching there are 400 camps of 500 each. At Lin Ching there are a great many gunboats and all are preparing for war. It is also said that many great officials in this vicinity have entered into a covenant that they will not keep any treaty that the emperor may make. They swear to continue the war and never submit even though defeated.

4. The boxer leaders of Chih Li and Shan tung have not fled very far and the boxers themselves are all living quietly at home. Kuan Tung Han the first name on the governors' list of boxers is En Hsien is at home and no one dares repo rt it. The En Hsien official has told the Catholics that he will not punish their enemies as he is a subject of China. "Wait for your own foreign officers." "Our superiors will surely punish the magistrate who punishes boxers and gives indemnity largely and will be pleased with those who do as little of it as possible". This looks as though high officials if not the Dowager are at the bottom of these things as before. The boxers also say that in the second moon they are to rise again and not to leave a dog or a chicken of the Christians.

5. It is also the talk that the peace negotiations are only a means of putting the foreigners off their guard and getting time for further preparations. Then they will start from Shansi and slay to the East and from Shantung toward the North to the capital and Tientsin. Do not think the Chinese too stupid and cowardly to do this.

6. Again it is absolutely certain that Yuan's troops were at Peking and Tientsin last summer for we have seen returned captains'. He is not punishing boxers or giving indemnity in any proper manner. He is just pulling the wool over the eyes of the foreigners.

N.B. This sort of rumor is current around Tientsin but is not scattered so openly here as farther away from the scene of foreign soldiers operations. The bands of mounted robbers do not hesitate to attack small parties of soldiers and several have been killed while out looting. 20 of the French troops who were sent out to avenge the death of a beach comber were driven back by robbers a day or two ago and this morning, Mar, 5th a larger force has gone out. These bands do not often attack foreigners, and usually scatter at the advance of even a few, but in the cases mentioned of death the attack was provoked by rapine on the part of the foreigners.

9 Yuan was sent for Yuan and he promised to send cavalry to one of these over boxers Hsien district and exterminate them if there are, tho he had heard of none.

charge successively during a period of some eight months. I hope more are planning to come this Spring. My mother insists on staying in Tientsin but some man must be here with her. Dr. Sheffield tells of the possibility of his going to Shanghai for the summer, if the translation committee does not come North. In that case two others will be needed in Peking to take the places of Mr. Tewksbury and Mr. Ament. Pao Fu will still need a man, and Dr. Peck and Dr Smith have hopes of getting to Pangchuang this summer. Counting Mr. Stelle and Dr. Sheffield both of whom are doubtful, there are only three of us on the field who can probably fill the four stations in this province. Dr. Smith wants to be free to start for his field at the first opportunity. I ought to go to Japan when it becomes too hot for the family in Kobe and take them to the hills. Mrs. Wilder feels that she cannot travel without me. That would be some time in July I suppose. Possibly she could get to the mountains without my help but I shall have to go to bring them back to China next Fall. I think they could come here earlier than it is usually safe to bring children into Tientsin as the sanitary conditions are far better than they have ever been before owing to the burning out of our Chinese neighbors and the decision of the French not to let them come back.

We regret to learn that Dr. Goodrich feels the call to devote himself almost entirely to translation work in the future. We shall miss his kindly presence sorely.

Tomorrow Dr. Smith and I go to Peking. I am to attend the funeral services for the martyrs of the T'ung Cho station. It will take all the week and I hardly feel that I can leave so long, but the ladies who are here are able to do almost everything and I think all will go well. We are having numerous visitors from Pang Chuang. I think there are over 20 guests here now. It is a great pleasure to them to see their pastors again. We

We are anxious to hear about Mr. Aiken's return. He is of course better acquainted with the Peking field than I, not to mention the Tientsin field.

With best regards and thanks for your letters that come to cheer and encourage just when most needed, I am,

Most Sincerely Yours,

Geo. D Wilder.

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Tientsin, Nov 10 1901

Recd Dec 19

Tientsin, March 25th, 1901.

Dr. Judson Smith,

Boston Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Smith,-

It is only two weeks since I wrote to you, but much has happened since then. The startling news came last night that Mr J. Stonehouse of the L.M.S. was shot by Chinese on the 22nd inst. He was touring in Yung Ch'ing Hsien about 150 li from Peking, to the South, and about 120 Northwest from here. I am afraid that this will keep us from going into the country, and tend to keep the Shantung people from getting back so soon as they hoped. The foreign troops seem powerless to suppress the lawlessness in the country, and the anarchy is daily growing more alarming. The country people now say that their great terror is not the "six nations", but the "seventh nation", as they style the bandits. It seems to be far worse around Tientsin and Southwards than around Peking.

Mr. Ament left us this morning after a delay here of five days. The Mark Twain article in the North American Review cut him like a knife and weighs deeply on him, but he takes it in a most beautiful spirit. The sympathy of all the Peking missionaries, and their absolute confidence in his integrity and the uprightness of his course has been a great help to him, and I think he goes back well prepared to set things right so far as he can in person. He plans to write a series of articles telling exactly what he has done. It will be a story worth telling, even if there were no occasion for it as a vindication of his character. I have been with him all this first week since he heard about the Sun and the Review articles. The calm and sweet spirit in which he has taken it, and his brave resolution to set the matter right so far as in him lies, is answer enough for those who know of it.

I presume that Miss Miner will write an account of the T'ung Chou funerals for publication, but you will want to know directly about them. I do not know when in history there ever was such an event as that we saw ten days ago. Surely there never was a time before when it was possible for large numbers of Christian martyrs to be buried with Christian ceremonies, entirely at the expense of those who had killed them, and in the presence, doubtless, of many who had at least sympathized with their murderers. That very thing took place in five villages around T'ung Chou from March 13th to 16th. On the morning of the 13th we set out from the T'ung Chou settlement in Peking to meet our cavalry escort outside the city gates. When our column was made up we had an imposing procession. In the distant front were two mounted guides, Christians, then came Mr. Tewksbury and Lieutenant Guiney at the head of the troop of tenhorse from the 6th Cavalry, U.S.A., with their two great canvas covered army wagons. Behind these followed thirty ~~odd~~ or more Peking carts with from one to three occupants each, and two long open country carts, each with

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severaloccupants,and drawn by a small drove of mules. This with a gorgeously dressed, self-important young Chinese on a bicycle, made up the cortege.

Arrangements had been made for funerals in five of our principal centers outside the city of T'ung Chou. The first was held in Tung Pa, the large market town a mile from our village station of "Colt House", where four church members were killed. We found the chief temple of the place all prepared for our use. A mat shed in the outer court of the temple sheltered the four coffins, each with a wooden cross bearing the name, age etc. of the deceased. There were artificial flowers decorations, and the three walls of the shed were hung with eight cloth memorial scrolls, sent by as many of the surrounding villages. These scrolls were of red, blue or white cloth, some four by eight feet, bearing four large gilt or black characters of appropriate meaning, and the names of the donors in smaller letters. The sentiments were largely quotations from the Chinese classics, such as "Faithful unto death", "He died for righteousness' sake", "His throne established in Heaven", "Happiness and Longevity both perfected," "The killing of the body perfected his virtue" etc. The gateway of this courtyard looked out upon the creek bank where the martyrdom took place, and where the mutilated bodies were half buried, only to be swept away by the summer floods. Save for a few bones and a queue in one coffin, these four were empty. The agreement had been that the villagers should provide coffins, graves, monuments etc. for all the dead, and it seemed entirely appropriate that those whose bodies could not be found should be represented in the services and in the cemeteries in the same way as the rest. To the Chinese it seemed very important.

The second court of the temple was occupied by a large mat shed for the feast provided by the village for the 70 or 80 mourners. The guest rooms of the temple were all thrown open to the use of the funeral party. Even our carters and mules were entertained at the public expense.

After the feast, which was our noonday meal, we held the memorial services in the courtyard where the coffins were. The chief mourners gathered about the coffins inside the shed, the pastors and native helpers who took part in the ceremonies stood at the entrance of the shed, while the Christians and a great crowd of onlookers filled the courtyard outside. These latter pressed up close to catch every word, making a sea of most intensely eager faces. It seemed impracticable to make extended remarks about the life and death of each in such an audience. So the services consisted only of a song, afew remarks by the pastor, Scripture reading, prayer by a native preacher, and song. Then the undertakers were given way to enter, place the coffins on the great red timber frame to be borne by sixteen pall bearers each, and cover the coffins with the silk embroidered coffin covers. The Chinese musicians with their pipes, doleful drums, and wooden wind instruments to represent wailing, headed the procession to the graves. The pastors and male mourners walked just in front of the four slowmoving catafalques.

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These were followed by the women mourners dressed in white throughout, riding in carts covered with white. One was in a white sedan chair with four bearers, accompanied by a cart load of bearers to relieve them ~~change off~~ when tired. The cemetery is a bare plot of plowed land not quite an acre in extent, but the villagers gave a sum sufficient to enclose it, set out trees, and erect memorial tablets. At the grave we stopped only long enough to lower the great unwieldy coffins into the graves, and have a song and prayer.

Then we took up our march to the next place some seven miles distant where we were to spend the night. Here at Fu Hao we found four mat sheds on a threshing floor with 29 coffins prepared for the burial the next day. There were 13 more killed at this place but they were to be buried elsewhere. More than half of these were not Christians, but were killed because their relatives were in the church. Only one of our 16 Christians at this place was left to mourn the rest. He is our former boys' school teacher, Kao Hsin. His mother, wife and two children were killed, the boxers sparing his little dumb girl alone as a subtle insult. As nine of the dead constituted the family of one of the London Mission's helpers, we invited two of their native preachers to take part in the services. We were glad of this opportunity of fellowship with the sister church in these sad rites. The services were much the same as at Tung Pa. Our soldier escort attended and seemed impressed. They seemed to be aware for the first time that Christian natives in China had actually become martyrs.

At each place the burial of the dead and the partaking of a feast is considered the last act in the making of peace between the Christians and their enemies. Bygones are to be bygones--we hope. It is the more so here, as seven of the murderers have been punished with death, and the property of the boxer leader has been confiscated by the authorities and given to us as indemnity. The people seemed to approve entirely of all that had been done, and to be truly grateful for the efficient protection that Mr. Tewksbury has secured for them from the marauding French soldiers.

From Fu Hao we wentfrom the graves to T'sao Fang near T'ung Chou, where we held services for eleven martyrs. These included two families that were exterminated leaving no relatives to wear white for them. While we were waiting there in the presence of a hard looking crowd before the services began, one of thesurvivors of the third family represented among the dead, could not refrain from reproaching them. She threw back her proud head, and with flashing eyes and steady but intense voice said" You men that did this, just think what you have done. ~~My mother in law~~This old lady lived among you 50 years and never injured any one. I do not rebuke you but God does. And I only want you to think what you have done. Just ponder it!" That was all she said and no ome felt like hindering her. We marveled rather that she could restrain herself so well. Indeed it was a constant surprise to us foreigners that the Christians were able to carry themselves with dignity before those who

had been driven from their homes"

who had driven them from their homes. When we went on from this place the same afternoon to spend the night in T'ung Chou, we foreigners were enabled to appreciate the feelings of these who are returning for the first time to their ruined homes. Miss Miner, Miss Chapin, Mr. Tewksbury and I all felt that we did not want to meet any acquaintances on the street. When I heard the exclamation "Why' there goes old Wilder" I studiously kept my face turned the other way, though there was nothing disrespectful in the expression. The sight of our formerly beautiful compound turned into a waste did not lessen the feeling akin to shame that we had been so deceived in our friends. It hardly seemed then as though we could bring ourselves to live and work there again, but the next week when I had occasion to spend a day there, the feeling gradually wore away. No funerals had been arranged at the city so we only spent the night, our party filling two of the largest inns, and the next morning early went on 12 miles South to Niu Pao T'un, where preparations had been made to bury some thirteen bodies.

We had the services here in a temple while dinner was preparing in another boxer temple. After dinner the 3 great catafalques were all ready for the procession to the cemetery which had been provided, and we stopped only long enough for the burial of three bodies, leaving the rest to be buried by the friends there, while we hurried on another six miles to "Eternal Happiness Market". Here again were 13 coffins arranged in a long mat shed beside the road near the ruins of our chapel. As the sun was still high, and the audience all gathered we had the memorial services at once. One of the dead is our faithful helper Li Te Kuei. He had been faithful to his charge unto the end as he had always been in life, for he might have saved himself had he been willing to leave his little flock. He was a beloved pastor though not ordained, and was loved and respected by all who knew him in that region. He had skill with medicine and had done a great deal of medical work in connection with his preaching. It was said that one of the men who killed him had been healed of disease by his nursing. No one knew anything evil of him. His seminary classmate Mr. Kung spoke of him as a student, , Mr. Kao Wen Lin spoke of his life and character, and his foreign coworker spoke of him as a preacher, father and husband. His was a model Christian household. He leaves a son and a daughter who mourn him truly. Of his flock of 26 members, one recanted and saved his life, and 23 bravely met their death. The next morning in the glory of the rising sun we laid him and his wife in their last resting place. It was a painful privilege to perform these last rites for these we loved, so worthy of love and honor. Then we took up our return journey of 23 miles back to Peking.

Nature had been most propitious, indeed, one thing that emphasized the havoc man had wrought was the strange insensibility of nature to the misery of it all. The great flocks of jackdaws performed their evolutions and sported as though nothing had happened, and the wild ducks and geese, the larks and warblers were all enga-

ged in theirhappy pursuits of springtime. We and our mission seemed strangely out of joint with everything.

Our cavalry escort was the best that could be had.The troopers were all interested and perfectly courteous,the lieutenant was most obliging,and nothing was done to make us the least ashamed of our American soldiers. That is much to say in these days out, here though it is the regular thing for our men.They have not disgraced us in the eyes of the heathen as have the soldiers of every other nation except England and Australia. I think the Japs have not been brutal, but they have been detracting from their good record made during the first months of the occupation, by their extorting of money.

A most remarkable feature of our four days funeral trip was the promptness with which everything took place exactly on the appointed time. That is no small achievement in China and it reflects great credit on Mr.Tewksbury's management.

In Tung Chou we had a long and interesting call on the magistrate for that district. He is one who has been in office there with some intermissions for many years, and has never been very friendly. He was the onewho tried to defeat justice in the case of Dr. Sheffield's assailants. It is said that when the hospital was looted he secured the skeleton and hung it up in his yamen for 17 days, as indisputable proof that all the stories about foreigners are true. He has apparently had a change of heart however for he pretends to be most zealous to collect our indemnity. He promised to raise all that Mr.Tewksbury claims for our Christians. It will be done largely by the confiscation of boxer property. He expressed the opinion that the 7 counties around would be able to pay all our foreign claims too. Li Hung Chang is anxious to have it done this way rather than through the general government.

Our Tientsin helpers are all out in the country fields, and we are getting day schools started in the country as well as here. We have not opened a street chapel yet and probably will not until one is built.

Sincerely Yours,

George D. Wilder.

Presb. Mag. 1901
May 15

1 140.

North China Mission of the American Board.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Tientsin, May 7th 1901

Dr. Judson Smith,
Boston Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Smith,-

It is a good while since I sent you one of my voluminous epistles but it is because there has been less of special interest than usual. Our work has been going on in more of its old routine than for some time past. We have thrown open the outer chapel in the city near the old site, but few come in as the entrance from the street is not directly into the audience room. A foreign preacher would doubtless bring in a good many, but thus far I have not made it one of my regular duties to preach there. The care of the business here has engrossed my time. Now that our country members have at last all gotten moved to their homes and the rain has come to keep them busy with their land we will be given a respite from their visits. We have loaned them several hundreds of dollars as an advance on their indemnities with which to begin their farming.

During March and April Helpers Chiang from the distant Hsien Hsien field, Chang Yen Tseng (the helper who has been at his home all winter,) and Mr. Nieh have formed a committee for the collection and distribution of the indemnities in the Hu Chia Ying field. Though two or three of the villages have refused to fulfill their promises, the three men have been very successful and have not had recourse to official pressure. With the exception of one large claim most of the Christians are almost entirely compensated for ~~th~~ their losses.

About two weeks ago a call came from Hsien Hsien for Helper Chiang to return. One of the Christians had been accused by a Catholic of being a boxer. He came here for a letter to the official. We gave him one after being assured by Mr. Chiang that the charge was certainly false. We also sent a letter to the higher magistrate at Ho Chien Fu asking that the case be examined carefully and certifying to the fact that the man was a member of the church, a fact which the local magistrate pretended to doubt. The magistrate not only did not heed the orders of his superior but he beat the Christian a hundred blows for trying to "scare him with a letter from foreigners whom he had never heard of before". The letter bore the names of Mr. Smith and myself. The official further examined the man by beating him another 400 blows, asking him to confess that he was a boxer in the pauses between each hundred. He was still in prison, though he had not confessed, the last we heard. The official knows and trusts Mr. Chiang and I hope that he has set the matter right by this time. The land of this sufferer is still in

North China Mission of the American Board.

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the possession of the boxers who live in his house and are bold ~~in~~ because of the support of a Catholic. I also wrote a letter to the French priest there who is said to be a very just man and I hope that he may do something. The claims of the Catholics and the L.M.S. of this district a re all paid and probably ours will be as soon as the helper gets back there.

There is nothing further to report about the Ching Hai field where the collection of indemnity was balked by the attempt of one of the hangers on to help us a little with fire arms. A Tao Tai has just been appointed to settle claims both foreign and native and we may simply turn the matter over to him. His plan of giving a fixed amount according to the kind of house the sufferer lived in will not fully repay all the losses as the Christians have estimated them but it is worth something to have the settlement made promptly and ended.

You will probably receive a copy of the Mission Meeting minutes by this same mail or the next one at least. The meeting was a disappointment to some owing to our inability to penetrate the future. Some felt that this year is so exceptional that we need not make estimates or attempt to give full reports for the year. Some felt that the work of the year had been reported enough in letters!

The estimates were made the same as two years ago in all the stations except T'ung Cho, i.e. for ~~personal wo~~ General Work. In the case of that station $1500 additional was asked for rent of buildings in Peking. More room will have to be found for College and families. $250 instead of $100 was asked for gate keepers and watch men. On the other hand the Seminary estimate of $250 was cut off and another small item of $15 I believe.

You will notice that a judgement was recorded against taking temples as indemnity. It is probably a wise action though there are some who think temples an ideal indemnity. Those we have were given freely and can be returned if it seems best. In two of the villages I think the people have no desire for the temples for worship any more. They seem to be glad to have them for Christian worship and they attend in large numbers. If we were to take them not as a permanent possession but as a temporary loan until we build chapels it might avoid the embarrassments of insecure title and make it easier to return them in case the villagers should make trouble in the future. In Chien Ying, where we have started a school with some fifteen scholars many of whom are not of Christian families, in one temple, we have another temple which would be good for a sort of town hall and I propose that we give it over to the village for that or any other purpose they wish. Some of these questions that are not pressing for settlement I am leaving in abeyance until Mr. Stanley and Mr. Aiken come back. Their larger experience in China and in this field will enable them to act more wisely than I can. The surplus land after the fair claims are settled I think should by all means be restored to the villages.

North China Mission of the American Board.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Tientsin, 190

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We have just received your letter saying that Messrs Roberts and Ewing are coming to reinforce us. I think they are the ones needed most as a good deal of difficulty has attended the care for the Kalgan Christians by the people in Peking who do not know them, and Mr. Stelle certainly needs the help of one who knows the Peking field. With Dr. Peck released from Pao Ting Fu by Dr. Atwood I hope that I may get to Japan and my family earlier than September.

I have just finished the re-revision of the Chapin's Geography, the first revision having been lost, and it ought to be published before next Fall. In case illustrations can be had so as to print it in Japan this summer it would be well worth while for me to see it through the press there. If not it will be done in Shanghai under some other person's supervision.

We hear that Miss Patterson is in Shanghai and will soon be here. Dr. Atwood and Dr. Peck are just going to Pao Ting Fu. I have just shipped goods to them by boat at some risk from robbers I fear. Miss Porter and my mother are going to the examinations in Peking of the Bridgman School. My Mother will stay a few days for the vacation she needs so much.

I have a copy of the report of the expedition to San Ho in which Dr. Ament took part, by Capt. Forsythe who was in command. It is the expedition that Mr. Millard so misrepresented in a letter to the Daily Mail. The report was sent on to Dr. Ament and I hope he will let you see it. Perhaps I may have time to make you a copy. In your letter of Mar. 16th, which I should have acknowledged, you ask who Mr. Millard is and what reason he has to write as he does about Mr. Ament. I think his only reason lies in his prejudice against Missions in general. Mr. Ament does not know him and I have inquired of several missionaries in Peking none of whom know anything about him. He wrote to the Mail as late as Jan. 12th from Peking. You have probably seen his articles in some of the Magazines of America,-Scribners or Cosmopolitan. These reporters come through Japan where there is a strong prejudice against Christianity especially in Newspaper circles, and then they stop a few days among the clubs in Shanghai where they are filled with all the yarns about missionaries. I have known of three or four who have admitted that they came north with prejudices against missionaries and that they vanished on acquaintance with our Peking and Tung Cho people. Chamberlain of the Sun was one of these and I think it was he who rebuked another reporter for his tirade against missions by saying "That is the way I felt, too, when I first came but I have changed my mind since I knew the missionaries." We have received copies of a five column interview with Mr. Ament in the Kobe Herald. He had been terribly slandered by the Kobe Chronicle whose Editor has announced his purpose to do all the harm to the cause of Christianity that he can so that we are glad to see an explanation in the same city. We expect Mr. Ament to do much good in setting these things right in the public mind.

Very Sincerely,

Geo. T. Wilder

North China Mission of the American Board.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Tientsin, 190

Rec'd Jan. 1-1901

Tientsin, China May 28th '01.

Dr. Judson Smith,
Boston Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Smith,-

I am just back from my first trip to the country since the murder of Mr. Stonehouse made it appear unsafe to go out. It is safe enough to go to our Lao Fa station now, as the British have a garrison of eighty Sikhs within pistol shot of the Chinese school house that we are using for a chapel, and it is less than a mile across open fields from the railway station. Indeed the whole district is fairly safe, as Major Grantham is having good success in running the robbers to their holes. He goes everywhere with a couple of soldiers for escort. He is pursuing the only practicable method, ~~of~~ using the Chinese and Chinese methods to catch them. He shoots any man caught with firearms. It is severe, but the people are enjoying a peace they have not seen for a year or more.

I found the son of Pao Fa, who was killed last fall, living with his family in the temple buildings and school house that are turned over to us. He has been hunted from place to place for ten months by the murderers of his parents, and now he is happy in a place where they dare not come, under the eaves of the soldiers' barracks. It was a pleasure to see the scared look leaving his face and being replaced by the joy of service. He is a very good janitor for us. The men are getting the main hall of the temple cleared of the mud gods, and it will seat some two hundred people. For the time we are comfortably seated in the school house adjoining, where there was an audience of seventy on Sunday in the morning, and forty in the afternoon, when I reported the Mission meeting to the Christians alone. I think only one nonchristian from the town ventured in. Invitations had not been given out, and they are still pretty timid. They expect the boxers to rise again. Only two or three of the women besides those in the yard ventured to come. These came two or three miles, however, and I think they could all come out if they could get carts or donkeys. It seemed good, too, to see a dozen bright and interested school boys. The teacher at Chien Ying, Mr. Wang, is a heathen, but he is a modest and intelligent young man with an interest in his school. He is trying to get all the Scripture knowledge he can, so as to help the boys to something more than ability to recite the Bible lessons. I expect him to enter the church sometime.

The number in the school at Lao Fa is reduced by sickness from six, to three or four, so that we are letting the teacher, Mr. Lu, return to his home in Hsien Hsien until after the wheat harvest, when he will come back to open school if there are scholars. He ~~is~~ also is a heathen inquirer whom we hope to bring into the church. We do not employ these two men for the purpose of winning them, but because we have no Christian teachers to open these schools, which seem to be necessary just now to keep up the work for the nonchristians. I think our Tientsin boys' school teacher may go there for

Tientsin, China May 28th '01.

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I found the son of Lao Ya who was killed last fall living with his family in the temple buildings and school house that are turned over to us. He has been hunted from place to place for ten months by the murderers of his parents and now he is happy in a place where they dare not come under the eaves of the soldiers' barracks. It was a pleasure to see the scared look leaving his face and being replaced by the joy of service. He is a very good janitor for us. The men are getting the main hall of the temple cleared of the mud and it will seat some two hundred people. For the time we are comfortably seated in the school house adjoining where there was an audience of seventy on Sunday in the morning and forty in the afternoon when I reported the mission meeting to the Christians alone. I think only one nonchristian from the town ventured in. Invitations had not been given out and they are still pretty timid. They expect the boxers to come again. Only two or three of the women besides those in the first ventured to come. These were two or three miles moreover and I think they could come out if they could get carts or donkeys. It seemed good too to see a dozen bright and interested school boys. The teacher at Chien Ying, Mr. Wang, is a heathen but he is a modest and intelligent young man with an interest in his school. He is trying to get all the Scripture knowledge he can so as to help the boys to something more than ability to recite the Bible lessons. I expect him to enter the church sometime.

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the summer vacation. His wife can do good work for the women.

The Christians were very good in observing the suggestion that I made, not to talk of the indemnity matters all day Sunday. We spent all day Monday however adjusting the little differences of opinion that had arisen, concerning the distribution of the indemnity. The committee seems to have been very wise in its dealings, and there were fewer snarls than I expected. These were all easily cleared up, as soon as the differences were set forth in the presence of all. They were all ready to abide by the decision of the pastor, but I tried to encourage them in listening to the decision of the majority. The majority, however, generally preferred not to express an opinion, yielding to the Chinese fear of giving offence. Some thought they ought to be compensated for the crops that the boxers reaped from their fields. We may decide to allow a sum equivalent to the ordinary rent of land in such cases, if there is a surplus after providing for the widows and orphans. Others could not see the justice of deducting from their indemnity the articles that have recently been restored to them by the pillagers. There had been differences of opinion between the committee and individuals about the appraising of values in land and building materials in two or three cases, but I think all were finally settled in a true, Christian spirit.

With the exception of the first entries when the committee was new to the business, the accounts have been well kept, and the work has been done with more integrity than I had expected.

The natives are busy in their fields where the crops have a good start since the soaking rains, and there is an air of returning prosperity especially among the Christians.

We found a happy way out of the difficulty we were in, from the self appointed committee of last fall having secured promises from 14 villages at a distance. We had decided not to take anything from them for fear of an excess, but it was not so easy to head off the villages. One had paid all the $100, and another had paid a part, and recently others have been bringing ~~the~~ money in, because the official had issued a proclamation that all such promises should be speedily fulfilled. I do not know who asked him to do so. We were just going to send a letter to these villages relieving them of their promises, when I learned of a case that had come before the official last fall, and the Japanese officer in a ~~no~~ near station had prevented his giving a decision. A wealthy man had taken in the bride of one of our Tung Chou school boys to protect her from death at the hands of the Boxers. They discovered it, and drove him out and plundered his place at leisure, using it as their headquarters. He brought accusation against them himself. The indemnity money asked by our three members ~~at Hu Chia Ying~~ is nearly enough to cover his losses, and I suggested to the official that he collect these amounts promised to us, for this man. He liked the idea, but insisted that he wanted to further punish the men who led the boxers to this place where the woman was in hiding. That

the summer vacation. His wife can do good work for the women.

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With the exception of the first months when the committee was new to the business the accounts have been well kept and the work has been done with more intensity than I had expected.

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of course was none of my business. The official whom I saw this morning also promised to urge the payment of the rest of the indemnity promised us in the Hu Chia Ying field. Of the $17000 promised in that field, $14000 has been paid largely in land and grain, and with the exception of much of the land for dependents, it has been distributed among the Christians, so that there has been no accumulation of moneys in the hands of the committee, and none has been brought to Tientsin. This is for perhaps 150 persons - including 46 families and three chapels.

The commandant of the post is a delightful specimen of the best of the British officers in India. It is noticeable that the British officers who have become attached to their native regiments in India, and have become interested in Asiatic affairs, are far more just and sympathetic in their dealings with the Chinese, than the French and Germans just out from their home countries. Maj. Grantham invited me to stay with him, and said I could have the Christians in to see me just as freely as I liked, etc. He lets his doctor treat their ailments. He was interested in the story of Pao Fa's son, and asked for the names and addresses of the murderers. He had inquired about our work before I came, and evidently has some respect for the work. His doctor is an Arab, very intelligent and a pleasant companion. I went with him each evening to the homes of the sick, and it was delightful to see his kindly interest in them. He has picked up enough Chinese to give directions in taking the medicines, but he needed me to interpret in getting the symptoms.

When I asked the Major if it would be safe for me to go alone to the district city, 5 miles, he said, "Yes, but I will order the regular daily patrol to do a little extra duty, and escort you to the gates of the city." He also lent me a horse. The two evenings when I dined with him were indeed to be remembered. He had been, if not associated with the Humes in famine relief, at least acquainted with them and spoke highly of them. Have I ever said that a Hindu from one of our colleges in India called on us one day? It is interesting to see these links with the work in other fields.

The Provisional government is willing to give us a larger piece of land on one of the new wide streets for our city chapel, Tientsin, in exchange for the old site at T'sang Men K'ou. We are trying now to settle on a site.

The news from the Southern part of the province just now is most alarming. The people are rising up in open rebellion against all authority. We hope it will not spread, but see nothing to stop it, until the Chinese can get full control of the province. It is a refusal to pay the indemnity that the officials are levying, in addition to the taxes for the emperor from whose government they derive no advantage. It is stirred up partly by the remorseless tenacity with which the Catholic Christians have been wreaking vengeance on all of other faiths without much discrimination. Even Protestants have suffered. The outlook is not encouraging for a speedy return to the interior, but we can hope that when the Chinese government is again in power order will be soon restored. Sincerely Geo. P. Wilder.

Of course was more of my business. The official whom I saw this morning also promised to save the payment of the rest of the indemnity promised us in the Hu Chia Ying field. Of the $1000 promised in that field $4000 has been paid largely in land and grain and with the exception of much of the land for dependents it has been distributed among the Christians so that there has been no accumulation of moneys in the hands of the committee and none has been brought to Tientsin.

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When I asked the Major if it would be safe for me to go home to the district city 3 miles he said "Yes, but I will order the regular daily patrol to do a little extra duty and escort you to the wall gates of the city." He also lent me a horse. The two evenings when I dined with him were indeed to be remembered. He had been if not associated with the Boxers in famine relief at least acquainted with them and spoke highly of them. Here I ever said that one night from one of our colleges in India called on us one day.

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Recd Feb 7 1900

Tientsin June 11th,1901

Dr. Judson Smith,
Boston,Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Smith,-

Your cable "shall Stanleys come October" was duly received and after a delay long enough to learn the general opinion I replied "Yes,Peking Kalgan need men". Dr. Smith wanted me to add the last four words as he feels very strongly the need now as well as for the future. Mr. Roberts was in favor of it also. We would have added Linching and Paotingfu,too, had we not already telegraphed that those two stations "need men now" in reply to a letter from Mr. Perkins asking about the special need. We were very sorry to seem to urge Mr. Perkins to come at the risk of his health but there is no blinking the fact that the need is great. Members of the other Societies represented in Shantung have been back to their fields and our Christiansthere cannot but become suspicious of their pastors interest in them as the return which they long for is delayed month after month. Dr. Smith cannot well go alone and Dr. Peck is tied at Paotingfu. We hope that he can leave there soon but the condition there is very critical now that the troops are withdrawing. There is prospect now that they could get a Chinese escort to go direct to Shantung as soon as Dr. Peck can come to make up the party. Paofu ought not to be left but we are coming to feel that the need in Shantung is greater. Dr. Atwood leaves for Shansi Saturday June 15th according to, plans, in spite of the news of the murder of a party of 15 Belgian priests not long ago in the at Yiling. north. His preparations for the trip have kept him in Peking so much that he has not been able to do much toward relieving Dr.Peck at Paofu.

Of course you can understand that it is very important that when the abandoned stations are revisited a former resident of the station should be in the party. There are unscrupulous men who understand the customs of the church well enough to palm themselves off on a newcomer as good members. Usually they are former probationers. Often they get some of the churchmembers in their power so they will not dare to tell the pastor and often these men will deceive the natives themselves. For example,- an ex-member of the New Connection Methodist Mission last fall ingratiated himself into Dr. Porter's good graces and was used by him to capture boxer leaders or rather to find their headquarters. The man had come to me for protection at the end of the siege and I had supposed him to be one of our own Christians from Ching Hai. It was only late in the Fall after he had committed all sorts of outrages in the name of our church that we learned his true character and by publishing the fact that he was none of ours we compelled him to flee the country. Knowledge ~~Experience~~ of many such cases Makes us feel strongly the need that a member of each station be on the ground so far as possible. Mr. Roberts is a godsend to us in Tientsin.He knows our people and they know him. But staying here he can do little for those who come from Kalgan. The helpers might come down here and consult qabout indemnity but it is a good deal more "at arms length" from

his Kalgan field than Peking would be. So the need for Kalgan is practically the same as before. Stelle ought to have help this summer in Peking from one who is acquainted there. We hope that it will come early in the fall, early in September rather. He came down here yesterday for dentistry and seemed very much worn.

The immediate need for Linching and Paofu is due to the fact that it is now possible to go to the Shantung fields by Chefoo if not direct and that two ought to go, if any. The Linching affairs seem to be in a muddle that only one of the pastors of that station can settle. Mr. Perkins left money in the hands of one of the helpers for the mission use. It has not been available and neither Mr. Smith nor I have been able to accomplish anything towards getting the money for the payment of helpers etc. Mr. Perkins certainly is the best man to take hold of the matter. For his sake it will be fortunate if the return is delayed until cooler weather.

Had they gotten away to Shantung before this I would not go to Japan so soon but stay to help hold the fort in Paofu or Peking but now in the uncertainty all think the call to Japan is the loudest and that I had better go at once and return as early in the Fall as I can bring the children. I leave on the 17th. I fear that the return to Shantung is rendered still more indefinite in time in that Dr. Smith was overturned in a jinriksha this morning and his shoulder was dislocated. The accident happened about three miles up the river while we were going to see the great arsenal where Admiral Seymour made his last stand. We put Dr. S on a boat and brought him home as comfortably as could be in such great pain. Chloroform was administered in order to relax the muscles so as to adjust the bone.

As for the return of the Stanleys it would be a great help to the Tientsin work in any case but it is rendered doubly necessary from the fact that Mr. Roberts does not feel free to go in to the country even where it is safe. He does not even feel justified in going by rail to Laofa to escort the women and school girls where he could step from one train to the other for the return. We understand the reasons and the Chinese sympathize with him perfectly but it is going to make it impossible for him to do much of the necessary work of the station. He will have plenty of work however in the office and in the local church and city chapel, and in the boys school which needs more supervision than I have been able to give it for its greatest effectiveness. The country work is what Mr. Stanley enjoys most and it is what needs him most.

Mrs. Sheffield is spending a few days with us helping Dr. Smith in some of his literary work. His accident will delay her return to Peking. Her daughter and Miss Russell come down on the 15th in order to go to Japan with me on the 17th.

We have just had our meeting of consultation with the helpers. We decided to employ Shih Tien Hsün a Tungcho schoolboy of the junior class for the summer at the Laofa station. Mr. Nieh the bookseller will stay with him there as he has been on the indemnity committee there and understands the conditions.

Another junior Liu Chia Lin is to be employed in like manner to help Chang Yen Kuang at Ching Hai. We want the latter helper to take his wife there but he says that since he caused the arrest of a murderer there his life is in danger. All the rest of the murderers of that district have banded together to protect each other. If the leading murderers are not punished the Christians will not be safe. If they push for a punishment they will be in still greater danger until a very strong government is established and the enmities aroused will be the seeds of violent acts of vengeance for years or generations.

Chang Yen Tseng and old Chao the chapel keeper will be here in the city. There is hardly any need of the latter as soon as Yen Tseng finishes his work in the country on the indemnity distribution committee.

We have just handed our list of losses Chinese and foreign in Tientsin city to the Taotai. It comes to about 17000 Mexican Dollars. Of this some 15000 is foreign. The Taotai's deputy has examined our claims in the Ching Hai field and says he will pay one third in a month, one third in two months and the last third in four months. By the agreement we made with him the Christians do not get all they lost repaid. He will not consider the claims for miscellaneous losses of goods. Where houses were burned or a business was ruined he will compensate but not otherwise except in the case of fines where there were papers or witnesses who will testify. We quite sympqthize with his unwillingness to examine claims for thing for the loss of which nothing but verbal evidence of interested parties can be produced. The foreign claim is the same as that we handed the consul here and sent to you. In case the Taotai pays it it will simply be credited to the Chinese government. There is a perfect understanding of that point with the Taotai and the consul.

I see that several letters from you to various individuals are just in but I have not heard what their contents is.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely Yours,

George D. Wilder,

North China Mission of the American Board.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Tientsin, June 11th 1900.

Another junior Liu Chia Lin is to be employed in like manner to help Chang Yen Kuang at Ching Hai. We want the latter helper to take his wife there but he says that since he caused the arrest of a murderer there his life is in danger. All the rest of the murderers of that district have banded together to protect each other. If the leading murderers are not punished the Christians will not be safe. If they push for a punishment they will be in still greater danger until a very strong government is established and the enmities aroused will be the seeds of violent acts of vengeance for years or generations.

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George D. Wilder,

North China Mission of the American Board.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Tientsin, 190

Secretary, Rec'd July 12 1901

Arima, Hiogo Ken, Japan,
Sept. 12th. 1901.

Dr. Judson Smith
Boston Mass. U.S.A

Dear Dr. Smith,-

Your good letter of July 26th has just reached me and strengthened the purpose which I have had for some time to write to you. You wrote in reply to a letter of mine in which I mentioned the probability of a speedy payment of our indemnities both native and foreign. I wrote just after an interview with Chang Tao Tai who called to arrange for meeting our claims. At that time he expected to pay the losses of foreigners, but later he found that the Catholic claims were so very large that his only hope of effecting a settlement in his district was to try to pay only the losses of Chinese Christians, referring the large foreign claims to the general government. However our losses are so small comparatively that he admitted our mission claim of 1100 taels for chapels at Ching Hai & Hu Chia Ying and held out hopes of paying our losses in Tientsin na-

American Board.

this city as well. She has already made one or two payments to Mr. Roberts who has doubtless kept you informed of the matter. A letter from him to me expresses the hope that I may take charge of the distribution among the native Christians as I helped them make out their lists and also advanced considerable sums to them from the moneys sent from the States to help the needy. This apparent eagerness of officials to settle the claims of Christians seems strange in view of the fact that the foreign powers in the peace negotiations have ignored them altogether.

I rejoined my family in Kobe June 24th, finding them and the Galts all well. We came to this place for the summer occupying one house — Mr. & Mrs Galt and our family also Miss Evans. The work of getting Chapin's Geography through the press was begun as soon as we reached here and is not finished yet. The printers are straining every nerve to finish by Sept 25th as I wish to sail on the 26th. We had planned to go on the 12th today with Miss Evans & Mr Galt but the work of proof reading keeps me. I am afraid I may be kept over another steamer at the present rate

The lady in question, Mrs. Ida already was on the payroll of the Detroit Water Board, with the high pay of $900 per annum. I think from the time I was informed of the distribution among the various clerkships of a higher class, the wife of the Mayor and the wife of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the lady in question, the money earner of the family, the official recipient of the salary, the official recipient of the salary, the official recipient of the salary

of progress on the Geography. I was fortunate in finding a Chinese teacher who had read proof in Shanghai. He & I each has to read it twice. It would prolong the work almost indefinitely were I to return upon it in finished and the book should be ready for the use of schools this fall or it will be superseded. There are four others to come out this year I understand. The Japanese printers are doing far better work on the maps & illustrations than anything I have ever seen in China.

I have the pleasure, as chairman of the Education Committee, to report that Mr. Galt has passed the examination for the first full years' work. He had done everything required in a scholarly and thorough manner. His only deficiency was in the fluency that will come with the use of the language in intercourse with the Chinese. He has worked at some disadvantage here, though our house hold with the three Chinese servants has had quite a Chinese flavor. Miss Porter & Mrs. Sheffield are the other members of the committee but as Mr. Galt was anxious to be examined & begin his next years' work I presumed

Sincerely Yours, Geo. D. Wilder.

of Japan or it surprises, I was fortunate in finding a chinese teacher who had read and in Shanghai. It was at the time it would prove to work about midnight when I finish Japan it is finished and the hot school is ready for the war against the pest or it will be impossible. Here are fun other is now not the year immediately. The Japanese practice has been doing for hitherto or the map illustration this surprising I have seen in China.

I am the Missouri, as chinese the Educational Commission, I report that the last two years work. We had done nothing worthy related in a relatively small number. The only difficulty was in the Chinese that will some hard work the use of the language in intercourse with the Chinese. In the matter of their discontentedness here, that we have tried to the time allowed exactly we had yet achieve plan. This year, Mr. Tuan Shaoyi and the other members of the commission have two answers to the Chinese and I propose to make two years work I propose

to give him the examination here, with the help of Miss Evans, Mrs. Wilder and his personal teacher.

He is returning in the hope that he may relieve some one who has borne the heat & burden of the summer, for a brief rest. I would like to do the same.

Dr. Sheffield writes of the need of the Tsing chow ~~station~~ church for a pastor - both foreign and native. He also speaks of opening the seminary with himself, Miss Andrews and me as teachers. My mother and the Stanley family, of course, would rejoice if we could be in ~~Tsingtah~~ Tientsin, but the Peking station has asked to have us help them and with both Mr. Ewing & Mr. Ament away that call seems the loudest. Probably I could take a class in the seminary even if located at the Pei Tsun Fu. We have decided therefore to go to Peking for the year. I look forward to the work there with great pleasure as I am better acquainted with the church members there even than in Tsingtao now. The members of my special field ~~there~~ - the country - were practically exterminated, you remember. -

We grieve that Pang Chuang & Sin Ching can not yet be visited from absency men, but hope they soon may be.

With best regards, Sincerely Yours, Geo. D. Wilder.

Criminal Appeal
Pecil Col. 44
Feb 21 1901

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Peking. Jan 9 1902.

Dear Dr. Smith.-

Please pardon me for letting so long a time elapse before writing you the impressions made upon me by the state of affairs on my return after the three months in Japan. There were many changes to note on my return and important events have followed fast ever since. Your good letter of Nov. 16th reached me just before New Year and reminded me of my obligation to you.

You may be glad to know that the summers work on the revised edition of Lehfeuí's Geography was not in vain. The two thousand copies were sold almost before they reached China shores and another edition must be out in the Spring. We had used the Williams Dictionary fund to print this first edition and have sold the first 2000 for just enough to pay all expenses of the edition, $2000 Mex including stereotyping, copper plate maps etc. The next edition will net the publication fund 50% profit.

Very soon after I wrote you last it became apparent that the chief need for men in the field was in the Peking station. Mr. Stelle, worn with the responsibilities of the summer felt that he must renounce

entirely from responsibility in order that he might first rest and then study. He had done splendid, careful patient work in buying the property around our old Tung Shih Kai compound, and also in planning and distributing all the Peking city indemnities for the native Dis. When I arrived this work was practically completed and my hands were free to take up the spiritual side of the work, the church was ready for it too. With indemnities all settled the church seemed glad to turn from the engrossement in material things to higher thoughts. I can not be too grateful that the way was thus opened for an aggressive Di work. – In speaking of this station being most needy of course I should have excepted Kalgan, Linching & Pang chuang, still not revisited, but I had no call to those places as to Tientsin Tungchow & Peking.

Soon after we got settled here in Mr. Ament's quarters in the Pei Tzu fu Pastor Jen and I took a run out to Shun I Hsien, 24 miles North East, to investigate charges of extortion made by the magistrate against our helper Han. He confessed to the minor charge and the major was found to be grossly exaggerated if not all false. We persuaded him to reconsider his resignation which he had tendered. – This

though only for a day with bicycle & fast horse, showed the country to be well in the hands of the authorities. The road lies along the border of three counties and is always infested with bandits. Five years ago when Mr. Amiot & I travelled it together in August the natives had to travel in great companies of 50 to 100 to protect themselves and our book seller slightly in advance of us was robbed. This time the travellers everywhere were remarking on the security of the road. We met squads of native soldiers every few miles, well dressed, and armed with serviceable repeating Mausers. They all treated us with deference or with hearty cordiality. Many of them were in the fighting around Tientsin and we were mutually interested in exchanging our experiences there. They were anxious to know about our losses and also as to whether our soldiers wanted war or not. They were pleased to find that all their slaughtering had not been in vain and that we Americans at least did not seek the fight. A few weeks later when I went out to bury our martyr "Crazy Lin" and six others I met many of my soldier acquaintances but found that the country was so quiet that large numbers of the troops had been withdrawn.

We were well received everywhere and on all sides I met sincere denunciation of the boxers. Educated

and wealthy men admitted that they had been duped ~~again~~ by the Boxers and had suffered greatly at their hands but they said "This generation can never be deceived by them again". I have often since then spoken to intelligent natives of Sir Robert Hart's fear that the whole population will become Boxers and they ridicule it. They say that thing is exploded and that all decent people hate the Boxers. Many declare that more non-Christians suffered at their hands than Christians. In some sections the Mohammedans were treated the same as the Christians were.

I presume that Mr. Roberts has informed you re this of the Tientsin indemnity. The claims settled by the Tientsin Tao Tai were all for Chinese houses or buildings of Chinese architecture. The latter included our country chapels at Chung Hsu & Hsi Cha Ying to the value of 1100 taels and I think it has been paid. The Tao Tai could not refuse the losses of foreign style buildings so the claims for those were left in the consulate. The Prudential committee seems from the telegrams to be in the dark about the indemnities at Pao Ting Fu & Tsunghsien. At the former place foreign claims i.e. losses by missionaries and the missions were included in the promises of local payment at the latter only Chinese claims were paid as in Tientsin with only the minor exception of small country chapels. So that the missions as yet has very little indemnity money to use - nothing from

Index

Tringlehm, a few hundred dollars from Trenton and only the promise of some in the Winter & Spring from Pao Ting Fu. The first instalments at the latter place I believe were all distributed to the Chinese claimants.

We are well accommodated here with a hall nearly as large as ~~the old Tongshik Kiu~~ chapel for our ~~church~~ services. In spite of the severe losses the hall is full were to overflowing on Sundays and comfortably filled for week days prayer meetings. The boys school, started only 2 or 3 years ago, has grown to thirty five and requires two native teachers, graduates of the college. Bridgman school has 50 girls, and Miss Russell's day school a goodly number. All the remnant of the Peking North Church are living near by and attend here. The pastor, since Mrs. Ament went home, Jen, has been the preaching pastor of the whole Peking Church, ably assisted by Wang a recent seminary graduate. Wen Shun. Now we three divide the work and have all we can do as two country places have to be supplied from here and the country work alone needs all of one man's time, and he should be a missionary too. At a cost of fifty taels I have mounted a stone cutter's shop next to our old street chapel and we are preaching the gospel at the old stand to audiences practically as large and attentive as four years ago.

Misses Russell, Sheffield, Chapin and Porter

are busy in the school and woman's work. They keep house together in the two side buildings of our large square court. Mr. Stelle & our family occupy the large main dwelling on the North side of the court and the large chapel forms the South side of the square.

The property Mr. Stelle bought to complete our mission compound, supplies buildings for our boys boarding school, three teachers & their families, Pastor Jen's family and our street chapel. The rent from the rest of the buildings makes an interest of nearly 8% on the total cost of the newly purchased property. These need not be all torn down for years and will be a constant revenue until the space is needed. One set of buildings has been fitted up for a foreign residence and is rented to Dr. Gattrell for the year. When we have to give up this place it will give accommodation to two families temporarily. One family and three or four single persons could be well housed in it until the foreign style residences are built. We hear that there is a bill ready for paying the mission indemnities at once. We sincerely hope so as it will greatly disturb our promising work if we have to leave our present quarters before a new chapel, and school buildings and residences are built. You will notice in the minutes of our mission meeting

that we plan to build first a store chapel and use it for Sunday meetings for a year or two or more if necessary. The enlarged grounds enable us to put it on a street or alley corner where more people pass than are the old place further west. Mr. Stella has used for the purchase of land the money Mr. Ament left from the "furniture indemnities." I believe there is still some 4 or 5 thousand taels of this money in hand but we are constantly drawing on it for funerals of martyrs, and for payment of legitimate claims that could not be settled in the confusion of last year. Some of these could not be settled then because the Dios and witnesses involved had fled to distant parts and were long in coming back. Others died in distant places and the facts are just coming to light. We count ourselves fortunate in having this money to draw on and Mr. Ament's wisdom and foresight in asking 1/3 more than the actual losses then in sight are amply justified. I hope you will be able to secure an early payment of other claims or get such a guarantee of its payment as will warrant your advancing money for the building asked for this Spring. It would be a calamity not to be properly housed next winter.

You have doubtless been informed of the state of

things at the "Little Tungchow" compound in Peking. It is a great pity that the helpers and I wish there are to such an extent cut off from evangelistic work for outsiders. They have no street chapel and some of the helpers feel that there is nothing for them to do. Now that the Tungchow funerals, indemnities etc are finished. I hope to see medical & street chapel work opened there but the cemetery pickets I fear will not be opened until we move back there. The cemetery is perfectly safe i.e. safer than ever before, or at least safer than at any time for three or four years. The people say in the cemetery "It is perfectly safe for us on the roads and all the more for you foreigners." This is not true perhaps near Tientsin, but elsewhere the officials have the country well in hand. They ask foreigners to notify them when going on tours and sometimes they think best to give us a few soldiers. The escorts themselves tell us it is unnecessary as a safeguard but is the proper thing as a token of honor and respect. This in spite of a recrudescence of boxerism last summer, 50 miles South of Peking, which was suppressed by several pitched battles last September. Participant declared that 3000 boxers were killed in these engagements in that section. - I must leave an account of recent trips for another letter.

With best regards I am Sincerely Yours Geo. D. Wilder

Peking, Jan. 9. 1902
Rec'd Feb. 12.

Peking, Feb., 24, 1902.

Dr. Judson Smith,
Boston Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith, –

There are many things worthy of reporting to you, that have happened since my last. Most important of them is the consummation of a practically unanimous agreement among the four chief missions in this province to unite in educational work. It seems to us that we have at last obviated every difficulty here on the field and it remains to be seen whether the various home boards will be able to make the corresponding arrangements on the home fields. Our suggestions for a constitution and by laws for the proposed Peking University will reach you before this does and also, doubtless, letters from those more competent than I to explain the evolution of the document. It certainly represents a great deal of hard work and enthusiastic agreement among us. If carried out as proposed, – a department in each mission with the plant of each department owned by that mission, but teachers and scholars provided from all four missions – it will make the professional schools, especially the Medical, far stronger

Peking, Jan. 9. 1902

than they could possibly be if supported by only one mission. Indeed it is doubtful if one mission can support a medical school. It must also enlarge and improve the Arts departments and unify the system of lower schools in all the missions. It ought to relieve some of our teachers for other mission work.

We are now on our third week of special meetings for deepening spiritual life in preparation for this busy year ahead of us. Rev. Walter Lowrie of Pao Ting Fu and Mr. Gordon the Architect for the Presbyterian Mission are the chief leaders. We have had an uplift but are not satisfied.

Mr. Twitchbury has furnished the architect, Mr. Gordon, with a Chinese draughtsman who relieves him of much of the mechanical work of the plans and so gets his time for planning the compounds and buildings for Tung Chow, Peking and perhaps Pao Ting Fu stations. Mr. Twitchbury will have the pleasure of his presence with us some evening this week to talk over the needs of your family for a house and he will plan it, also for the chapel, church & school buildings for the Peking station.

According to the latest telegrams we have enough money advanced by the Prudential committee to build the college and two dwellings this year.

That will leave two of our Tsingtehfu families unhoused and the other three families and three single ladies rather crowded. I have offered to take my furlough to relieve the situation but it will be a most inopportune time to leave the Tsingtehfu church work without a leader. All the other men are in educational and medical work. Nothing but the lack of a house in which to live will be regarded as a sufficient excuse for our going home this year as we are in excellent health. We want to stay a year or two longer to fill out the ordinary ~~first~~ term on the field of two years. You know it will be the very beginning of reconstruction at Tsingtehfu as almost all our Christians are still in Peking and not a single country station is as yet reopened. It would be sad to let the reopening of our fields where so much martyr blood was shed wait still another year or two. We have defined our boundaries with the Presbyterians so as to concentrate our work more, giving them our Ping Ku field (40 miles N.E. across their territory) for their Pao Ta Hsien work about the same distance East but in connection with both Tsingtehfu and Tientsin stations. This practically ~~occasions~~ necessitates the opening of Hsiang Ho Hsien 23 miles East, which we have never occupied. Pao Ti

Hsuin is also really a new field. I am eager to get into these places and can't bear to think of postponing it 2 years as I shall have to do if we go home this Spring. If the money can not be advanced can it not be borrowed on the indemnity claims as security. The banks here are loaning to the Methodists on that security. We live now in hope that the bill for paying us this Spring is to be passed speedily.— I have just rented Dr. Martin's bungalow at the Moiture hills for a summer sanitarium for our family and one or two others who may need it. The Buddhist abbot let me have it because we are Christians and Americans at Mex $190 for 4 months, when he had offers of $300 from the British and Dutch legations. That shows the Xn church & the american nation's reputation to be at a premium.

We are rejoiced at the prospect of Dr. Ament & wife being with us in May and the much needed doctor at Peing Chuang being already appointed.

Our work at Lu Kou Chiao 13 miles S.W. on the Rly is booming. There are about 30 probationers who are farther advanced than many Christians. We send a preacher every Sunday & they keep the Sabbath — all from the exertions of the good man who lived in the tiny hut at the end of that long stone bridge. Several interesting country trips must wait for another letter to be reported

Most Sincerely Geo. D. Wilder.

Peking, Oct. 15
Rec'd Apr. 5.

Peking March 7 1902

Dr. Judson Smith,
Boston Mass U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Smith,-

Your letters of Jan 15th and 22nd have been passed around the mission and last evening the members of the two stations quartered here met to consult about buildings. We are greatly rejoiced now in the prospect of having our houses ready to live in next Fall. Dr. Sheffield and Mr. Galt will live together. Mr. Newbury invites two of the ladies to share their house and Miss Evans will find a home either in Dr. Ingram's or our family. $12,100 gold then provides four houses in which we can live very comfortably. I have rented a temple for the families with small children this summer, and our anxieties for housing are pleasantly removed. However the college can not be continued without buildings and the members of the Pao Ting Fu station have consented to a loan of Pao Ting Fu indemnity for the amount of 15,000 taels. This is enough to house the school boys for the year and we are rejoiced that the work can [go on without break.]

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Rec'd Apr. 5.

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Boston Mass U. S. A.

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The committee did not seem to have the situation at Peking station fully in mind however when it gave $1,000 to provide three houses and wall for this station. The minutes of our November meeting were somewhat indefinite as to the order of urgency in the needs.

At present we are renting of Dr. Saltrell at 20 taels per month a series of buildings that will provide amply for Dr. Ament and two ladies or Mr. Stelle. These are all fitted up for foreign residents. Then there are other houses that can be made nearly as good without much outlay. These are ample for Mr. Stelle and the other ladies and are in close enough connection with the sites of proposed girls' school for the ladies to carry on as much as usual.

We cannot however fit up any of the buildings to provide for the large church and meeting place and girls school houses are the first needs. The indemnity for these will be ample when it comes so we ask leave to divert the money just appropriated for 3 houses to the construction of a street chapel $2,000. girls school building $700, and

the necessary wall and gatehouse. Our premises at present are well protected by the fringe of between houses and shops and their tenants on our premises.

We do not like to seem to disregard the advice of the Prudential committee in thus diverting the money but it may be regarded as a matter of book keeping borrowing the money now in hand for houses & to repay to house account when the indemnity comes in.

We are very anxious to keep within the $3000 limit for all our houses and the architect Mr. Jordan is working on the plans that we may get the most possible for the money.

Our work in the city and at Ku Kow Chiu continues most encouraging.

Very Sincerely
Geo. D. Wilder.

I enclose a copy of the motion I was asked to prepare for forwarding to you - signed by all in Peking

G D W.

Peking, March 7, 1902.

Rec'd Apr. 9.

Peking April 23 1902.

Dr. Judson Smith.
Boston Mass U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Smith, -

Your letter of Feb. 13, reached me some three weeks ago and has been a constant reminder that I should write to you about the Peking station work.

For the past few weeks we have been making plans for the buildings to be erected not only this year but during the next few decades. We found it difficult to make any detailed plan for the present until we had the plan of the completed compound well made. Mr. Gordon has spent much time and after several changes has planned a compound that suits us and leaves room for growth. I doubt not that the building committee will send you the accurate plan but I will give you its general outline on another sheet. It provides for Street & domestic chapels, Girls school, & Dormitory, & five dwelling houses, and leaves space for a Girls higher school, boys boarding school (already well housed in Chinese buildings) Womans & mens station class buildings, dispensary, hospital and another dwelling whenever they

become necessary. Five dwellings were planned for with the thought that in the new educational scheme we may be required to furnish one or two professors here in Peking if not the President sometime. This with a Ladies house, Dr. Ament's, Mr. Ewing's & possibly Mr. Stelle's makes a possible need of five houses within this decade.

As I wrote before the house now rented to Dr. Gatrell will house either the ladies or Dr. Ament & Mr. Stelle, but we have just received a cable from Dr Ament ordering to build his house. The indemnity fund be collected is not as you say to be used for rebuilding but it might be loaned until the indemnity is paid. Mr Bainbridge, Sec. of Legation tells us that he thinks the indemnities will be paid within a year. He has begun taking affidavits and examining claims already.

We are using the Ament indemnity fund for rebuilding the country chapels etc. Since writing you we have purchased buildings for the Peking North Church. We had planned to rebuild on the old small site - a chapel for 2000 souls in memory of the martyrs. The new site has a much larger chapel than we could build, a roomy school house, teachers' house, parsonage

and a five roomed house good enough for a foreigners residence if necessary. It has a large yard too, and cost us 2000 taels. As it has no large room opening on the main street — only a large gateway — we have favored a shop for 570 taels just across the street, we may be under the necessity of buying this outright for 500 taels more but even then the total cost will be some 2000 taels less than the indemnity for the old North chapel buildings. We have paid for this out of the fund mainly with a fixed deposit check for 2200 of which I was not aware when I wrote you that the fund amounted to 4 or 5 thousand. After the above outlay I find that it still amounts to something over 5000 taels. At Wen An Hsien 280 li South we are building 2 chapels, helpers house, and two rooms for woman's work at an estimated cost of 1100 taels. At Lu Kou Chiao 40 li South West where we have nearly forty applicant for baptism and a most healthy growth of interest we are building a similar set of buildings to cost 900 tels. At Shun I Hsien we are negotiating to sell the old site and buy other buildings for about 400 taels including repairs. It would cost about 1000 to build anew. The old site will bring in 150 taels perhaps. When these are finished our ~~total~~ country stations will be well housed for the present. This will leave about

2500 taels still in hand for future growth in the country work. This sum may be loaned for the cement building and as much as 2000 more will have to be borrowed in order to complete it. Indemnity claims are now held as good security for such loans by the banks here.

My house, as well as Dr. Sheffield's, & Dr. Ingram's are under way at Tungchow with Mr. Galt to superintend them. I should like to be there but I have the utmost confidence in Mr. Galt as builder and I have the opportunity to consult him frequently. We drew plans for ourselves and submitted them to Mr. Gordon the architect for the Presbyterians. His criticisms have been worth hundreds of dollars to each house. He planned the college building which Mr. Twitchell is building as well as his own dwelling. We fully expect to keep within the appropriation and get comfortable houses, too, for brick is much cheaper than usual in Tungchow, the gold dollar brings taels 1.63! and we can buy quantities of old brick for a song. Tungchow brick are less than half the price of Peking brick - partly owing to Mr. Twitchell's having protected the brick makers, and secured their promise to furnish him brick at a fixed price - the same as before the Boxer trouble. - I must not add more now.

Yours Sincerely
Edw D Walder

P.S.
The compressed plan must wait.

Peking, China
April 25 - 1901
Rev. Edw D Walder

Peking. July 23, 1902

Dr Judson Smith,
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Smith. -

Your letter of June 10th is just to hand and reminds me that I should have written long ago.

Just after Mission meeting - May 13th-19th I took a hurried trip to all our southern stations from Cho Chou to New An. I was anxious to report that trip but as it was a very normal country trip and all the country stations in normal conditions I let other matters crowd out the report. The great interest of the trip was in the very fact of the country being so quiet and work going on so much as usual. It seemed very strange not to have any of the churchmembers bring a request to "see the magistrate". In fact I saw only one official and that one call was simply a friendly visit to a military official whose yamen is directly across the street from our new chapel in New An. I had met him before and owed him a call. The prime object of the trip was to

Peking & S-1902

carry 700 ounces of silver to Wan An for the chapel building. While safe enough for a foreigner it would be very risky for a Chinese to take so much silver. Several messengers carrying small amounts for us or others have been robbed this Spring on that road. By packing my silver in a box under a lot of ammunition for my shotgun and rifle, which I took partly for sporting purposes & partly for moral effect on high way men, it was so concealed that not even my carter knew that we were carrying silver.

We were caught in a terrific mud-storm, murky desert of Gobi dust storm & heavy thunder storm at the same time. and had to take refuge in a village temple for the night. Lights had to be lit at 3 PM but the villagers crowded in to our room, as soon as they discovered that we were not soldiers, and listened to the gospel for some hours until supper time. They sold us eggs, millet, rice, sugar etc without money & without price and were very friendly. Of course we left a present at the temple large enough to cover all they had given us and on our return they urged us to stay over night again. At Nan Meng I spent Saturday & Sunday. The first was a "fair day" and we preached and conversed

for five hours with a chapel full of heathen. Last December at this place the chapel was carefully avoided by them on fair day. There were several earnest inquirers and four candidates for baptism, all of whom we advised to wait a few months longer. On Sunday one of the members led a very interesting Christian Endeavor meeting. This Society had been reorganized without the help or even knowledge of the missionary. There were some forty to fifty Christians out for the Sunday service, ten or fifteen being absent. At Ping Tung, and Shih Ko Chuang the outer chapels are open and well attended. At Fan Chuang, Cho Chow, and Wen An the church is in flourishing conditions and is or soon will be well housed. At Lu Kou Chiao - the bridge of Marco Polo - the chapel was dedicated recently. Mr. Ament seems much pleased with it. The ground, outer chapel, domestic chapel, helpers' house and outbuildings have cost 1500 taels or $930 gold and are good substantial buildings. The Wen An chapel will cost a little more.

Our house at Ping Chow is costing as at ~~present~~ first planned about $2700 including furnace but the addition of a verandah on the south, cistern

and servants quarters for men & women will bring it up to the $3000 doubtless. These are almost indispensable but we were planning to get along without them until indemnity is paid of necessary. The others have built their verandahs etc and are running over a little I believe. We are going to be very comfortably housed and I think in spite of having used broken brick in interior walls that the houses will be practically as durable as if built entirely of new brick.

Since Dr. Amento's return I have been helping Dr. Ingram who was overloaded with six buildings to superintend. Although our broken brick cost us nothing, other materials are so very expensive - brick twice as high as at Tungchow that the houses here will cost considerably more. Mr. Amento's house and the Yale-Ewing house were begun so late that all the materials are much more expensive than early in the season. I think they will cost $3300 each without furnaces. I hope that the above amount for the Yale house will be sent soon as we are pressed for money. We have not ordered a furnace for the Yale house, though it is built for it, but have

ordered four grates. If the new comers will bring two or three hard coal stoves I think they will be well heated. Stoves can be purchased here however. We find the Round Oak a fine stove for transportation as well as heating which cannot be said of the more elaborate base burner with fancy isinglass doors.— Will you kindly inform the Yale band representative. If he wishes to order a furnace sent out he can do so. The house should have one sooner or later. The one for my house just out from San Francisco cost $85.00, with all fixtures, laid in Tungchow it will be $140 or $150. I will try to enclose a rough sketch of the house so that you can order a furnace if thought best.

I have just made a hasty copy of the plan of the reorganized Tung Shih Kai compound showing the plan for finished compound which I enclose hoping it will give you an idea of our expectations.

We are very sorry to hear rumors that Mr. Rockhill is trying to get Mr. Conger's place. I think the missionaries would unanimously oppose such a change as Mr. Rockhill is opposed to the principle of Christian missions which Mr. Conger

is, is a most sympathetic believer in it. If there is any opportunity for us to support Mr. Conger we will gladly do so - and there is no doubt that it is to our interest to retain him in preference to Mr Rockhill.

In haste to catch the closing mail but with best regards, I am

Very Sincerely Yours

Geo D Wilder.

Hon. Geo. F. McCoy 2-3-1901
Recd.
Ans.

Since Dr. Ament came I have turned the church work over to him & devoted most of my time to helping Dr. Ingram with the building. After roofs are on the work of supervision is greatly lessened so that there is no need of our both being here. In a day or two the Yali house will be slated and I shall go to Tringketon to see the finishing touches put on my house - The oiling of woodwork is going on now - and I can live in the house. My mother wife & children have been for a few weeks at Pei Tai Ho. I shall get heavy furniture in place at Tringketon and then go to bring them to our new home early in September so as to get well settled for the opening of the Seminary in which I teach a class. Dr. Sheffield is already moving into his house.

I regret having to teach this year because it will seriously cripple the evangelistic work. I have exegesis of Romans yet will take a good deal of study. The country work I fear is like breaking fresh sod. Of our 75 country station members I think not more than three are in their old homes. The rest are dead, or in Peking & Tringketon. The Helpers are all interested in various enterprises in Tringketon &

that the opening of the country fields may not have their hearty cooperation. I hope to be happily disappointed in this respect but have serious misapprehensions. Working under these disadvantages I would like all my time for the evangelistic work but it seems necessary for me to teach.

Mr. Galt writes me that the woodwork is so rotten that our house is going to take all of the $3000 without providing the heating apparatus which costs put in place $170, or the servants rooms which would cost about $50 more. Fortunately there are 5 mud house rooms that can be repaired for a year or two. I hope that when the indemnity comes these may be granted - for cistern, furnace, grates & servants quarters probably $270 or $300 will be needed. I think we can get along without this grant however until indemnity is paid. I shall have to be allowed an advance on indemnity or overdrawal of account however as our family expenses for the past year have put us behind over $350. This is due to beginning housekeeping again in China after losing all and also to increased cost of living in Peking. If indemnity should be paid before Dec 31 it would

relieve our situation greatly.

"We have made as careful an estimate as we can of the rest of the expenses of the Yale house and think it cannot come much if any under $3300. This includes 4 grates $40 and a cistern $50 and blinds — in fact everything. No new servants quarters will be needed for the and Dr. Amunts house or Schwarz houses are already on the ground. I hope you can inform the Yale Board of the necessity for the $300 extra expense due to beginning late in the season when some material had risen ~~from~~ 20% & 30% in price & second hand material was not to be had. We shall need this money much. It might be used to pay the last order for grates doors windows etc in Frisco — but all of that order was not for the Yale house."

We are having a delightfully cool August and hope to have a good working September which is a sickly month.

Most Sincerely Yours

Geo. D. Wilder.

Acknowg. Aug. 17-1902
Recd Sept. 24

Tingchow Feb. 19. 1903.

Dr Judson Smith,
Boston Mass. U.S.A

My Dear Dr. Smith, =

A letter from Dr. Goodrich speaks incidentally of your expecting me and my family to take our furlough this year having our house for Linn or the Galts. As a furlough is not absolutely necessary for health's sake and as the evangelistic work is just beginning again in Tingchow it seems best for me to stay & try to push it another year before leaving it again. So unless something unforeseen occurs we shall stay another year on the field. I believe the Prudential Committee has not taken action on our request for furlough and it need not until next year. In case the indemnity is paid as expected and the houses for the Galts & the Cadies are allowed the Goodrich's could be accommodated though not so well as if their house

two were built. Our house, with its furnace is very comfortable and we are well suited with it. We are gradually getting furniture made but seasoned lumber is scarce and we find that the amount asked for the furniture we lost will in no wise replace it, labor & materials both having advanced. I have a roll top desk just finished at a cost of about $23 gold which in former days would have cost about the same in Mexican.

Not having any building to superintend, when I came back to Tsingtaou last Fall I was most happily free to devote myself to direct mission work. It was and is a most magnificent opportunity. On account of the indemnity negotiations we now have access through acquaintances made then to the leading men of over 500 villages around Tsingtao, as well as to all the gentry, scholars and officials in the city. My time could be filled entirely in calling in city & country but the work in the Seminary and as pastor of the church forbids it. As soon as possible after our return I rented a chapel in the very best business quarter of the city and put two men at work there, one

a seminary (~~college~~ ~~short cut~~) graduate, The other was formerly our chapel sweeper - an ex gambler converted in the hospital, & veritable Jimmy McCauley. The chapel has been crowded from day to day and has produced more probationers in three months than in as many years before the war.
My theoretical program is to spend the morning after prayers, in the study preparing for and lecturing on Romans. The afternoon is spent in an Inner Temple & the rest of the time at the outer chapel or in making calls. The class room work five days a week prevent spending many days in the country. Helper Tao Men Sin and deacon Li Men Jung take the brunt of the country work. We have not reestablished a helper in any one of our former 5 outstations as yet. The Boxers in all these were nearly or quite exterminated.
Niu Pao Tsun has three instead of twenty. Jung Ku Tsun has one recanter who has turned again to us, instead of twenty six. Chü Tzu Fang has five or six who attend Mr Stelle's services at Ping Fang two or three miles away. Ping Lu Hsien we have turned over to the Presbyterians who have work near it. They have Pao Ti Hsien to us. All the

country work is done now from Tung Chow as a base. We have just recently established a place for weekly preaching at Tsau Kou 15 miles North and it will become an outstation. There are five Christians near there and as many new probationers. As pastor of the Church I preach on alternate Sundays here & lead the weekly prayer-meetings. On the other Sundays I plan to be out in the country. Church business often interferes of course. We had one month's station class in November with eight men and several inquirers have kept up evening study — a good movement having been started among the carpenters. Kung the elder has withdrawn from responsibility in church work on account mainly of poor health, leaving me only four helpers including two lay men.

We have been singularly free from lawsuit & all our relations with the official have been pleasant — with the recent exception of one who insulted us in a most uncalled for way but backed down at once on our sending a polite note asking an explanation. — There is much to report but I can only send this now to let you know what I am doing. Thank God that we can continue in the work

Sincerely Geo D Wilder

Rec'd March 31.

Ting Chow April 14 03.

Dr Judson Smith,
Boston Mass U. S. A.

My Dear Dr. Smith.-

Your letter of Feb. 25th came by last mail just as I was planning another letter to you.

Your announcement that the Pilgrim Church of Cleveland has adopted me as its missionary was a surprise and gratification indeed. I suppose you know that I was formerly supported by the Kalamazoo church and until the Boxer uprisal we kept up a pleasant correspondence. Since then it has fallen off and since my friend Mr. McLaughlin left there it has ceased completely. I am all to blame for it and am sorry. I do not know who the new pastor at Kalamazoo is and do not know that the church continues my support. That matter should be settled before making a new arrangement.

Now that Mr. McLaughlin has gone away from Kalamazoo I have no personal

relations with that church. I have looked forward to making the acquaintance of the people there on my furlough with pleasure. I already feel acquainted with the Pilgrim Church as I have been there to arrange about sending assistants there each Sunday from Oberlin Seminary as Sunday assistant. and I went myself two or three times. So I know Mr. Mills and some of the people and am drawn to the church naturally.

I shall write to Mr. Mills soon, and hope that there will be no misunderstanding with the Kalamazoo church. Of course it is for that church to decide whether they retain me as their "Pastor on the foreign field" or select another, releasing me to the Pilgrim Church.

I know that Mr. Pitkin, dear fellow, did nobly in maintaining the warm personal touch begun before he came out here and I fear I shall not be able to do so well as he did with pen and camera. I am glad to try my best however and hope to make the acquaintance more intimate next year when we go to Oberlin to live.

I find that the motion of the mission giving me a furlough this year in some way was left out of the minutes when they were copied for manifolding and that explains why no action has been taken by the Prudential Committee. It is immaterial now that I have decided to stay.

We are happy in getting our house and grounds into a homelike condition. Have been setting out trees shrubs & evergreen hedge. We are so very comfortable that it makes life most joyous and leaves very thought free from worry to engage in the opening work for China. Districts that were not punished in 1900 are unsettled now but all around us it is quiet and I think there is little danger from the people. If the government can keep some energy not to turn loose its military power on us I believe we shall see years of peace.

Jenny Lin died last Saturday morning or Friday evening April 10th. He was the ruling power, next to the Empress dowager if indeed second to anyone, and it opens a question as to who is to succeed him. Probably Yuan Shih Kai

will become Commander in Chief of the armies which will give us more confidence in the sanity of the military arm of the government. Old Wang Wen Shao as grand Secretary would probably be acceptable & foreigners and give us confidence.

We see new signs of the conscienceless rottenness of the Manchu officials every day. My heart is wrung often by appeals of widows and orphans & weak men who are having the bread ~~and~~ taken from their mouths to swell the coffers of a despicable Manchu official here the only one we have. Our chief magistrate has just been discharged for venality & incompetence in office. Not long ago a woman distantly connected with me was arrested & held as security for the appearance of her nephew who had without her knowledge abducted a woman - and sold her in Peking. A few days later the nephew was arrested & by all right the woman should be released especially after her innocence was proved & the case finished. Instead she was put into the "official brothel" run for officials' gain pandering to the very lowest dregs of society not to the wealthy class as one would suppose. For once I

broke over my innocent soul never to see an official, bravery only except on a case of persecution for the faith. I called on the deputy who tried the case, simply inquiring whether the woman had been found guilty or not. He assured me that she would be released from custody at once. No reference was made to the place where she was detained and she was let out the same day before any harm came to her I believe, simply because the foreigner knew of the case. The ~~father~~ husband & son and her Christian relatives were deeply grateful and I do not think I can be accused of "meddling in lawsuits."

Our work is running smoothly and we are beginning to have fruit in baptisms. I received seven young men a few weeks ago and more are waiting for their six months of probation to end before being baptized.

I did not intend to write so much but I have by no means exhausted the news. One thing more. We could not have the face to live here in our comfortable houses another year without a suitable meeting place. The Chinese are already criticizing us grudgingly and our proper

would certainly murmur if no church was built this year. We have some means from our personal indemnities and are making arrangements to build the church which is almost an absolute necessity if we are to continue religious work in the station outside of the school work. There is about $5000 gold indemnity for our old chapel & for that sum we can build. We hope you will not feel that we are trying to be independent of the committee. You reasoned well as to the urgency of the needs but not being on the ground could not see as very one in the station does that the first need and point of urgency is the church. We ought to have put it more clearly in our presentations of plans for rebuilding.

With best wishes I am

Sincerely Yours

Geo. D. Wilder.

Rec'd May 11 '85.

may be used

Tsing Chow. April. 20. 1903.

Dr. Judson Smith.
Boston Mass. U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Smith, -

I wrote you a few days ago acknowledging your announcement of my being adopted by the Pilgrim church Cleveland. Jung Lu had just died during the Empress Dowager's absence at the Western Tombs. We are now in the midst of the uncertainty and excitement as to what next. I write just to let you know that we are reassured of safety for the present by the return of the court to Peking. We think the Empress Dowager would scarcely risk bringing on hostilities suddenly while still living within range of the foreign guns, and in the inner city whom well are partly over the British mines & torpedoes.)

She is reported to have told her court that she would never forget the injuries of 1900 and would surely avenge herself but we think she will take care of herself with all and in doing so perhaps give us all sufficient warning.

There is little danger that she will allow the

Boxers to rise up again. The boxers ~~They~~ are surely repressed wherever they appear and they do not appear in any number in these districts where they suffered punishment. Though each village is said to have one doctor or wizard who still practices the Boxer incantations. That was the case however for scores of years before 1900. I was 40 li north of here at our new outstation of Tsu Kou yesterday and found that the country is much stirred by the rumor that Gen Tung Fu Hsiang, who is supposed to have been burying troops in his place of exile, is now on his way towards us to finish the job he failed in three years ago. A letter from Mr. Roberts however says that a Belgian Roman Catholic has just come through Northern Kansu, & Shensi from Northern Tibet and he says all is quiet in Tung Fu Hsiang's district and no movement or fears of any.

The common people all have the rumors that Yuan Shih Kai depended on Jung Lu for his influence and that now he will decline in power, Jung sent off to Canton so that Gen. Ma commander of forces in this province. and

other friends of Tung Fu Hsiang will have a free hand to cooperate with him when he comes to drive out the foreigner. It is generally admitted to be an open question whether the Empress Dowager will treat Tung as a rebel or a patriot. It is said that he has given as his ultimatum that she reinstate Prince Tuan's son as successor to the throne on pain of Gen. Tung's rebelling & occupying Kansu, Shensi and Szuchuan forever at once with the young prince on the throne at Hsi An Fu. In hope she will show her hand soon, especially if the reports of Tung's moving troops are true.

Of course in case of sudden orders to the military to attack foreigners we at Tungchow would be at the mercy of the 10 or 12 thousand soldiers here. Gen Ma appears to be a true soldier not in love with fighting defenceless people or women & children and he is known to have saved the life of a French priest whom he men captured. He has been most friendly with us & has played a manly straightforward part from the beginning of the war, I think.

For the past six weeks no outsiders except

those taken in on probation have attended our meetings at Tam Kon and the street chapel crowds are falling off a little. I was told yesterday that there were 40 people in Tam Kon who would gladly attend our services regularly but they are frightened at these rumors. It is not owing to the preaching work, that people do not come as I had thought for a time. The same reason to come and there is little for the people to do beside spread rumors.

One story is that we have cast here a wizard put cornstalk in the ground and during the night each one turns out a fully equipped soldier, horse & all. At our last meeting with Gen Ma around Dr. Sheffield's table I jokingly told the Gen. the rumor suggesting that he might find the wizard useful in raising troops. His shrewd soldier mind failed to see the point & said "Oh don't believe those yarns. There is no such thing possible" I hope I made it clear that I did not think of believing them. — The Chinese say "dry weather breeds rumors, wet weather breeds fish." We pray for rain to stop the rumors which is a step toward stopping the real thing. We are going on with work as usual & have little fear. We can spare our friends any fears rather more than we.

Sincerely Yours Geo. D. Wilder.

Rec'd Mary 20. 1903
Young Chow, Ann. 25.

Tung Chou, China May 31st, 1908.

Dr. Judson Smith,-

Boston Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Smith,-

My last letter to you was somewhat alarming written as it was at the time of the alarming reports in the foreign papers and just when the dry weather rumors here were at their height. I simply gave you what we were hearing all the time and I am afraid that it may have given you more uneasiness of mind than necessary. Not long after I wrote the empress dowager returned from the Western tombs and that took all the foundation from under the rumors. We have not been apprehensive of trouble since then and I think the danger of an uprising due to Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang is over for the year.

We are in our annual meeting now and a large representation is here. The new building is quite as convenient as the old one for guests and meetings. ~~The Chinese meetings were unusually interesting and~~ some important plans were made at the annual meeting, for instance, a Chinese superintendent of the primary schools was appointed for the whole mission. The appointee, Kung Chun Fang is admirably adapted to the work and interested in it. The Chinese started subscriptions toward his salary and the foreigners helped until about ~~Mex.~~ $340 Mexican money, was promised. This is to help start schools where the people can not give entire support. He will try to get the primary schools throughout the mission on ~~the same~~ a uniform basis and doing the same grade of work. We hope he will largely increase the number of pupils and that will have a direct influence in increasing the supply of pupils for the college.

I have received a new evangelistic impulse and am planning a summer campaign in our field to see if we can make far more impression on the country than we have during the year just reported. Perhaps I let the teaching interfere with the country work more than necessary but it seems to be the common experience that teaching does hinder country work, in this college. There is a feeling through the mission that the graduates of the institution do not have the strong evangelistic spirit that we desire to see in them. I have been wont to take the main share of the blame to myself and regret that I have been unable to lead the young men in evangelistic work while they are in the college. One great hindrance to

my having an influence with the students has been a strong feeling they have had that I was most unfilial in my treatment of my mother when I was married and allowed her to go to Tientsin to live and work as the Mission treasurer. They have insisted in considering that I drove her from home and compelled her to work for her own living. Accordingly it has been very hard to do anything for them. Now that she is come back I think there is an improvement in the feeling. It is an unfortunate state of affairs that time will change. But in the mean time I grieve for the inability to lead the present generation of students in work for souls. I look for great ~~thing~~ things from Mr. Salt in this line and sincerely hope that he will be freed from college work so as to take the evangelistic work when I go home next year. He himself looks forward to it.

Our country field ~~which has been opened so slowly~~ is giving signs of promise. ~~now and~~ Within the last few days we have nearly completed the bargains for chapels in a large market town 7 miles East, one 6 miles North-east of that, and one some 6 miles further North still. The latter is only 3 miles from Tsu Kou where we started regular Sunday services a few months ago. Now that the schools are dismissed my plan is to take all the teachers, student helpers and preachers that I can get together and go to these new places for two or three weeks at a time. We will have two men on the street every market day and the rest will preach on the streets of the villages in the vicinity, going out two by two and taking the villages in regular order until the ground is covered. That will give the helper who is established there a start and we hope, many friends and inquirers to begin with. If I can get other members of the station to take over the street chapel, and let me take the two men now employed there, we can muster a band of eight or ten men. ~~I am letting~~ We will you ~~know~~ the plans for the next two or three months that you may pray for us. ~~I shall let you know how the plans carry out.~~

After Miss Sheffield and Mr. Stelle are married my family will go to Pei Tai Ho with Dr. Stanley. My mother will stay here until the June settlement and then go to help Mr. Mc Cann with that before going on to the sea shore. I shall stay here most of the summer freeing DR. Ingram for a needed vacation if possible. His hospital is well along and the church nearly ready for the roof. Mr. Salt's two houses are roofed so that I hope he may have a rest before long.

I have written to the Pilgrim church in Cleveland expressing my pleasure at being adopted into their circle and giving them a little glimpse of us here in Tungchou. I have also replied to the Stoneham Mass. Christian Endeavor Society assigning to them the support of our converted gambler, Liu Fu T'ien, who works in the outer chapel and knows all the toughs in the

June 3 1903.

city as well as many in Peking and Tientsin.

I am waiting now to hear from Mr. Papazian but will write to him before long even if I do not hear from him. I propose that the member of his church assume the support of Li Mu Yü, one of our heroes who barely escaped martyrdom with many spear wounds and burns.

Please excuse this letter being so patched and not on missionary paper - we are out of paper and the box containing paper in the last shipment was "shut out" in Shanghai or somewhere. - I borrowed a typewriter to write this, was interrupted and now the machine has gone back to Tientsin and I cannot rewrite, as I am making final arrangements for our 2 or 3 weeks campaign in and around Yen Chiao - 20 li East. - I went to see the new chapel there yesterday and although it was the only available house in the place, it is the one house I would choose as the best if all were available. Mr. Twitchbury and Deacon Li have promised to take time from this building to care for the outer chapel for two weeks, releasing the two men employed there to go into the country. - Dr. Sheffield and Mr. Galt will take the other church work and the daily meetings in three places with workmen on the buildings. So

this is my opportunity. In view of Dr. Goodrich's return I am freed from Seminary teaching and look forward to a year in my chosen form of labor.

In your last letter you comment on our great opportunity in Tungchow and remark that we will be able to employ a much larger number of native preachers under these conditions. We would be able if there were any to be had. Just now it is not lack of money but men lies. We are employing all the preachers we have and more i.e. church members with very little education native or Christian. We must wait for students to graduate and we need more students in the schools.

With best regards and high hopes for our work in the whole wide field as well as for our advancement in Tungchow for which we ask your special prayer I am

Sincerely Yours

Geo. D. Wilder.

Geo. D. Wilder, 1900 Geo. D. Wilder

Tung Cho, May 31, 1903

filed July 23

T'ung Chou, China, Aug., 15th 1903.

Dr. Judson Smith,

Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Smith:-

Your kind and helpful letter of May 25th reached me on the glorious Fourth. I escorted the rest of our family to Peking on that day to see them safely off to Pei Tai Ho for the summer and then celebrated with the soldiers at the legation barracks, having the rare pleasure of watching a pretty good base ball game, and finally I contributed a jack knife to the putting out of a fire in their mat awning that was set by the cannon firecrackers set off at exciting stages in the game. It made quite a homelike Fourth for me, my first in ten years.

My mother went to Tientsin for two weeks to help in the settlement as usual and then rejoined the others at Pei Tai Ho where they are all with the Stanleys. We had hoped to spend the summer here in our comfortable house but the heat was too much for the children and when they began to droop we changed our plans. Mr. Gammon has kindly superintended the building of a cottage for us there so that we now have a place of our own to go to in case of sickness and heat. I bought the lot and ruin belonging to Miss Douw, formerly an independent missionary in Peking. She very graciously requested me to pay our Treasurer the entire sum, 200 taels to the credit of North China College and 200 to the account of womans work. I presume that Mr. McCann will inform the treasurer in Boston so that the gift may be recorded in the Herald, and a marked copy might be sent to Miss Douw.

Mr. Galt and Dr. Sheffield have been here to share my loneliness some of the time but for the last two weeks I have been alone since Dr.

Sheffield went to Kalgan. I was espa cially anxious to be here this summer as the evangelistic work was just getting well started,and it seemed a pity to allow any break.We have just begun to carry out a plan for keeping all the helpers acquainted with all the work of the station.We have six men this summer and we divide them into three sets of two each.A pair works in the street chapel here for two weeks and then takes the country village work near the city for two weeks and then goes to the new out station,Yen Chiao for two weeks.Every other week when these changes are made we have the Sunday evening meeting given up to reports. This was their own suggestion.The scheme has worked well so far, though we find it well to have a man at the street chapel and at Yen Chiao permanently so as to hold the inquirers.This has been arranged now and the summer has been a time of laying foundations for a good work this next year.We have been getting the machinery in order, I hope that Mr.Tewksbury's conference at Pei Tai Ho will give the spiritual impulse that the workers need. Next Tuesday the 18th I take charge of the special car he provides to take the delegates from Peking to the sea.They are to hold sessions until the 31st. Three men from each station of all denominations are invited.

Since the Yen Chiao campaign and the departure of the builders I have had eight different buildings to superintend so that, with the regular church services, I have been compelled to give up the street chapel and country preaching.Until the scarcing rains came, late in July there was splendid opportunity for the latter and the former continues to be most encouraging.

The painters are putting the finishing touches on the Galt and Ladies' houses,the hospital and the woman's work buildings.The College kitchen and out houses are finished,the Goodrich house is nearly ready for plaster and flooring as also the church. The College building is already partly floored & plastered. The London Mission plans to build for MR.

Biggin this autumn and then I hope we shall be through with the building era.

The recent acts of the government in connection with the schools and examinations in Western learning and against the freedom of the press are very disheartening. A reporter, Shen Ch'ien, after a secret trial in which there was admittedly no evidence but his own confession, (Under torture), was bamboed to death by special order of the Empress Dowager. His crime was the exposure of malfeasance in the offices near the throne and was executed for being a reformer. The successful men in recent examinations under the new rules have been degraded or studiously kept out of office contrary to all precedent. The students in Japan are all afraid to continue their studies, and intelligent men are unwilling to take appointments for establishing the smaller schools. These examinations etc. seem to be considered by the government a means of spotting the reformers and traps for catching them. I have just lost my teacher who having passed an examination for teachers in the minor schools has gone to Pao Ting Fu for special study in Japanese for six months. His substitute with me, tells me that he was offered 20 taels a month to undertake the establishment of a school in T'ung Chou but he told the magistrate that he would help the good work in any way in his power but could not consent to take any money for it. That was his way of refusing to have any official connection with it whatever. He felt it safer to come and be my teacher at half the salary.

Please excuse this paper. I have been unable to get mission paper for some time. I think there must be a supply in Tientsin or coming soon.

I have had two most delightful letters from Dr. Mills and have just been writing a letter to the church telling them about our new work at Yen Chiao and as the matter is of interest to you I will enclose with this a copy of the main part of that letter. This method of opening a station is new to us here and I hope that it marks a new era in our country work.

seven men on confession last Sunday and nine not long before that. This raises our roll to 167. One of the best of these men was formerly the apprentice to our chapel keeper, Liu, in gambling. It is Liu's great ambition to win his old cronies, and especially to repay those he has injured by ~~cheating~~ giving them the gospel. But that is another story. still,

Three of our leading native helpers are just about to go to the seashore for a two weeks summer conference. Mr. Tewksbury pays their expenses as well as those of representatives from every mission station in the province and four or five of the choice men of the missionary body are to lead in a conference planned after the Northfield model. I hop that your prayers will go up for these young men that they may be empowered for the coming year's campaign of testimony. Please remember to pray for our new Yen Chiao out station, the first country station we have opened since the war to be followed we hope by several more this year.

I certainly ought to beg your pardon for imposing so long a letter upon you but it does not tell all there is to be told and might be made much longer.

A cablegram came from Boston asking Dr. Sheffield to hurry on the statistics. He had already gone to Kalgan and doubtless had not sent the statistics for the reason that in the P'ang Chuang station it had been impossible to collate them and so the totals have not been made up. I have been trying to find the materials for giving the report of the rest of the mission and hope to send them on in a few days. Am waiting for necessary documents to come from the Hills.

With best regards, I am,

Sincerely Yours,

Geo. D. Wilder.

P'ang Chang, Shansi
Rec'd Aug. 15, 1943
Ans'd Sept. 12

seven men on confession last Sunday and nine not long before that. This raises our roll to 167. One of the best of these men was formerly the apprentice to our chapel keeper, Liu, in gambling. It is Liu's great ambition to win his old cronies, and especially to repay those he has injured by cheating giving them the gospel. But that is another story.

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With best regards, I am,

Sincerely Yours,

Geo. A. McAlister

155,

T'ung Chou, China Nov., 19th, 1903.

Dr. Charles S. Mills,
Cleveland Ohio, U.S.A.

My Dear Dr. Mills,-

It is nearly three months, nay more than that since I wrote last and it is a longer time than I intend between letters. I have, however in the meantime sent you our Mission report for the year and a few photographs taken by my brother-in-law on his last visit. I have also answered a very friendly letter from Miss MacInnes and hope that she can use the letter or a part of it as my first message to the Sunday School.

In my last letter to you I spoke of the beginning of a work for our neighbors in the form of inviting them to four o'clock teas with me. When I was here alone in the summer I had two such teas with about twenty guests from our heathen neighbors and as many of our leading Christians to help entertain. The people of the South street near us are in general of the best in the city from a social standpoint but there are a good many of the respectable poor. I was most fortunate in having just secured a new teacher who is the head of one of the best families and respected by all. He was a great help in selecting the guests and smoothing the way for their coming. Every one of the forty accepted the invitation in a good spirit and came. There was only one who staid away and he sent the plea of sickness. Two who were out of town called as soon as they returned giving me all the better chance to get acquainted with them. You should know that a reason for some frigidity between us was the fact that one of our best deacons was killed on their street by a boxer band composed mainly of home talent. They could hardly see how we could forgive and forget that. But they came. There were some rather laughable features, from the Western standpoint. One old man was so pleased with the first social function that he came to the second bringing his son and making the lame excuse that he was not coming to the party uninvited but was just taking this occasion to make his party call. Of course I insisted on his staying as long as the the rest and according to my waiter he made a record on the number of dishes of ice cream. Another old gentleman laid out a handkerchief some where near a yard square on the table and heaped up samples of every kind of cake, every time it was passed. The waiters were generous and he had a good supply when he went telling me apologetically that the members of his family had never tasted foreign food and there were some twelve of them. We had an old phonograph and gave them specimens of Western music and a few selections from their own plays. We had a few short speeches intended to show that we wanted to let by gones be by-

T'ung Chou, China
Rec'd Dec. 15, 1903

gones and to be friends in the future. Many of them were extremely curious to know what was upstairs and in the garretof the house so they all were shown from cellar to garret, every room in the house. I fear that the ladies of the house would have objected if they had been at home and I was glad they were not here. Such an inspection of all our mysterious rooms helps to assure the people that the stories about our supposed evil practices are false. At the same time there is always the danger that they will seriously misunderstand or misinterpret what they do not understand. So I had to explain most carefully the working of the hot air furnace, the sewing machine, typewriter etc.

Our social relations with them were interrupted by my trip to the sea shore for three weeks and then by the busy weeks of finishing the new church, and buying chapels in various country towns. But now we are seeing that the attempt to get into ~~fri~~ friendly relations was not in vain. The neighbors had been told that we were not going to have a Chinese house warming and big time at the dedication or "congratulation" of the church. They had been invited to come and see our foreign style of dedicating a building to God. The Chinese can never come empty handed to any such exercises so practically every one on the street contributed to get up a gift, so that they would have the face to accept the invitation. They prepared the customary red flannel banner with great gilt characters ~~with~~ expressing a congratulatory sentiment. This is the regular custom of "hanging red", as they call it, in every case of congratulation. They also tried to fit us out with the minor utensils supposed by them to be necessary in a church, viz, a teapot and twenty tea cups, (very useful) a package of tea, for one hundred steepings, a tray, wash basin, towel, foreign made soap, a parcel of cakes for the guests, and a pair of scrolls with a fine couplet from the classics in fancy letters. They felt that the customary ceremonies of receiving such gifts were not appropriate for Sunday and so they brought them the day before. The one hundred and fifty donors all came and were received in the church where they drank tea and ate cakes, which was the least entertainment that we could properly provide. We had some speeches and Mr. Tewksbury played the large organ we fortunately secured second hand in Peking at a bargain. The two hours function in the church, over we lead the guests ~~over~~ to the new hospital and dispensary, and the new college building. On Sunday they all came to our dedicatory exercises. Besides the city neighbors there were red hangings brought by eight villages near us, by the two contractors who failed in their bids for the church, and by the London Mission church in Peking. There were representatives from all the four missions in Peking and from our own mission in Pao Ting Fu. The native pastor of our Congregational church in Peking gave the chief address on the duty of the church in T'ung Chou for

the future.This was preceded by an address from Dr.Sheffieldon the history of the church in T'ung Chou.The customary parts were taken by representatives of various churches,Methodist,Presbyterian and Congregational.

This dedication took place on Nov.8th.The following Sunday there were nearly as many people present,our neighbors still turning out in force.If this goes on we shall outgrow our church soon.It will hold 800 which we considered ample as our ordinary services have numbered from 150 when the College was not meeting with us up to 350 in union meetings.We had hardly realized that the attendance was limited greatly by the lack of seats and standing room.

The Sabbath School and the prayermeetings have increased in like measure with the novelty of the new church.We are puttin it to daily use now.We have opened a sort of night school for th Christians primarily but with some features to attract our heathen neighbors as well.Monday nights are devoted to an hour of study of the Old Testament and an hour on the Chinese classics. Some of our Confucian scholars in the city have cinserted to prepare essays or talks in the colloquial on important themes in the classics.Then a Christian scholar will set forth the Bible doctrine on the same point.discussion but not controversy will be allowed.Time will also be given to translating the classics into ordinary language for the uneducated.

Tuesday evening is devoted to Bible study and Dr.Sheffields book on Theology.Wednesday is occupied with a reading and explanation of Pilgrim's Progress and a lecture on Buddhism. Thursday evening the two hours are devoted to Bible study and Martin's Evidences of Christianity. Friday nights this winter are for the heathen primarily and the drawing card is a class in geography which is eagerly sought by them just now.Arithmetic History etc may be added as called for and the college faculty may be led into a regular University extension work. Saturday night is given up to conversation on the themes of the week or anything of interest. Classes in reading are held every night all who can read being impressed as teachers of all who can not.

So far there have been about thirty in attendance of whom half are not Christians.Our good helper Mr.Lofty Literary Forest is taking the supervision and most of the teaching at present. I am just going to the country to complete arrangements for a campaign like that at Yen Chiao last summer in a field adjoining.I will write of this another time.

With best regards to yourself and Mrs.Mills and Margaret and especially to all the church members. I am,

Sincerely Yours,

Geo D Wilder,

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Sincerely Yours.

Rec'd Dec. 31st

T'ung Chou, China, Nov., 22nd, 1903.

Dr. Judson Smith,
Boston Mass.
U.S.A.

Dear Dr, Smith,-

Some time ago when the news of the Board being out of debt at the close of the fiscal year reached us my impulse was to write at once telling our joy at the news. It certainly did bring us great joy and we sympathized with you in the relief you must have felt when the result became known. I believe that the churches are going to stand by us. We in T'ung Chou do not feel the cutting down in general work appropriations so much as we would if we did not have the indemnity for our nice buildings which we are now enjoying. We are too happy in the use of them to be in a grumbling mood at the cutting down of the other items and we know that the deficit will be provided for as it always has been in the past. We positively can not dismiss any helper or stop renting any chapel.

Just now we are busy investing our indemnity for country chapels to the best advantage. You know it was never the policy of this station to ask the Board for any help in opening our out stations. We did it by the contributions of the foreigners at the regular church services assisted in emergencies by special subscriptions from both natives and foreigner. So the losses of property in our out stations was not a loss of the Board and the indemnity was paid locally. This results in our having the sum of taels 3130 on hand for reopening country places. I am going into the market towns in our district and buying or renting places for purely evangelistic work without reference to there presence or absence of Christians. As you know we have already rented in Yen Chiao at 58 dollars gold a year. As it was just toolate for the estimates for next year we paid the first years rent as well as the fitting up out of our indemnity. Another year the Board should pay the rent. At Yung Lo Tien, formerly our largest out station, now with two members, we have just bought a place at a bargain for taels 575 and it will take another 100 to fit it up. I go there tomorrow to finish making my first calls on all the gentry and shops in the town. We plan to put a Christian in this chapel to sell books and standard medicines both native and foreign and speak as he can without any salary. We shall try to have a regular preacher there at every market day. Every odd day in the month has a fair. When we can get men enough to go around a helper should live there.

Last week I also completed a bargain for two mu of land and a four chien house at Hsi Chi. I have been visiting this place

regularly for some time and after two or three unsuccessful attempts to buy or rent I have gradually made a bargain with the landlord of the inn where I always stopped, for a plae opposite his inn at the junction of three roads. It is just outside the business street but where all travellers must pass and where all the farmers to the West of the place will naturally stop to rest or wait for companions. There is land enough for a domestic chapel some time in the future when needed. We shall have to build three or four chien facing the street next year as the present building does not face on the street. It is end on the street, so to speak and will make a good home for a helper. The inn keeper is very friendly and offers us the use of a lot of his benches tables etc, for the winter, and will let us get earth from his land for building. The fairs at this place are very large, but there are only three in ten days. I give taels 320 for the place including building timber to the value of taels 80.

The town of Niu Pao T'un promised to build us a street chapel, church and parsonage as indemnity for the many lives of Christians taken there and also to take the place of the houses of an old man whose houses were occupied by our helper and used as a church. In view of his having no near heir and of his having expressed his desire to make the church his heir this arrangement was made without difficulty. The gentry have plead for delay from time to time so that they actually began work only a few days ago. The street chapel is just ready for the roof and they are doing very good work on it. They will put up a two chien house for the helper right behind it. I think their plan is to please us with this and beg off from building the domestic chapel. I am inclined to think that we would better let them off with this and a site for the church as there are only two brothers and their wives in the church there. The actual building of the church may well be left until there are Christians enough to do it themselves. The gentry see the fitness of their building the outer chapel which we encourage every community to consider as a place of public resort, but they think that the domestic chapel is more peculiarly the property of the church and therefore should be built by the church. There is a good deal of reason in that and it will pay us to be easy with them in the matter.

I have just been to Yung Lo Tien to pay my respects to our neighbors there and was greatly struck with the difference between that place and Yen Chiao where I went through the same social form last summer. There the people all had very hazy and altogether false notions of our object in opening a chapel as well as of the church in general. Here the work of pastor Chang and of Li Te Kuei has told and most of the people understand

what we are here for. We heard many testimonials to his ~~the~~ the latter's friendliness and the good he had done by his treatment of the sick. The chief military official of the place told me that he owed his eyesight and the cure of terrible sores on his legs of ten years standing to our helper. Much good seed has been sown there and the conditions for a harvest are favorable. This morning was occupied with receiving the return calls and when I came away at one o'clock deacon Li and the blind bookseller Hsü had an audience of a hundred men standing in the bare unheated chapel. Among the shopkeepers I found a man from Chang Chia Wan a large town four miles from here where we have never had work although there are five fairs in every ten days. This man says he can get us rooms on the street for a chapel. I hope he can for we have had several others try already in vain. I met three men from T'ai Ku Shansi and they all bore testimony to Dr. Atwood's good work there but knew no one else. Shansi bankers, distillers and pawnbrokers are common all through the country here.

I shall send you a photograph of our new church and of our compound soon. The former was dedicated Nov. 8th and to save time I shall send you a copy of a letter I wrote to Dr. Mills which tells about the dedication. We are using the whole church for our Sunday services and it seems quite well filled. The women in the Sunday School rooms seem quite secluded and the Chinese, ,especially the heathen, like the arrangement much better than the old way of all sitting in one room with only an aisle separating the sexes. The main room seats 500 and we originally intended not to use the side rooms until we outgrew the main room. Thes side rooms will seat about 280. They are in constant use for prayer meetings, evening classes, ~~and~~ S.S. classes, and women's and childrens' meetings after church services.

The church has been finished practically within the appropriation of $5000 gold and now we shal call for another $1000 for seats, pulpit furniture, bell, furnace and finishing off of two or three rooms in the basement for evening classes etc. a part of The indemnity for the old chapel may legitimately be applied to this, ($3000 I think,) as the $5000 is the indemnity for the church destroyed by the boxers before completion.

The work at Yen Chiao needs a letter for its proper reporting. Our ex-gambler Liu Fu T'ien, is stationed there with a lay preacher to help him. The interest has been so marked that two or three men have been required there every market day. During the summer we had two or three of the school teachers there most of the time and made the permanent arrangement after the schools opened. In the future these two men will have to care for the new

station at Hsi Chi 10 miles away unless we succeed in gettinga place in Hsia Tien which is nearer them. I have made regular t trips to this station and have found interesting inquirers. Two very promising probationers were taken in there last Sunday but they are alas, planning to move to T'ung Chou next Spring. We have had applications for immediate admission by people who have suffered from reprisals, if not aggressions, from the Catholics. The helper is very cautious and has steadily refused to countenance any calls for help against the Catholics. Not long ago the brother of an old probationer (and therefore no longer a real probationer) was arrested by catholics, tied by the queue to the saddle of one of them and compelled to run over muddy roads for several miles to their stronghold (Chia Chia T'uan) where he was condemned to whipping by their private committee and the last I knew he was held in their private jail. We can have nothing to do with such cases much as our indignation may be stirred. To take up one case would lead to a thousand others and the tangles of these quarrels cannot be unravelled by the unaided human intellect. One can never be sure when he tries to to put himself on the side of simple justice in these cases that he is not doing gross injustice. I am becoming more and more impressed with the profound truth of Bret Harte's lines on the Heathen Chinee.

My wife and I go to Mr. Conger's for Thanksgiving service and dinner tomorrow. Mr. Galt and I hope to get a game of tennis w with the legation students one of whom took the Peking championship away from a British officer this year. We have challenged him and the second secretary but it is hard to get the time to play. They will come here for a return game this week perhaps. Next week our campaign in Yung Lo Tien begins and we hope the formal opening can be the following week.

With best regards, I am,

Sincerely Yours,

Geo. D. Wilder.

Yung Chow, Nov. 22, '03.

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Oberlin, Ohio, Sept., 8th, 1904.

DR. JUDSON SMITH,

BOSTON, MASS.

My dear Dr. Smith,-

Fortunately you have applied to just the right person for the T'ung Chou statistics this time. I made them out together with a statement of my work and left them with the mission secretary to be incorporated in the station report. I brought a copy with me for my own use and herewith send you a copy complete excepting the last item. That item is practically the same as for former years and doubtless Mr. Wiggin or old reports will supply it.

Probably you have noted from the station report that our preaching force is doubled this year by the addition of several lay preachers of slight training and therefore at a less cost than our older preachers. The country work has added four chapels and the delimitationm of boundaries by the committee of the Peking Missionary Association has awarded us a territory that demands another preacher and a colporteur's time in touring in order to occupy it in a slight degree. This all increases the amount necessary to carry on the work at its present status by 100%. It is absolutely impossible to get help from native sources in these c new country fields where there are no Christians at all. The native church in T'ung Chou is coming on toward self support again and will probably support one preacher in the country. This is all we can raise on the field and the balance of $400 or more must be found somewhere. In years past we have always managed to "find" enough money to make up our deficit with out closing our chapels or dismissing our men. Those are impossible or at least we can not remain on the field and do it. I mean to say that we are ready to make any possible sacrifice in order to keep up the work with-out dismissing men. But if it should become impossible to avoid it we of the T'ung Chou station have often said we would prefer to return home to America

Oberlin, Ohio, Sept., 8th, 1904.

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to America as it would not be worth while to remain. We have never had to make up more than $75 or $100 among ourselves before but this year it will amount to $400 at least and I do not feel sure that we can raise that amount in the station. It is work that the constituency of the Board ought to support. We hope that this year may see a rise in appropriations.

Thank you for your kind wishes. We are having a good restful time in our own hired house and are building one for ourselves which is partly for an investment of my mother's money and my own and partly a home for us on future furloughs and for the children when in school here.

I have not been altogether idle so far having had one or more engage ments every Sunday nearly since June 1St and several weekday appointments besides. Next Monday I start out for Kansas where I have a steady, almost daily round of speaking until Oct. 9th. I attend three Association Meetings and visit several Colleges and churches.

I am sorry that I never found time to write to you about our intensely interesting trip to Kai Feng Fu where I went acting as interpreter for Prof. Jenks, the head of the International Monetary Commission. I wrote an account of it for the North China Herald in a series of articles entitled, "Overland from Peking to Hankow".

With high hopes for a good meeting of the Board this year, and best wishes for you, I am,

Very Sincerely Yours,

Geo. D. Wilder.

Overton, Sept. 8, 1924

Rec'd Sept 15

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Very Sincerely Yours,

Oberlin, Ohio, Nov., 7th. 1904.

Rev. E. E. STRong, D.D.

Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Your letter with the two inquiries has just arrived today. I, too, was disappointed in not seeing you in Grinnell and renewing the delightful beginning of acquaintance we made at Auburndale before I went to China in '94.

As to the first question-the picture of the church is that of the one at our station in Peking which has just been completed this last summer and has not yet been dedicated I believe. When I came away they feared that the cost might exceed 10,000 Dollars though it was originally planned for $8000. You must not suppose that it was built with the amount asked as indemnity for the old chapel. The Commissioners examined the ruins of the old one and on consulting contractors acquainted with the former building as to the cost of replacing, they fixed the amount of indemnity at something like $3000 I think. The station also had a Mission Press for which a very moderate indemnity of $15,000 was granted. This is not being rebuilt and if I remember rightly the Peking station has been allowed to use a part of it on the new church. There were also a large number of miscellaneous Chinese buildings on the compound which would have cost a good deal to replace and indemnity was granted for replacing them; but no one would think of rebuilding in the Chinese style. It would be much more expensive than to provide the same amount of space under foreign style of roofing and in two or three story buildings, instead of the single stor y. As a matter of fact the indemnity seems to have provided much finer buildings than we had before, simply because there is a great economy in building in foreign style rather than in Chinese, a given amount of floor space. There is economy too in building large structures over building a number of small ones as was done before the boxer war. The plant was an accumulation of many years of gradual additions. That

Oberlin, Sept. 8, 1905

years of additions.It may be that the indemnity was more than we actually paid, through the years for we bought as opportunity offered good bargains.Sometimes a haunted house is secured for a song.The Commission did not indemnify for the cost originally but for the cost of reproducing.Then too Dr. Ament you remember was given some money that was called at home "punitive indemnity".It was freely given at a time when the actual losses of Christians could not be ascertained.Some of it was for the losses of families that had been exterminated and no heirs but the church left. There was money paid for deaths where there were no widows or orphans left to support.I believe that some of that money has been put into the new building although it was generally considered by the station to belong properly to the country work.

Then too you are wrong in supposing that it was built entirely with indemnity.I believe that the first request was for $8000 from the indemnity paid by the government.Later two thousand more was asked for and granted,that is,by the Board from indemnity.The plans were made by a Shanghai architect and he thought that it could be built for the sum mentioned.He had not had experience in the North and was mistaken. He was very painstaking and buried a great deal in the foundations, and in doing good durable work spent, perhaps, more than necessary.When it appeared that the grants of $10,000 were not enough to finish it(I may be mistaken however as to the exact amounts,it may be 10ooo first and then an additional two thousand.The minutes will show it.)Mr.Stelle appealed to some of the community people to help finish the structure.Mr.Herbert Squires, Secretary of Legation during and before the siege,gave him $800 in memory of his son Fargo,to build the tower which they feared they would have to leave incomplete.Fargo had worked with the Missionaries in the

lege and has since died,I believe.His father is Minister to Cuba, Sir Robert Hart was appealed to.He told Mr.Stelle that he made it a rule never to give for an object if his aid was solicited."If that is the case"said Mr.Stelle,"I have nothing more to say,only to thank you for having listened to my case for our church".In two weeks a note came which read"I beg your pardon for having forgotten to reply sooner.Enclosed please find my check for Taels 500 for your church".That gift amounts to$300 and was given in a way characteristic of Sir Robert. Dr.W.A.P. Martin also gave $100. and in this way the church was completed.

Mr.Stelle had to take the place of the supervising architect when the work was just begun and it was new work for him.He has done well with it. This church was needed last year but unforeseen difficulties stopped the work a year ago before the roof was on,so that it has been a long weary wait for the station,their large audiences were crowded into the street chapel with the school girls excluded and the North church were in its own new building a mile away.Union services were impossible until the New church was finished.

It is not so expensive as a similar church here would be. It would have cost at least $25,000 here and as good a church on the outside would be sumptuously finished inside here, whereas the China church is plainly finished, with pine pews made on the ground.

I will send you a picture of our T'ung Chou church.It was built with the exact indemnity of the one destroyed $5,000 and furnished with a part of the indemnity for an older chapel building.The bare structure cost $5000 and the pews,heating,bell etc,will take another $1000 when all done.It has a main room and two Sunday School rooms that can be thrown open to the main room.They seat 500,180 and 100 respectively.Our congregations are 450 or 500 and we feel that the building is too small.Galleries can be put in,however.It has been used daily almost for over a year now.We had a sort of University Extension course for both Chris-

Geo. S. Wilder
Oberlin
Ohio Church
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Tians and heathen from the time it was finished. It is indeed a most serviceable building.

I should revise the list of North China Stations and Outstations as follows:-

Instead of using hyphens and small letters in the names of the second, fifth, seventh, eighth, and tenth places on the original list I prefer capitals. I think it more common in the usage in China but is not essential. If the usage in the names of <u>stations</u> is pretty fixed perhaps you would better not change. But in the names of outstations which appear in italics I should uniformly use capitals and no hyphens.

I have added one important outstation of Peking and one of Tientsin having about 40 and 80 members respectively, church organization, schools etc.

Hoping that this letter may be of use to you, I am,

Sincerely Yours,

Geo. D. Wilder.

23-25 At Tientsin, with Griffith John, in the "Chicago of China".

26-27 Hastening to Shun Te Fu by rail. Shun Te is a new Presbyterian station

28-Mar 2 Shun Te to Lin Ch'ing by cart or mule litter, through our fields.

Mar. 3-7 At Lin Ch'ing, one Sunday.

8-9 To P'ang Chuang through our country field.

10-13 At P'ang Chuang and out stations, two Sundays.

14-21 To Shun Te, or nearest railway station, over land.

22-24 To T'ai Ku, by rail and mule litter. (It may be that nothing is gained by taking rail from Shun Te to Cheng Ting and then from the end of the Cheng Ting-Tai Yuan Ry by litter, to Tai Ku. Probably it would be better to take mule litter from Shun Te to Tai Ku direct.)

25-29th At Tai Ku, over Sunday.

30-31. By litter to Fen Chou.

Oberlin, O. June 20th, 1905.

Dr. Judson Smith,

Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Smith:-

I have to acknowledge your letter of May 17th, which came while I was in South Dakota, and now another of June 16th. I am much pleased at the intelligence conveyed in both letters.

In regard to the best time for the deputation to visit North China, if they can not go this autumn in time to visit the Northernmost fields before cold weather, then I should say that the best time would be from Feb. 15th or 20th to the latter part of May, ending the trip with the Annual Meeting. With the Peking-Hankow railway practically finished it is possible to visit the southern fields in the early Spring and reach Kalgan in milder weather, returning in time to leave by sea before the hot June weather. After consultation with Mrs. Williams as to the best time for the Shansi trip I would suggest the following; itinerary;

Feb. 20th-22nd At Shanghai and on steamer to Hankow.

23-25 At Hankow, with Griffith John, in the "Chicago of China".

26-27 Hankow to Shun Te Fu by rail, Shun Te is a new Presbyterian station

28-Mar 2nd Shun Te to Lin Ch'ing by cart or mule litter, through our fields.

Mar. 3-7 At Lin Ch'ing, one Sunday.

8-9 To P'ang Chuang through our country field.

10-18 At P'ang Chuang and out stations, two Sundays.

19-21 To Shun Te, or nearest railway station, over land.

22-24 To T'ai Ku, by rail and mule litter. (It may be that nothing is gained by taking rail from Shun Te to Cheng Ting and then from the end of the Cheng Ting-Tai Yüan Ry by litter, to Tai Ku. Probably it would be better to take mule litter from Shun Te to Tai Ku direct.)

25-28th At Tai Ku, over Sunday.

29-31. By litter to Fen Chou.

J.S. 2.

Mar. 31-Apr.2. At Fen Chou Fu, over Sunday.

Apr. 2-7 Fen Chou to Pao Ting Fu by litter and railway, ~~by~~ via Tai Ku the Celestial gates.

7-13 At Pao Ting Fu and outstations.

14-15 At Cho Chou, a Peking out station on the railway.

16-17 By litter to Yü Chou, an outstation of Kalgan.

17-21 By litter through Kalgan outstations to Kalgan.

21-23 At Kalgan for Sunday.

24-27 By litter to Ming Tombs, on the great road to Peking.

28-May 4th At Peking.

May ~~4May~~ 11 At Tung Chou.

12-14 At Peking.

15-16 By rail to Tientsin, stopping at Lofa, a Tientsin outstation.

17-23 At Tientsin.

24- 31 Attend Annual Meeting at Tung Chou. - Return by steamer Tientsin to Shanghai or by rail to Hankow as preferred.

Changes for the month of May can easily be made on account of the easy railway connections. Time of Tung Chou and Peking school commencements and date of annual meeting would influence the itinerary. There are variations that can easily be made and, if more time is given by an earlier arrival in Shanghai, the travelling need not be so strenuous. The entrance by Hankow avoids the danger of mines adrift from Port Arthur and enables a gradual progress from South to North so as to avoid extremes of heat and cold. It also gives much travel through the outstations of our mission. It seems to me that the deputation ought to see somewhat of the magnitude of the outstation work in order to see the absolute necessity for larger appropriations and to understand that the condition at present is an impossible one. The only way to do it is to undergo some hardships

of travel and take time to visit the whole field. The great fields of Pao Ting Fu, Peking, and Pang Chuang can not be adequately cove-red. It would take two or three weeks in each station to do it.

It might be worth while to stop over three days at Wei Hui Fu on the line from Hankow. It is the central station of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission of North Honan and from there a few hours ride by train to Jamieson near the Shansi border would give a view of the "Garden of Honan" and the work of the British Syndicate, that thas the concession for mining the vast coal and iron deposits of Shansi and Honan. This East and West road is owned by them and the day so spent would show much of the possibilities of the future of China commercially. The deputation needs to be impressed with these possibilities. The time spent at Hankow would contribute to this end and might well be prolonged. The return trip may be via Hankow or by steamer from Tientsin to Shanghai.

I am keeping a copy of this itinerary so that in any questions or suggestions of change that you wish to write about, you can refer to it as before my eye, not merely in memory.

I have been out speaking in Michigan, South Dakota and here in Ohio, since my long trip in Kansas and Iowa last autumn. I solicited from private parties last year enough to carry our Tung Chou work over the year but have very little for the present year, having made no special requests. My aim had been to get individuals to stand responsible for the deficit, by assuming the support of helpers and outstations. I have a few names of men to whom I can appeal by letter later, however.

I do not have much confidence in the fruitfulness of a speech at Seattle where the men who need to be reached will be busy with committees or absent, at the other side of the contiment. Are there not some of

the members of the sub-committee on China who need convincing of the need of our work? Have the Secretaries who take charge of the raising of funds in the districts a full knowledge of the present conditions? I am sure there is money enough in our church to provide for the work of the North China Mission if they only knew what the situation is. Is there any way to make the Seattle Meeting a means of raising the $7600 not only for the present year but to practically guarantee it in the future?

Will you give me the address of Miss Porter when you write me.

With best regards I am,

Very Sincerely Yours,

Geo. D. Wilder.

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Overlin, Frank 20-1895-
Recd Franc 22

OOberlin,O. July 3rd,1905.

Dr. Judson Smith,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Smith:-

Your letter of the 29th ultimo is at hand. You wonder at the shortness of time I allow for the visit to North China. I considered that time as an irreducible minimum. If it is possible for the deputation to add a month or more distributing the time among the country fields it would be far better in giving a "realizing sense" of the greatness and the urgency of the work. I should urge that it do so.

Our whole family has just been down to Cleveland for our last visit to the ~~XXXXX~~ Pilgrim Church. Mrs. Wilder and I have transferred our membership there and had the children, That is the two youngest, baptized there. My Mother retains her membership in the First church here! Our relations with that church (Pilgrim) are cordial in the extreme and have been very helpful to us. The Sunday School has given me special gifts and is talking of supporting our country fields. They have given me three bicycles, one of them a tandem, for our preachers. With Dr. Mills away I apprehend more difficulty in raising my salary there but am hoping that Dr. Bradley of Grinnell, my former pastor, will be Dr. Mills successor. One of the main stays of the church, who had not been interested in missions, remarked to me that 'any man who is broad minded enough to be the leader of Pilgrim Church must be interested in Missions, so I need have no fear of the church falling behind its former record.'

Very Sincerely Yours,

Geo. D. Wilder

Overbrook
July 3-1905
Pres. Orly T

Oberlin, O. July 3rd, 1905.

Judson Smith,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:--

Your letter of the 28th ultimo is at hand. You wonder the shortness of time I allow for the visit to North China. I consider that time as an irreducible minimum. If it is possible for the station to add a month or more distributing the time among the communities I think it would be far better in giving a "realizing sense" of the greatness and the urgency of the work. I should urge that it do so.

Our whole family has just been down to Cleveland for our last visit to the Alumni Pilgrim Church. Mrs. Wilder and I have transferred our membership there and had the children, that is the two youngest, baptized. Mother retains her membership in the First church here. Our (Pilgrim) association with that church are cordial in the extreme and have been very pleasant to us. The Sunday School has given me special gifts and is taking up supporting our country fields. They have given me three bicycles, one for them a tandem, for our preachers. With Dr. Mills away I apprehend more difficulty in raising my salary there but am hoping that Dr. Bailey or Grimell, my former pastor, will be Dr. Mills successor. One of the main stays of the church, who had not been interested in missions, remarked to me that 'any man who is broad minded enough to be the leader of a Pilgrim church must be interested in Missions, so I need have no fear of the church falling behind its former record.'

Very Sincerely Yours,

Oberlin, Ohio, July, 18th 1905.

Sec. Judson Smith, D.D.

Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Smith:-

Letters have recently come from several members of our station saying that there is still a possibility of Mr. G.H.Hinman coming to help our mission as the Foochow Mission has not invited him to return. A motion has been started to have him called for the Pang C Chuang station. Those who wrote to me were heartily in favor of it, the more, that they understood that Dr. A.H.Smith was in Foochow and had expressed himself in favor of it after having learned the reasons for the other mission not asking his return.

As I have known Mr. Hinman since 1889, being in the same literary society for two years and having been with him through all his college course, I would like to add my testimony; as I will not have a chance to vote on the motion it may be the more allowable. I need not say that he was a good student in college especially in language and literature. We considered that he, his sister and Mr. E.D.Durand divided the highest honors in their large class. I found when he visited us in the North that he could use the Mandarin quite well in spite of his having devoted his main strength to the dialect at Foochow. I know that I should enjoy working with him and should feel that he was a strong addition to our mission if he should come.

Even were he a man of only ordinary parts the emergency in which the mission now finds itself would be a strong reason for the Prudential Committee appointing Mr. Hinman to the North China Mission; for we are undermanned at best and with Dr. Smith away we are greatly weak-

Oberlin, Ohio, July, 18th 1906.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.

Boston, Mass.

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ened. The later letters tell me that the plan for carrying on the country work at Tung Chou next year in my absence at Pang Chuang is for Mr. Tewksbury to superintend native teachers with his classes in College and have charge of the country churches too. If Mr. Galt could continue with the work I could go to Pang Chuang feeling that it was well cared for; but to have another temporary arrangement for the evangelistic work at Tung Chou for one year, with me at Pang Chuang for only a year, I believe would mean a great loss in the sum total of the years results. It means a frittering away of my time and Mr. T's. The work one does in a new place the first year is mainly a getting acquainted and preparing for effectiveness in the following years. Every change in personnel means a loss to the mission and to my mind it is far better to let the Pang Chuang station simply suffer the loss of Mr. Smith's absence than to make changes in two men's work at two stations. If Mr. Galt is not to go on with my work I should go to Shantung under protest only, and I have written urging the mission to find some other way out of the difficulty. If Mr. Hinman can go the problem is solved most satisfactorily.

Very Sincerely Yours,

George D. Wilder.

We are looking forward eagerly to our return to work and are preparing now for the journey.

Shanking, July 12

Recd July 24

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Very Sincerely Yours,

Oberlin, O. JUly, 22nd, 1905.

Dr. Judson Smith,

Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Smith:-

Your letter of the 21st is just at hand. You say you have had no intimation from the Foochow mission that they are not ready to accept the conclusion which the Prudential Committee has reached in the reappointment of Mr. and Mrs. Hinman to that mission". Mr. Tewksbury's letter to me says " A letter to Dr. Sheffield from A.H.S. tells of division of feeling in Foochow re the return of Mr. Hinman to that mission. We understand that the vote although very close finally went against his return. According to Dr. A.H.S. there is nothing in the situation to prevent our still urging his coming to N. China. Dr. Sheffield is to prepare a motion to send around the mission and then home urging his coming directly to North China this winter, if Pang Chuang approves after thorough knowledge of the Foochow situation." I think you can depend on the North China Mission to recognize the claims of the Foochow mission and doubtless you will soon hear from the latter if Mr. Tewksbury's information is correct.

I am glad that you feel the strong call to the Shantung field for fresh men. I feel it tremendously and am attracted to it myself if it were to be a permanent change. It is a wonderful opening. I hope that doctors will be found for Kalgan and Lin Ching too.

Recent letters speak of the seven young men graduating from the seminary after htheir long course in preparation for the ministry and not knowing whether they can be employed or not in their home stations. How can they be employed when 48 1/2 percent of the cost of the

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present work is provided for by appropriations and silver has risen at a rate to make this years appropriations another ten per cent smaller than last year. Work can not go on that way. The 16 graduates of the College do not intend to enter the seminary because they see no prospect of employment. I do not see the factories in this country using their finished products for fuel or for paving the streets but that is whatb our churches are doing.

I have the morning service here tomorrow and am engaged for several Sundays ahead. Shall have to refuse for the last two or three weeks of my stay.

I shall make Alameda my headquarters after the Board meeting as I have an Uncle there. I shall bear in mind the Missionary rallies. Kingman has been urging me to go to Claremont and I should be very glad to do so.

I enclose a copy of my letter to the Mission,in which you may be interested. Will you kindly return it to me.

With best regards,and hoping that you are kept well in this hot season at your post in the rooms,I am,

Sincerely Yours,

Geo. D. Wilder.

Oakland, July 22, 1905
Rec'd July 23

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I enclose a copy of my letter to the Mission, in which you may be interested. Will you kindly return it to me.

With best regards, and hoping that you are kept well in this hot season at your post in the tropics, I am,

Sincerely Yours,

Wm. D. Miller

Oberlin, Ohio, Aug. 16th, 1905.

Rec. Judson Smith, D.D.

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:-

Your letter of the 9th instant came in due time. I think you must have received mine in which I replied to your invitation to speak in San Francisco. I have just answered a letter of Mr. Kingman's asking my line of attack and my views as to what he should do. I wrote six pages of "thunder" for him as he asked for it. I also endorsed your suggestions as to a proper division of the subject. No answer has come as yet to a letter written to Miss Porter on the same topic. I understand she is to speak and I hope that ample time will be given her. I would gladly see all my time at her disposal for she would make it count to the best advantage.

Do you know how much time I am to have?

The material that suggests itself for such an address is overwhelmingly voluminous. I am always strongly tempted to enlarge on the tremendous significance of the renovation of China to the world at large and to the United States. But I suppose my function is rather to give the local coloring to the appeal and so rule out consideration of the future of China. Doubtless those larger implications of the Mission work in China will be dwelt upon by others.

Will it be in order for me to make a plain statement of how our work has naturally and necessarily grown far beyond the fixed annual appropriation of $7300 during the last twelve years? I believe that there has been no increase for that length of time. Am I not right? Let me show how the educational, medical and evangelistic branches of the work

Oberlin, July 23, 1905

work have grown to absolutely require $14980 this year. I would like to tell the story of the founding of the church at Lu[4] Kou[4] Ch'iao[2], through the agency of old "Tientsin" Li[3], upon whom you called there in his hut at Marco Polo's bridge. It is a typical case of the development of the evangelistic work by its own vitality and is connected with a fine and attractive personality. This with the account of the College and Seminary ought to prove that growth demanding increased expenditure is inevitable and that not to increase the expenditure means a terrible waste of the money that is invested, in the plant and annual salaries of Missionaries etc. I would like to speak too of the closing of the Medical work and its present splendid outlook in the Union. I would like to show the great amountn of work done with the present estimate of $14980. ~~and~~ Possibly some of my time can be saved if in introducing the North China Mission subject the size and location of the mission can be set before the audience, by the chairman or some speaker.

I would be glad to have you suggest any of these things that you would advise me to dwell upon and any that would be better omitted or left to some other speaker.

Is it possible for any special appeal to be made to make up the deficit in expenses for next year?

If this last years statistics have reached you could you let me have them easily?

Have you readily accessible the total number of graduates from the Seminary at Tung Chou or especially the number in the last four classes? I would also like to know the total valuation of the property of the North China Mission. I am sorry to trouble you with these ques-

ions and if they are not easily answered please consider them as unasked.

Our church in Cleveland has given a large part of its old communion ~~church~~ service to the Tung Chou church and also a series of fine photographs of the church in all its departments and $15 with which to buy frames. The church has given us a sum of $100 to "help provide the outfit for our long journey". All our relations with the church have been extremely helpful.

I have not in my speaking made special pleas for our own work but have had about $150 handed me in small sums for my own work since January. Some of the young business men here have volunteered to support one of my helpers outside of their regular gifts to the Board and a small country church near here ~~has~~ volunteered to do the same before I went to speak there, so that our Tung Chou evangelistic work is fairly well provided for, for ~~next~~ this year at least. I would prefer to have the Pilgrim church support my work, as well as me, so I have not pushed the matter as you suggested with private parties.

We leave here Sept 1st and spend Sunday in Minneapolis, Sept 11, leaving there the same day as the special train but I presume on the regular train by "tourist sleeper". I do not know whether there is to be one on the special.

With best regards, I am,

Sincerely Yours,

George D. Wilder.

Overton, Aug. 1, 1905.

Pecl Aug. 18

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With best regards, I am,

Sincerely Yours,

Oberlin, O. Aug. 23rd, 1905.

Sec. Judson Smith, D.D.

Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Smith:-

Your full and prompt reply to my inquiries with the statistics reached me a day or two ago. I thank you forthem. I enclose the statistics, after having made a copy for myself. There are some surprising features about them, especially those pertaining to Lin Ch'ing.

Your mention of the offer of $500 a year for five years suggests to me that possible Rev Irving Metcalf's gift of $100.00 which he sent me after reading the appeal of Dr. Goodrich and Dr. Ament in the Herald, might be made an annual gift in the same way. I will speak to him about it if I see him.

I speak here in the Second church again this week at a union meeting and each Sunday is engaged up to the time of our departure, except the one to be spent in Minneapolis. I have had engagements every Sabbath since May. So I do not feel that I have been entirely idle.

With high hopes for results from the Seattle meeting, I am,

Sincerely Yours,

Geo. D. Wilder.

Oberlin Aug 16 1905

Oberlin, Aug. 23 1905

Rec'd Aug 25

Tung Chow, Feb. 12, 1907.

Rev. James L. Barton,
Pao Ting Fu.

Dear Dr. Barton.—

When we parted in San Francisco, more than a year ago, my heart was warmed toward you and I looked forward with pleasure to corresponding with you after reaching the field. I little thought that it would be so long before I should address you directly and still less did I think of addressing you on the soil of China. I shall violate Chinese etiquette and all rules of propriety if I do not kotow to you nine times when we meet for I have been very remiss. However. I expect you to forgive me and that our meeting

will be most cordial in spite of my negligence. It is a great joy to know that you are so near - passing within some twenty miles of us - and that we shall see you here in our own station before very long.

I am glad you have Dr. A- ment to escort you into Shansi, No one could help you see things better than he, unless it be Dr. Smith. I envy you the trip, for I had the pleasure of taking it last May. It is intensely interesting. This letter may not overtake you until you reach T'ai Yüan. If so please give my regards to the friends there.

I am looking forward now to escorting Prof. Moore to Kalgan,

a trip that I have never yet taken.
I hope that we may be back here
to meet you before Mission Meeting
April 6th. Your letter suggesting
that the work be kept in normal
conditions without special occasions
when you visit commended itself
since to us all. I fear that
your visit to Tsing Chow will be
just at mission meeting time
when school, college and coun-
try work is discontinued tempo-
rarily. However it is our normal
condition once a year and is
probably the most important event
for you in North China. But I
would like to show you our evan-
gelistic work in our field, which
is the only one that was swept
practically bare by the Boxer
cyclone. A day or two would suf-
fice to show you just a sample in

the edge of our field ~~of over~~ of our market towns, with its sixty or seventy or a hundred tributary villages. We have preachers in six of these towns - and our problem is how to get men and money to open the remaining twenty odd. Perhaps we can find time with a map to show you the problem of our Ting Chow field.

We have been passing through one of the most trying crises in the forty years history of this station - a case of discipline. The new independence developing in China was illustrated by the proposal of a section of the church, that demanded immediate excommunication of the offender, to start another church without any foreign aid. The case is settled now and while many of them do not see the reason for some slowness of procedure they have accepted the final decision and their heat is passing away.

In the midst of this most distressing affair eighteen of the thirty two non-christian college & academy students asked for admission to the church. This was a great comfort to us. The one disciplined was the leading native teacher in the college and we had feared that his case would injure the school by disaffecting teachers & pupils. So far as we can see however they all stand loyal. From this case we lose, temporarily at least, our native pastor who has been a tower of strength here, as well as the head teacher. The pastor will leave not on account of any fault of his own but because of the shame of his erring son and daughter. Our other native pastor, Mr. Kung, has

gone to the assistance of the new missionaries at Lin Ch'ing, three of our outstation preachers are in the theological seminary and our brightest preacher among the chapel janitors who held the fort in the absence of the regular preachers, has had to be dismissed just recently. So you find our evangelistic force greatly weakened. It is a loss of six leading preachers during the year - not permanently however. We are left with one trained street chapel preacher and six chapel keepers with little or no training. It makes ones heart sick as he looks over the whole villages of men ripe for the harvest but we know that the Lord of the Harvest is planning

and is doing.

You will find the same satura-
tion everywhere — a tremendous
opportunity with the slendest means
for grasping it.

With best wishes, that you
may be strong for the work of
the next few months. I am

Sincerely Yours

Geo. D. Wilder.

George D. Wilder

Tsingchow-China. Feb. 12-1907.

Tung Chow, April 1 '07.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

I hope that it is becoming natural for you to live in a house with regular habits once more and that your writing etc is rapidly being brought up to date.

We are planning to have the deputation here next Sunday and we hope that you and Prof. Moore will speak to the Sunday morning audience, occupying the whole time. You will have over two hundred students and as many Christian adults besides a good many heathen, all of whom expect a message from the churches of America and from the Board.

carried by the students to all the stations.
I hope that the Hornans lecture on Saturday
night will not prevent your coming here on
the Saturday evening train. I doubt if you
will profit by more than a half hour of the
lecture.

My cook brought your cot here by mistake.
I sent it back by Mr. Elliott who probably
asked to borrow it for his party to the woods.
If he brings it back here it may be ready for
Mission meeting.

Sincerely Yours
Geo. D. Wilder.

Our native pastor Kung, temporarily assisting the Lin Ching station will be here and I think we will ask him to take a few minutes to welcome the deputation.

Anything you can say to help on to self support and independence will be helpful. Our people do not understand the principles of congregationalism and think that authority is in the hands of the minister and finally in the hands of the Prudential Committee. Some think that you, as a deputation can settle all disputes in the churches here. Anything you say as to the relations of churches in the field to the Board will be

carried by the student to all the stations.
I hope that the Woman's lecture on Saturday
next will not prevent your coming here on
the Saturday evening train. I doubt if you
will profit by more than a half hour of the
lecture.

My cook brought your cot here by mistake.
I sent it back by Mr. Elliott who probably
asked to borrow it for his party to the tombs.
If he brings it back here it may be ready for
mission meeting.

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Tsing Chou-Chinia. Apr. 1-1907.

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Rec'd JUL 29 1908

Tung Chou, Chi. China, May 15, 1908.

Dear Friends, at the Board Rooms.

Our hearts are full of joy and thanks to God for his splendid answer to your prayers and ours. I want to thank you for them and tell you what He has done for us during the past two weeks. The last of our regular daily meetings was held today. Mr. Jonathan Goforth of Chang Te Fu, Honan, led them last week and our own Dr. Smith, this week. While this revival of true religion did not come with the sweeping rush of universal simultaneous prayer as in that of 1900 yet thus far it seems just as deep and thorough going as was that one excepting perhaps among the College students.

Many of you know how the spiritual life and interest in the church has steadily declined for the past two years. The reasons are not far to seek. A large indemnity was paid after the Boxer year to adorn the cemeteries of the martyrs. When all other claims were paid off it was found that there was but a pittance of ready money left with which to attend to the cemeteries. As time has gone on without work being begun the suspicion has spread that there has been a misappropriation of funds by the foreigners or the helpers, or both. Some of the relatives of the dead have gradually stopped attending meetings, contributing to the church and helping in evangelistic work. The case of discipline which resulted in the head teacher of the College and the pastor's daughter being excommunicated and the pastor and family moving away from here also resulted in a strong suspicion on the part of the weaker brothers that the foreign pastors were partial to the chief sinner and reluctant to put him out of the church. This misunderstanding was purely due to their ignorance of the proper forms of procedure and our trying to introduce the discipline of suspension pending the obtaining of complete evidence of guilt. They had never heard of suspension before and thought it a scheme of the foreign pastors to protect the guilty.

Last fall this suspicion of dishonesty and partiality came to a point almost beyond endurance, ~~and~~ then when it began to be uttered the chance came to explain, and gradually a better spirit prevailed, especially among the Christians outside of the Christian village near us. This village has ~~always~~ been the coldest part of the church. After the large station class ~~and~~ week of prayer a new interest was felt and deacons were elected. The number was brought up to eight, with three teachers added to make up the standing committee for the city church and East suburb branch. A determined effort through the winter to educate the village people in self government by a weekly lyceum club had its effect in developing an interest in church affairs. The Passion week was observed with daily meetings and much prayer was offered by the faithful few, for the church. The news of the wonderful revival in Manchuria came the next week and also the promise of Mr. Goforth to spend a week early in May with us. The week before his coming was spent in preparation. The three deacons in the village organized evening meetings in the school house and managed to get every one in the village out, stirring up the worst back sliders by making them lead meetings. Men led and prayed who had not done it for years and almost all the worst cases had opened their lips in prayer before Mr. Goforth came. There were sectional meetings at three ~~other points in the city~~

other points in the city but after two or threedays they were united with the village meeting in the school house. Confessions of sin were made and much prayer offered without any special urging. One of the backsliders declared when he led a meeting that he had gotten more from these two or three meetings than from 15 years of church attendance before. All were fully expectant of a larger blessing when Mr. Goforth came.

He came from his two weeks in Tientsin on Saturday morning and was met at the train by a numbe r of our people. On Sunday he spoke on the text"Not by might nor by power,but by my spirit". His opening announcement was that we were not to expect a blessing from him but from God's Spirit, One of the deacons afterward said " When I heard that my anxiety was set at rest and I knew that we were sure of a blessing". On Sunday morning he described the marvellous revival in Korea a part of which he had himself seen. In the afternoon he told about the work of the Spirit in Manchuria.These addresses held the people with rapt attention. The rest of the week he gave two addresses a day at 10.00 A.M. and 4.00 P.M. of about an hour each. His subjects were largely on prayer,the need of revival in the Christian life,how to get it,the Holy Spirit etc. He did not urge confession though he showed its place in religious life. Opportunities for prayer were given before and after each address. For the first two or three days the prayer after the sermon would last a half or three quarters of an hour but the interest was cumulative and the addresses grew in power so that on the last day, Friday,each service was drawn out to three hours with prayer and confession and the evening prayer meeting lasted two hours more. These services were ended only by the promise that although Mr. Goforth was leaving there would still be opportunity for confession. The evening meetings held by the Chinese alone were some of the best,being devoted almost entirely to prayer.

The evangelist urged confession in prayer to God alone of all secret sins,confession in private to individuals who had been wronged (and there was much of this) and confession in public to men only of such sins as were known to others or as demanded such confession in order to secure peace of mind. It was due to this wise counsel doubtless that we were spared hearing confessions of the person's own virtues and others sins. In the revival of 1900 there was some of that but this time there was little if any.

The morning meetings were not attended by the College boys until the last day but the two prayer rooms were filled with from 150 to 180 people each day. The afternoon union meetings were like a Sabbath morning service in attendance,the main audience room being comfortably filled with 350 to 400.

During the first three or four days there were only a few cases of breaking down in tears and almost no public confessions. On Wednesday evening our good carpenter deacon Li,confessed seriously to having lost his ideal of Christian service in his absorption in business affairs but remarked that since becoming a Christian he had no very heinous sins to confess. The next morning he was terribly agitated and could hardly speak for crying,but he managed to explain how he had been rebuked by the spirit for so presumptuous a statement as that he had no great sin. He said he was guilty of worse than killing his own Mother, for by his bad temper in the home he was a stumbling block to her believing in Christ and,already 72 years old,if she should die unconverted her blood would be upon his head. He was tremendously moved and asked the prayers of all for him and his mother. All were deeply

* see below

moved and much prayer has been offered for old Mrs. Li since. We knew that the suspicion that indemnity funds for cemeteries had been used for other purposes even for adding to the indemnities of the helpers, beautifying our mission compound or enriching the foreigners themselves was holding many back from speaking or praying. So I made a statement that Mr. Tewksbury's accounts had been audited by the Mission treasurer and Mr. Galt and that I believed them to be absolutely clear and further that I would put the accounts as received by me into Chinese for all to examine. This helped clear the air and many confessed to what they had not before considered a sin, the harboring of suspicion about the indemnity matters. Among these were two or three deacons and one helper. One of the orphans whose indemnity and pension is administered by the trustees of the Widows and orphans fund came to the meeting in the evening on purpose to beg the pardon of the trustees for his suspicion and hatred. He said that he had tied a knot of hatred in his heart every day for eight years because he thought that we were trying to profit from the pension fund, and planning to administer it so that there will be a large residue for the church after all the widows and orphans are provided for. Yüan Yung[3] Kuei[4]

The next morning before the sermon one of the deacons who had confessed to suspicion regarding the integrity of the missionaries in the money matters got up in deep but well controled feeling and declared that the reason for his suspicion of others was his own sin of the same nature as that he suspected others of. He told about a squeeze of $20 in managing the rice business in Peking, of a tael and a few tiao of cash in the purchase of the chapel at Yung Lo Tien. Of having stolen furniture etc from the Yü Wang Fu in Peking after the siege and bringing it to Tung Chou. When Mr. Tewksbury presented him with 50 taels for help in indemnity work he returned it to Mr. T. as an offset to the money he had " borrowed " from the College funds when he was the College cook. He had been dismissed before he was able to pay it back and this return of the 50 taels was a salve to his conscience and avoidance of confession, but now he had to tell it all. He had also gotten a gun with which to kill the murderers of his mother and he tried to accomplish his purpose for some time. The good Lord thwarted him and finally caused him to come to himself by an accidental discharge of the weapon wounding his own wife. After that he gave up taking vengeance. Finally he confessed what I feared he would not dare to confess as he had denied it to me three times and had tried to conceal it. I refer to his being in partnership in the nefarious cattle business at Niu Pao T'un. When he mentioned that, a great load was lifted and I knew that he had touched the bottom. It produced a great effect on others and more of a like nature followed.

One of the personal teachers came down from his Confucian pride to confess having twice stolen a lot of peaches from Dr. Ingram. (The first time they were green so he did it a second time and was caught by Dr. Ingram's coolie). He bought the coolie off by promises and then failed to keep his promise so he had to beg the pardon of the coolie as well as of Dr. Ingram, which he did in the presence of the whole church. Deacon Li[3] Wen Jui made up with Deacon Wang Kuo An in the presence of all because he had slandered him to the knowledge of many.

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* Mr. Li[3]'s real sincerity and self restraint was the more marked that he resisted the temptation of laying any of the blame on his wife who should bear nine tenths of the guilt of hindering his mother's conversion as we all know. He did not mention her.

This same morning an important confession was made by one who had formerly been our gatekeeper, Chao. He mentioned his resentment against the Missionaries for their action in the discipline of Ts'ui Ming. He had t considered them partial and unjust. He now begged their prayers. He had left our employ out of spite and had told everyone that he had a higher wage as gatekeeper for a government school and that he could not attend meetings. He now confessed that he received the same wage and was at liberty to come evenings. Those were lies to bolster up his pride and he asked forgiveness of us all. Our senior missionary led in prayer for him with broken voice.

This Friday morning was a memorable time for the movement that swept through the thirty odd boys of the boarding school. Their teachers had not suggested anything but at the opening of the meeting most of them led in prayer. Their fresh young voices sometimes broken in sobs touched our hearts and later when they stood up and confessed to their teacher, their parents and schoolmates their boyish sins it was moving indeed and many eyes were wet. They had listened most attentively to Mr. Goforth's sermons and seemed to take them in earnest. On Sunday they went to the street chapel to find a chance to testify and when they saw a full corps of church members there already waiting to speak they went out into the country. They came back greatly elated because over a hundred women and children had listened to them and had brought out benches and tea and invited them to come again. They have subscribed two thousand cash to the poor fund and as much more to Mr. Goforth's travelling expenses and have organized a society for "development of character" on their own initiative since.

A Buddhist priest, who is a son of a church member was converted and confessed Christ in the meetings and two or three others were moved by these confessions to a conviction that our God is the one true God. During the seven or eight hours of meetings on this Friday there were all kinds of sins confessed, especially violations of the sixth seven and eighth commandments. Several of the College boys confessed to these sins with strong emotion and some with loud crying (two or three) but the majority of the College boys made no demonstration. This does not indicate that they were not moved but rather that the presence of the large audience tended to repress their expression of their feelings. Mrs. Smith had been doing much personal work among them for some time before the meetings and has since with good effect as shown in their own meetings by themselves where the spirit of prayer was very strong. Many began to pray in meetings who had not done so before and there were many confessions to individuals and healings of old sores, among the boys. A large number also took the pledge to observe the morning watch.

Mr. Goforth left us on Saturday morning and the students and men of the church escorted him to the station. The meetings continued ~~twice~~ once a day for another week with Dr. Smith to lead. During this time some of our teachers and deacons who had not been touched before succeeded in diagnosing their own failures as members of the church and resolved to reform. All through the meetings the leading members showed a tender solicitude for all the weaker members, consulting often as to the best way to get this or that member out to the meetings. This interest increased to the last when even these who had been put out of the church, or long forgotten probationers, or sons of dead church members were sought out and brought to the meetings. One of the last class Li³ Wen Lin, is an apprentice to a heathen carpenter. He has not been allowed by his master to attend services and special permission was

secured to attend the evening meetings.He was not touched at all until Sunday evening when the leader called on him to lead in prayer. He did it and then stood up to confess with tears that this prayer had brought him to his senses. He had practically renounced Christ and worshipped idols as a sign of it so that he would be known by his fellow workmen as a heathen. Now he is in the Christian Endeavor Society and has resolved to be a better apprentice to his heathen master in order to glorify Christ. He had been a great trial to the carpenter . There were several such cases of men being greatly stirred when called upon to lead in prayer or to lead a meeting after their years of silence in the church.

Helpers and members were in from outstations and most of them received an uplift. The Hsi Chi church failed to get a blessing because of an affair that culminated the day before they came up to the meetings. For some months five or six of the church members had been trying to sttle up a quarrel between a socalled inquirer and the principal outlaw of that district. It was a case of an old gambling debt and they awarded the outlaw only about 1/10th of the original debt. He was dissatisfied and apparently thinking that it was the protection afforded his enemy by the church, that caused him the loss of 9/10ths of the money,he brought four or five ruffians to help him attack the chapel. Fortunately there were four or five of the members and inquirers there for the night and the rascals ran away after breaking a few panes of glass. The helper recognized the voice of the leader and the police went after him the next morning. He escaped however and one of his gang was brought in in his stead. The members and helper were determined that the case should be carried through th the bitter end with the magistrate but the whole body of deacons and helpers here advised meeting the peace talkers half way and settling it out of court. They thought the end would be much less bitter for the members on the ground, if settled out of court. This was done on May 27th with the reluctant participation of the Hsi Chi members.It nearly broke up the church and made it too uncomfortable for the helper to work there longer. He will give up the place in a month or two. On the day of settling the affair about forty of the thieves,gamblers,opium joint keepers and a few of the better citizens and gentry gathered in the chapel,had the glass replaced,hung a scroll saying"treating people with mercy" signed and delivered a document promising to see that peace is kept in the future and fired a lot of crackers out in front. So we have hopes that the affair is ended and that the new helper who has just graduated from the Seminary will be able to heal the wounds suffered by the church and bring them to the point where they can get the blessing they have missed during the revival.

We give thanks to God that this Mission year which was so dark at the beginning is now closing with a large promise of better things from a revived and cleansed membership. We pray that the new activities of the deacons and members may not die out soon,but may God's Spirit stay with us forever. We still need your prayers. We have learned that much is done in answer to continued and united prayer. That is the great lesson of our revival.

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Rec'd JUL 29 1908

168,

Tung Chou, June 24th, 1908.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I enclose a letter that I sent out to the seven stations a month ago telling the friends about the revival that has come so happily for us all, to Tung Chou. I regret that no account of it has been sent to the rooms sooner. It came just before Mission Meeting which was followed by a Y.M.C.A. summer Conference, the first held in North China. This latter is just over. Its sessions were held here in Tung Chou the College buildings being devoted to the use of the 110 delegates. So for several weeks constant meetings have been the order of the day and as my regular work as pastor of the church has been ever present my correspondence has been sadly neglected. Your kind letter reached me in the winter and I was impelled to answer it at once but did not. As the anniversary of our trip to Kalgan together and the Shanghai Conference came on I was again stirred to write to you personally but never quite to the point of action. Now the Spring work and rush is over and the Summer is here. Dr. Sheffield and Dr. Ingram and the ladies have gone for the vacation leaving the Ebellings, and our family here. The Ellises including Miss Ellis are here for the summer and Dr. Tallmon also.

The cooperation with other stations and Missions in summer school work is giving me relief this summer from that. I have had it for two summers but my men have now gone to Peking where Mr. Fenn, of the Theological Seminary, Dr. Ament and Pastor Jen are taking sharge of the work.

This is just a note to accompany the other letter which I could not bear to send without a personal word to you. I hope that you will forgive me for not having done more to keep up the close friendship formed while you were here. I always think of you as afriend, and I plan to

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There are many things to say about the events of the year which this letter can not say or it would be too long for endurance. I am just mailing the reports that were read at Mission Meeting which will give you much, if you can get time to read them. They are pretty voluminous. The task of boiling them down for the Annual Report falls to me this year. The minutes of Mission Meeting are being printed on the College Press and will be ready before long. There was much evidence that your visit here with Dr. Moore helped us in considering the financial problems at Mission Meeting. The question of asking for rise in salaries was raised only to find general disapproval of asking it. A request was made however for those in Peking upon whom the financial difficulty falls most heavily owing to the number of visitors and cost of living there. I think there was much more of real sympathy for the Prudential Committee in its financial problems shown in this mission meeting than I ever saw or felt before. It is the fruit of your visit for which you were looking. Some slight advances in general work appropriations are asked for but you would not think them large if you knew what were snowed under.

With best regards for you in the work at the rooms and elsewhere, I am,

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Henry D. Porter.

Henry D. Porter
Peking - China
Received June 24 1918

Rec'd APR 23 1909

Tung Chou, Chi.China, March, 29, 1909

Rev. J.L.Barton, D.D.

Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Many things of late have conspired to remind me that I ought to write to you. Among them is a suggestion that I go on another trip to Kalgan to see what can be done with that station. Your last letter assuring us that the Methodist Protestants might still be expected to send male missionaries there, even if the men's Board does not cooperate with the woman's Board, gives us added hope that the station is going to be provided for.

Our church in Tung Chou has been in a distinctly better condition since the revival of last Spring, but it has not done as much work as is necessary to conserve the results of such a deep stirring of the religious emotions asthat was. I have been pushing them toward self support but there is no man who dares take the pastorate here, where he would have so many equals around him among the native members, not to mention the foreigners. For the last two years, since losing the two pastors, the church has of course fallen off greatly in its contributions and now we are trying to get them to support their village school or an outstation. They have little faith in our really intending to turn things over to them to manage themselves, and point as proof, to the fact that the land on which the church stands has not yet been turned over, to them. This is the main point of the present letter. I ought to have written in explanation long ago but left it for the Mission Secretary to do. I think he has at least mentioned the matter to you. On Page five of the minutes of last year's mission meeting a little below the middle there is the following vote after several "whereasses in explanation, -

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"Voted that the prudential Committee be requested to ~~use the~~ allow the Standing Committee of the Tung Chou Church to use the Nan Ts'ang for any Church work except the support of a pastor."

The reasons for the request are that the land, 15 or more acres, was given to the Board for a church site and not in compensation for any definite losses of the Board. The natives consider it to have been intended for them. The ~~local~~ expenses of the church are rather heavy for the local church members to bear (when they support one or two pastors) owing to the presence of so many students and they think theproceeds from this land should help pay these extra expenses. We foreigners do not enjoy managing a farm and are glad to put the work on the natives. At present the land is rented, mainly, to Mr. Tewksbury for his dairy but might be made to bring in a good deal larger income. The proceeds thus far have gone toward keeping up the grounds.

Turning it over to the native church would involve the selling off a part for residence lots perhaps, but the main part will be put into orchard or garden I presume.

We stipulated that this land should never be relied upon to support a pastor and hope that the Prudential Committee will back us in this and make any other proviso that may seem wise to it, from experience of the past in other places. Will you kindly see that action is taken on this point and notice given us as soon as possible. Some of our people make this matter of the foreigner administering this property the excuse for not contributing, probably it is a mere pretext but we wish to remove even that.

Yesterday I baptized six men and women at Yen Chiao making a membership there now of 19. Our requirement of at least one month of station class study and at least six months probation keeps back a good army from joining the church in the country places where they find it hard to leave home to study. Last week I baptized one man at Niu Chia Fu where none have joined for years. There were two others, one a literary graduate all ready to join, but timidity prevented just at the last. They thought they saw signs of hostility to Christianity in the new government which

ted that the prudential Committee be requested to ~~use the~~ allow the
nding Committee of the Tung Chun Church to use the Nan Ta'ang for any
ucan work except the support of a pastor."

e reasons for the request are that the land,15 or more acres, was given
the Board for a church site and not in compensation for any definite
sses of the Board.The natives consider it to have been intended for
em. The ~~least~~ expenses of the church are rather heavy for the local
urch members to bear owing to the presence of so many students and they
nk theproceeds from this land should help pay these extra expenses.
(when they support one or two pastors)
foreigners do not enjoy managing a farm and are glad to put the work
the natives. At present the land is rented, mainly to Mr. Tewksbury for
e dairy but might be made to bring in a good deal larger income.

Turning it over to the native church would involve the selling off
part for residence lots perhaps,but the main part will be put into or-
and or garden I presume.

We stipulated that this land should never be relied upon to
port a pastor and hope that the Prudential Committee will back us in
it and make any other provisos that may seem wise to it from experience
the past in other places. Will you kindly see that action is taken on
is point and notice given us as soon as possible. Some of our people
e this matter of the foreigner administering this property the excuse
r not contributing,probably it is a mere pretext but we wish to remove
em that.

Yesterday I baptized six men and women at Yen Chiao making a
mbership there now of 19. Our requirement of at least one month of sta-
on class study and at least six months probation keeps back a good many
om joining the church in the country places where they find it hard to
ave home to study. Last week I baptized one man at Nin Chia Fu where
e have joined for years. There were two others,one a literary gradu-
e all ready to join but timidity prevented just at the last.They thought
ey saw signs of hostility to Christianity in the new government which

which would lead to another Boxer uprising and did not dare to risk joining. They are the father and the brother of Li Chin Fang, the brilliant College student who received the China medal from King Edward for carrying dispatches from the legations, in 1900, to Tientsin. I wish they had half the courage that he had.

What scared them was the announcement that the new government is going to push the local self government idea, as the old government planned, but that Christians in the service of the church would not be eligible to office or have the franchise. I presume that this and other signs that the new regent is snowed under by the conservatives keeps a great many from openly confessing Christ. Of those I baptized yesterday, one man, 75 years old, said that he used to live near the church in the city and believed the doctrine 30 years ago but never dared to join until now, his sons family are members and he has come to the point where he would not complain even if called on to die for the Lord.

There are signs that the regent is sorry for having shelved Yüan Shih K'ai and Dr. Smith tells me that Ts'ai Tao T'ai in Tientsin the other day volunteered the information that Y"an would have to be recalled to attend to the business in the foreign office, which has gotten way behind since his retirement. The other members are mostly incapacitated by age and sickness and ignorance of foreign affairs, from taking any initiative. The Regent has sent a deputy to Y"an's home to inquire after his precious leg. We hope that this means that he will be found well enough to be recalled.

I have to thank you and Professor Moore for several copies of your addresses and papers growing out of the deputation work in China. We all have a personal interest in them besides the interest in their subject in general and appreciate your sending special copies very much.

Sincerely Yours,

Geo. D. Wilder.

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Sincerely yours,

Chas. S. Walker.

George E. Walker
Tsingchou Shantung
Mar. 29-1909

Rec'd DEC 20 1909 EE 5 Jan 13

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Tung Chou, Chi, Nov.11th,1909.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

After making two trips to Kalgan it is high time to write to you about the station which we visited together, two and a half years ago. The railway and hotels in foreign style are a great contrast to those inns and litters that we patronized.

Our family spent the summer at the seashore with the Stanleys senior and junior, in the Stanley cottage. Charlie and I were there only for five or six weeks centering in the month of August. I took Theodore to Chefoo to enter the C.I.M. Boys' School the first of September and then we returned to Tung Chou. After a council of our helpers on the work for the autumn I went to Kalgan for a two weeks trip with Mr. Sprague among the outstations. We went everywhere and called on all the Christians whom we could not see at Sunday services. Mr. S. was saying his long farewells after 35 years of work among them. They evidently appreciate his faithful work ~~among~~ for them. He was cheerful through it all and took every opportunity to give one last message of salvation. He was introducing me to them as the superintendent of their field until Mr. Heininger can get into the work. We managed to see two or three men who had been excommunicated and who had refused to see Mr. Sprague for some years. Prayer with them seemed really to reach their hearts.

Visit to Kalgan

I had been somewhat skeptical as to there being 1,500,000 people in the Kalgan field after visiting Kalgan only but seeing the Yü Chou valley and the Ch'ing Ko Ta district and sections between filled with villages has convinced me that the estimate of the population is not too large. There were a good many Christian families but they all have a wofully low ideal of Christian life and responsibility to the church, They seemed to consider that women had no part or lot in religious things, and they seemed to join the church merely because

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their husbands had. The lack of woman's work for women stood out glaringly. For the last 18 years the only work for them has been two or th three visits to the field by Miss Williams and Mrs. Sprague. Our trip was just at harvest time and hardly a family seemed to be keeping Sunday at all. I fear that this condition of affairs is more prevalent in all our stations than I had thought. Still there were some good men among them. The family of helper Kao Hsi where we stayed a day is a model Christian home. He is the man who when a boy was going to school hand in hand with Mr. Isaac Pierson in Yü Chou, causing the people to think that he was being kidnapped so that they mobbed Mr. Pierson and the boy was lost for a time. That mob and the visit of a representative of our government began an enmity that still rankles, especially among the shopkeepers where Mr. Pierson sought refuge. We found a splendid audience at the street chapel attracted doubtless mainly by the novelty of two foreigners.

At Ch'ing Ko Ta we found a large day school under an able young man who was among the rebel freshmen who left College a few years ago. We raised his school to the rank of a boarding school and got seven or eight Christians at a distance to send their children there instead of to Kalgan where the dismissal of the teacher has broken up the boarding school. He has 34 scholars now, and is trying to introduce our ideas of education among the heathen. Some of the parents withdraw their children when they learn that we teach "round "geography, and a little arithmetic. We made arrangements for a womans' station class to be held there by Miss Porter, the first ever held perhaps, and a men's class to follow it.

This week Dr. Ingram, Mr. Heininger and I have visited Kalgan for a day to take over the property left by Mr. Sprague and start things on the new basis. We are fortunate in having Mr. Larson in the

Roberts house to look after some of the material affairs of the compound. There are four Canadians with him who are just beginning the study of Mongolian so that the place is not at all empty of foreigners even with Mr. Heininger staying in Tung Chou for a few months.

The church had appointed a standing committee and we succeeded in getting them to assume responsibility for all the expenses of the local church excepting the preacher's salary. They have always contributed enough for this but have given it to other causes charity, Boys school & Evangelistic work and left the current expenses of the local church on the Board. Since the three preachers were dismissed last summer only two are left in Kalgan but they are enough. They look after the church and do the street chapel preaching. I believe that it will be good for them as well as for the church to bear responsibility in the absence of any missionary. I think this is the ~~only~~ main advantage to be gained by Mr. Heininger staying in Tung Chou at first. I believe it is a great mistake from the point of view of speedy and accurate acquisition of the language and grasp of the problems of his field. I am sorry that newcomers are all given the idea in Boston that they will be in one of the central stations to study the language for a year or two, especially in case they could be with an older missionary in their own station at the start. Views vary on the question as to where the newcomer shall go but it is not by any means the unanimous opinion of our mission that he should stay at some central station to learn the language and mission methods. My visit to the Kalgan field has strengthened the conviction that where the dialects vary so much from the Pekingese he would far better begin at once with the dialect of his field.

Cont'd

The most important event in our evangelistic work since Mission Meeting in June is the opening of the city of Pao Ti Hsien as an outstation. Some seven years ago that great field with 1000 villages was made over to our Mission by the Presbyterian Mission in exchange for P'ing Ku[3] Hsien[4]. There were no Christians in the field at that time but some five or six came into the field from Manchuria during the war with Japan and one of these was a preacher, Mr. Ts'ao, whom we now employ. He is a genius at winning men in new fields, and has brought in a young man 25 li from the city who gives most excellent promise for a preacher after finishing the theological course. He also won a young man who owns a large tea business in the center of the city itself. This young man has tried for some years to find us a place for a chapel and succeeded just at the time of Mission Meeting. As the Board has no money for it I presented the matter to our leading men and five of them promised $20 Mex. each toward opening the place. This seemed enough to warrant a start as the rent asked was only $34 a year for very suitable buildings on a main street ample for chapel, inquiry room, helpers residence and station class rooms.

The lease read "to the Congregational Church for a lecture hall" but when we sent Mr. T'sao with the first year's rent, he found that the landlord was greatly displeased because he had not understood that it was to be a Christian chapel connected with foreigners. However he took the money and as Mr. Ts'ao was known to his wife to be an honorable man he decided to make the best of it. As Mr. Ts'ao was engaged at Hsiang Ho, he did not take possession at once and in September when he went to make repairs he found that the landlord had been incited by his nephew, a leader in city affairs to go back on the bargain and prevent us from opening the chapel. The city is a great literary center, sending out many high officials to all parts of the empire, and has long been proud of the fact

that it has kept out foreign religions of all kinds. Many in the city preferred not to have us there and the nephew Mr. Hu, was determined that his family should not have the disgrace of renting a chapel to the church. He stirred up the owners of the buildings where the young Christian Mr. Fang had his shop and residence to refuse to rent to him longer because he had brought the foreign devils into the city.

On the decision of our autumn "council of helpers" (i⁴ shih⁴hui⁴) five of our best men, including Pastor Kung, Teacher Ch'üan², Mr. Ts'ao, and Mr. Pi⁴ yung³ Kuei, an able graduate from the last seminary class went with me to do our best to overcome the opposition without recourse to the law. We stopped at an inn adjoining the premises we had rented and sent our card to the official as the first step in our calling on our neighbors. He sat word for us to call as soon as rested from our journey. In the meantime we wanted to look at our newly rented buildings but the landlord refused to allow any Christian beside Mr. Ts'ao to enter. He came to the inn to see us and declared that as it was not made plain that it was a Christian affair, the lease written by his own hand was void. He would return us our money denying all memory of Mr. Ts'ao's explanations that it was to be a Christian chapel when paying the money. We found him an absurdly impossible man to deal with and learned afterwards that this is the reason his house had been empty for several years. We found that the official knew all about the affair already and had his plan laid. He offered to call the gentry of the place together and have them get us another place if we would consent. Accordingly the next day five of the gentry, including our chief opponent who did all the talking called on us at the inn. They granted at the outset that we were in the right and that they were throwing themselves on our kindness in requesting that we let them find another place. Their reasons were two 1. The landlords elder brother with a family of women and children lived in the adjoining court and had to go through our court to

reach the frontstreet which would be inconvenient if audiences were coming to the chapel. The fact that our preacher would have a family, too, and we would arrange a separate door for the audiences was sufficient answer to this. 2. The landlord himself had semi-crazy fits and they were afraid that he would stir up trouble for us and them. We told them we were not afraid of that, whether he feigned madness or was really mad, but as they and the official both pressed this reason we would consent to their finding us another place on a main street.

It soon was clear that none but Mr. Hu had any special interest in getting us another place. They had hoped to give us an out of the way place, in the suburbs if possible or by delays discourage us from opening a chapel at all. All but Mr. Hu and the elder brother withdrew from the proceedings after the first day when we insisted on a good location. The official had evidently made clear to the gentry that there was no hope of driving us out. He had been protected in 1900 by Dr. Ament and the Presbyterian missionaries all of whom he had known for years. He rather insulted Ch'üan² H.S. who had done most of the talking by saying that he himself would have been a church member before Ch'üan was, only he had two wives and smoked opium. He had to leave Pao Ti for a few days and that gave Mr. Hu a chance for delay. We moved into our premises however to wait, the police and the official's deputy compelling our landlord to give us the key.

Originally the landlord had offered us the use of his tables, chairs and benches but now he was of course unwilling and moved them all out and refused to allow any changes of partitions, doors etc. It was evident that possession without the free consent of the landlord would be a greatcause of trouble if not a severe injury to our work. The sentiment of the city thus far had been pretty much in our favor and against Mr. Hu for stirring up all this trouble when we were in the right. But now public opinion seemed to feel that we had deceived the man originally

and then carried our point in the end by force of the law. We could not afford to do a thing like that. So we had Ts'ao Hsien Sheng intimate to Mr. Hu and the elder brother that we were prepared now to talk of a rise in rent to satisfy the landlord as we recognized that $34 was much below a just rental and he had been pressed to that low price by poverty. The elder brother who is a thorough gentleman, a well educated merchant, said at once,"That is something we could not ask or expect, but for you to suggest it and do it is certainly making your money as well as your words preach the gospel."The landlord himself of course wanted to "get rich off the foreigners"and ask an enormous price but Mr. Hu and the elder brother persuaded him to be content with just what he had rented for four years before and what other houses in the city rented for. They who had been our chief opponents became the middlemen in making the new lease, and guarantee peace in the future. The landlord wrote the new lease for a period of five years and also loaned us furniture water kangs etc. He and his wife were happy that their rice bowl was once more right side up and full.It is a victory for peace and harmony far beyond what we had expected. When we set men to work opening a door on the street directly into the audience room, the landlord interfered, trying to beat Mr. Tsao. He objected to undoing the work without consulting a wizard and selecting a lucky day. We feared it would bring calamity on his whole house.

The chapel was all fixed up,seated and opened on Saturday Oct. 30th, a great fair day. It was crowded and nothing but expressions of good will were heard. It now remains only for several of us to spend a week or two in calling on all the shops and gentry in the city and visiting the surrounding villages to complete the opening and demonstrate to all that we are different from the Catholics, whom they fear.

Mr. Ts'ao and deacon Yüan Yung[3] Kuei will carry on the work there for the winter, Mr. Pi[4] Yung Kuei taking Hsiang Ho for the present as the outlook there for a church, school and station classes is most bright. There are nine members and many inquirers after only two years of work. There are many more things to report but this letter is too long already.

Sincerely Yours Geo. D. Wilder.

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Yours sincerely
Chas. W. Miller

Chas. W. Miller
Yang Cho Chuang
Oct. 11-1909.

North China Mission of the American Board.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Karuizawa, Japan.

Tientsin, Sept. 5th, 1900.

Rev. Judson Smith, Sec'y.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:-

Your favor of July 31st was received this morning. I have written to Mr. Wiggin whenever I had any new information about our missionaries, and my son wrote to you all that he could learn of them while he was in Tientsin, but I fear letters may not have reached you promptly, if at all, as my letters from him were often two months on the way!

Let me hasten to assure you that Mr. Wiggin has been very generous in his remittances, and I have abundant funds in hand. I left a goodly amount in the Tientsin banks, subject to my son's order,- but he had occasion to draw very little. Dr. Porter can now draw

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Mrs. Frances D. Wilder

North China Mission of the American Board.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Tientsin, ... 19....

Dr. Smith.

there for use of the friends who have doubtless passed through Tientsin ere this.

I have furnished funds for the return home of Mr. G. H. Tenney and Mr. Perkins, and paid all their expenses since June 30th. I have written the others to draw on me for whatever they need, and kept all informed of my whereabouts, so far as possible. A letter from Miss Porter in Tientsin, written Aug. 20th, and received today, gives us the first words about Peking friends, and encloses a letter from Rev. A. H. Smith, dated Peking Aug. 15th. He says that all are in pretty good health, that they may remain there a week or more, - that some will doubtless go home, - that he cabled you "Peking, Pangcho friends, Chapins, Smiths, Wyckoffs saved." We wonder at omission of Williams, Roberts;

North China Mission of the American Board.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Tientsin, ... 19.....

Dr. Smith

can it be that they went on to Kalgan after Mission Meeting? We had no intimation of it. If so, may they be among those of whom Mr. Wiggin writes that they have reached Russian territory. You doubtless have with this letters direct from Peking, so I will not repeat. You will see in the North China Herald some details of the massacres at Pao ting fu, in a letter from Dr. Porter, I think. Miss Porter says the inconsistencies in that report feed hope, I see no room for hope that they were not all killed in some way.

My son remained in Tientsin till July 25th; the testimony is that he and our Chinese did heroic work in barricading, dragging heavy guns, carrying ammunition to the forts, removing the wounded from the field, etc. - for all laborers had fled from Tientsin. Unless there was a foreigner to protect them, Chinese were impressed by the

North China Mission of the American Board.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Tientsin, 19

Dr. Smith

Allies, and most cruelly treated. Dr. and Miss Porter reached Chee soon after he left, and have the pleasure of ministering to the Peking friends.

Soon after my son reached us we came to this place to escape the heat and sickness of Yokohama. We have been staying in a Japanese house on the village street, until yesterday we moved into Mr. Newell's delightful house on the hill, in mossy, feray, piney woods of elm, maple, chestnut and evergreen trees, - a more charming contrast to Tientsin can not be imagined, a more restful place can not be desired. The outlook is on hills and mountains clothed in verdure, and a smoking volcano 8000 feet high within ten miles!

Mr. Newell's family have returned to Niigata, - many of the Mission are going to their Stations, we remain till we hear from Tientsin that it is wise and safe for all of us to return. We hope to go the last of this month. I consider

North China Mission of the American Board.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Tientsin, ... 19.....

Dr. Smith.

.....

it my duty to hold the Office until the new Treas-
urer arrives, and will do the best I can under
many difficulties. I trust that my course this
summer has not been unwise. The demands
of my son's family could not be ignored, - they need not be sent away alone, -
otherwise I should have remained in Tientsin. Dr. Learned
leaves for Kiolo today; I have placed in his hands
funds for the use of all of our Mission who may
come to Japan soon. Dr. Sheffield left last week, -
plans to be in Tientsin or Peking this winter, and
wants us there. We hope soon to regain our
usual health and strength, and be equal to
the demands of the work there. We will en-
deavor to keep you informed of our movements;
apparent failure in that direction is due to the
irregularity of the mails.

With sincere regards, and prayers,

Yours truly,

Frances D. Wilder, Treas.

Mrs. F. D. Wilder.

Kamizawa, Sept. 5, 1900.

Rec'd Sept 14.

Mrs. F. D. Wilder 172.

North China Mission of the American Board.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Karuizawa, Japan.

~~Tientsin~~, Sept. 19th, 1900.

Rev. Judson Smith, Sec'y,
Boston, Mass.

Filed Oct. 18

Dear Dr. Smith.

Your favor of Aug. 17th reached me yesterday. The information you wish about our missionaries will be given you by Mr. Chapin, before you receive this, therefore I need not write what I learned from him, of the destruction at Paoting fu, and in Shansi. It is indeed heart-rending to think of the wives and other friends at home.

Dr. Goodrich writes that if Mrs. Goodrich is able, they would leave Kobe the 18th, - he would accompany them to Yokohama, which place they would leave the 22nd, and he would come here on the 24th, to remain a few days, then go to Shanghai, to work with his Revision Committee. Rev. C. E. Ewing and family are waiting in Nagasaki for an "Empress", as he fears the southern

North China Mission of the American Board.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Tientsin, 19

Dr. Smith,

route would be unfavorable to his malaria. Rev. & Mrs. Galt expect to spend the winter in Kyoto, - Miss Patterson is in Kobe. -

Mr. Gammon returned to Tientsin Aug. 5th 24, but found he could not resume work, and has obtained leave of absence for six months. He is now in Nagasaki awaiting Mrs. Gammon, who will leave us tomorrow, and they will go home on a Transport.

He strongly advises that Mrs. Wilder and the children should not go to Tientsin this fall, says that Dr. Porter urges that my son and I should return. I have written Dr. Porter on important business several times, but have received no letter from him. He has been under the strain of this Boxer movement for over a year, and I think he ought to go home this fall. Dr. Sheffield

North China Mission of the American Board.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Tientsin, ... 19.....

Dr. Smith.

.....

intends to go to North China in October, - but will be needed in Peking. My son seems to be the only one to go to Tientsin, and it will be very hard to leave his family in Japan, as his wife is not strong, and worries very much when he is away from home. If he goes, she prefers that I should go with him to "take care of him", she says.

I very much desire to go, for all agree that my work there needs me; but I dread to leave Gertrude with the care of the three little children. We expect to remain here a week or two longer, then spend a few days in Yokohama for dentistry, and finally go to Kobe.

Mr. & Mrs. Newell most cordially invite us to occupy the house made vacant by Mr. Bedley's removal, - but we dare not

North China Mission of the American Board.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Tientsin, ... 19.....

be where a physician is not at hand. If my son and I do go to Tientsin, Gertrude thinks she would like to go with Mr. & Mrs. Gold in Kyoto. It is a difficult matter to decide; we all want to do our duty, unprejudiced by personal considerations.

Dr. Peck and Dr. Noble both write me that they are willing to return this fall. It seems to me that Mr. Ament and Mr. Perkesbury will need help, more than Dr. Sheffields, - and the work in Tientsin demands two men, aside from the Office.

I wish Mr. Stanley could return, but fear he is not strong enough.-

With highest regards,

Yours Sincerely,

Frances D. Wilder.

over.

I think it best to address me at Kobe, unless you hear of my return to Tientsin.

I wish I might have definite instructions from Boston.

F. D. Wilder.

Mrs. Frances D. Wilder 173/5

North China Mission of the American Board.

Rec'd Mch 12

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Tientsin, February 1, 1901.

Rev. Judson Smith

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith:

Your kind letter of Nov. 20th, reached me a few days ago. After many vicissitudes, my son and I reached this place on Nov. 7th. I at once resumed the work in this office, relieving Dr. Porter entirely. Since I left here on June 16th, the accounts had been entered in the Day-book only, and it required much time and investigation to systematize the entries and transfer to Journal and Ledger. Then followed the Annual Settlement, which I have just completed. During my enforced absence in Japan, I had full quota of work for the Office.

I am very glad to continue in the work, as long as there is need for me, - but sincerely hope that conditions will justify the coming of Mr. Brenneman next fall. In that case, I trust that you will advise me as to your wishes in regard to me after his arrival, - how long ~~how~~ I shall remain in the office, & in what capacity.

It will be a delicate matter, and I want to know just what will be expected from me. I expect to remain here during the summer.

Mr. Wiggin requests me to act as Treasurer of the Shansi Mission, which I will do with pleasure.

Yours very Sincerely,

Frances D. Wilder.

Wilder

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For Dr. Smith. August 27, 1901.

In the Semi-annual Mission Account of North China Mission of June 30th 1901, $209.01 is charged as the debt of the Mission Press. Shall we ask the Prudential Committee to vote this sum; or, shall we ask the North China Mission to cover it out of Appropriations for 1901, for General Work?

- o -

Extract from letter of Mrs. Frances D. Wilder, Treasurer, North China Mission, dated July 17th 1901, to F. H. Wiggin, received Aug. 26th.

"I have read the new Handbook pretty carefully, and am reminded that I have never met the requirement (page 14, Sec. 8), with regard to collecting for the Board, money received by missionaries for earnings of the press, etc., and, page 19, Outside Work. I suppose that this applies to such work as Rev. A. H. Smith is now doing, and has been doing for years. Many others receive pay for articles contributed to the press. Dr. Goodrich has the proceeds of all sales of his Dictionary. Mr. Tewksbury of his Tonic Sol-Fa, (probably these do not cover the cost). His receipts for sale of goods from the Chinese houses are over 20000 Taels; he has rendered no account of this. Rev. W. S. Ament has done the same on a smaller scale, perhaps. I must refer all these matters to you for settlement."

& receipts of money by missionaries

Rec'd Aug. 29. 1901

1900 — 1901

Mrs. F. D. Wilder 1705
Rec'd Nov. 19

North China Mission of the American Board.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Tientsin, Oct. 21st, 1901.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Smith.

I have just received the enclosed note from Mr. Price's cook, who has just come from Shansi. He took it the day it was written and started for Tientsin; he reached Pao ting Fu, but could not proceed; he returned to Fen cho fu - and then made two more attempts to get here, - He returned to Fen cho fu ~~three~~ last time, three days after the friends were killed, - and buried the bodies, - which were later taken up by an official - placed in boxes - and buried at Fen cho-fu - I think. He saw them again taken up by Dr. Atwood, - and says they were still recognizable.

Yours very truly -
Frances D. Wilder,
Treasurer.

Rev. Judson Smith,
Secretary Am. Board,
Boston, Mass.-

My dear Dr. Smith:-

Complying with the request in your favor of Feb. 10th, I enclose herewith a statement of my religious experience, and answers to "Questions for Missionary Candidates."

With sincere regards,

Yours truly,

Frances D. Wilder.

Tung Chow,
March 26th,
1903.

Mrs. Frances D. Wilder

Tung Chow, March 26, 1903

Rec'd Apr. 29.

Statement.

My parents were earnest Christians, and taught me to "fear God and keep his commandments." At the age of sixteen I united with the church on profession of faith. My religious experience has not been of the bright, outspoken type, - but rather a steadfast holding to principles, through many conflicts; with an ever present sense of my inability to please God, I depend on the Holy Spirit for help and guidance, - and on Christ for salvation.

Frances D. Wilder.

Answers to Questions for Missionary Candidates.

1. The Creed adopted by the National Council of the Congregational Church in 1883 expresses my views of the doctrines of Scripture.
2. I have no views at variance with these doctrines.
3. My love for the Savior and His Church, - my desire to do the will of God, and to advance His kingdom throughout the world.
4. Forty years. I am now a member of the First Congregational Church, Oberlin, Ohio.
5. I desire foreign missionary service that I may fulfil Christ's great Command.

Matt. 28: 19-20.

6. I count it joy to endure hardships for Christ's sake.

7. I plan to remain in the work as long as I have strength for it.

8. I am fifty-seven years old. I was born in Henrietta, Ohio. I have taught in common and High schools, Academy, and College, for twenty-five years.

9. I was graduated from the Literary course, class 1867, Oberlin College. I do not acquire languages easily, and have a superficial knowledge of music.

10. My health is good, with a strong constitution. I am subject to attacks of Bronchitis. My habits are ~~active~~.

11. I am not under obligations to provide for the support of relatives.

12. I cheerfully assent to the rules and regulations of the Board, and of this Mission.

(Mrs.) Frances D. Wilder.

Mrs. Frances D. Wilder

Tungchow,

Rec'd Apr. 29, 1903.

5

JUL 6 1908

13

179.

Tungchow, Chihli, China,

June 6th, 1908.

Dr.J.L.Barton,Secretary
American Board,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr.Barton:-

Your favor of May 5th, relating to funds for the purchase of a new furnace for the Goodrich house is in hand. I thank you for the information, andinfer that the order for the furnace has been placed.

On page 1o of the Handbook for Missions issued April 3o, 1901,- the latest one I have,- Iread as follows:-"Should the House Fund accumulate beyond the needs of any year, the balance shall be held at the disposal of the BOARD." I f there is a new Handbook published, I would like to have a copy.

Yours very sincerely,

Frances D. Wilder.

Treasurer North-China Mission

Last Handbook published Apr. 30. 1901

Tungchow, Chihli, China,

June 6th, 1908.

Dr. J.L.Barton, Secretary
American Board,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your favor of May 5th, relating to funds for the purchase of a new furnace for the Goodrich House is in hand. I thank you for the information, and infer that the order for the furnace has been placed.

On page 10 of the Handbook for Missions issued April 30, 1901,- the latest one I have,- I read as follows:-"Should the House Fund accumulate beyond the needs of any year, the balance shall be held at the disposal of the BOARD." I f there is a new Handbook published, I would like to have a copy.

Yours very sincerely,

Treasurer North-China Missio

Tungchow - Pekin - June 6-1908

Rec'd APR 28 1909

North China Mission, American Board,
Treasurer's Office.

180.

Tungchow, March 29th, 1909.

Dr. J. L. Barton, Sec'y
American Board,
Boston, Mass.-

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Fearing that the original letter has not reached you,- I enclose a copy of Rev. P. L. Corbin's letter of January 18th, requesting the Prudential Committee to cable permission to build the "Staub House." I hope the message may be received long before this reaches you.

Mr. and Mrs. Staub are happy in the birth of a son, William Albert,- on March 23rd.

Dr. and Mrs. Watson will take a steamer directly to Tientsin- from Kobe,- so we expect them in Tientsin soon after April 1st.

Yours truly.

Frances D. Wilder,
Treas. Shansi Mission.

Tungchow - Tientsin - Since 6-1908

Tsingchow-China. Mar. 29-1909.

Mark Williams

Kalgan. Jan. 18. 1900

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.

Dear Brother,

I am glad to commence the new century by saying that we are all at work & well.

Our Week of Prayer was observed by afternoon & night meetings. Some Helpers from out-stations were with us, as well as Messrs Hellberg & Walstead, the Swedish missionaries, who have come out for a new Mongol Mission - They have rented Dr. Wapler's house at $150 a year. They plan to remain here a year, studying Mongol, then may go to the West.

Three of the Boys' School united with the church, & seven signed the probation covenant.

We have been preparing statistics, from which we learn that there are about 240 church members; 8 chapels, & 17 laborers, of whom 12 are men.

We never had so many before.

Three out stations have been opened since Mr Roberts' return. It may be too early to see any results from them. At several of the chapels, there are two preachers in order to keep them occupied, while some have toured, selling books & preaching. Some of the results of book selling are meager. For instance, our school teacher spent 50 days in the South of the field, selling 140 cash worth. Two others spent 15 days on a tour in the north part, & sold 6 cash worth. Other tours have reported better sales. Almost every one has been given employment who had attended school, or had formerly been in service.

With such a force of workers, & repairs connected with opening stations, our appropriations have been exceeded notwithstanding Mr Roberts received $200. from special gifts, & about

$80 were used from the Medical Department. Native contributions amounted to $80 – about $25. of which was given by a member who gained a lawsuit with Mr Roberts' help, which however took about a month of his time.

We have to decline some applications for help in lawsuits, because the people are unworthy, & the cases have nothing to do with persecution. Mr Roberts has a reputation for pushing through lawsuits, because he is a foreigner the mandarins listen to him, lest they get into trouble. We commenced the Boys School with the agreement that we would furnish one half the food of each pupil, light & fuel, but that all else must be provided by the scholars. But it was said that the boys were too small to do the cooking, so we have to pay for a cook. There were 14 boys. Afterward 5 poor boys came in, whose board is partly given by us, & also by the native Church.

Some of them have not paid what they promised. We will see at the end of the school year whether they are progressing in Self Support.

There are two or three student helpers with us this year, & it is plain that their Tungcho training has made them quite different speakers from our old helpers, who are so fixed in their pedantic ways that it is painful to listen to their trivial & aimless talks — dissecting Chinese Characters, quoting from the sages, with very little Gospel. Repeated reproofs do no good.

So we are pleased with the younger men who talk to the purpose.

Am sorry that they take the chance to smoke here, which is forbidden at College. I wish I could report a better attendance of members on Sabbath. We have an inquiry meeting after sermon, & all new comers are welcomed & taught.

We get all, who are willing, to sign the probation covenant, but many we see but seldom again. Sabbath observance is at a discount in China. We are tried by our servants, who absent themselves oftten from daily prayers & religious services, & contribute nothing for the Church, although members for years. Perhaps we should insist on a reformation, or discharge them. As for ourselves, we have a daily noon meeting, & four meetings on Sabbath, with three in the week. 16 were admitted to the Church in 1899, of whom 11 were from the Boys' School. It has been as low as 8° below zero - & been at zero for weeks. I am very well - wearing thick felt shoes, & dressing warm when I go out to Chapel. I take a cold sponge bath on rising - enjoy plain food - Keep but one servant, so am free from cares, & have more time for study.

On Feb. 1st, I shall have kept a

Diary for 50 years. I am giving the substance of it in letters to my children, & they are delighted to hear my history. The death of Rev. Chas. Harding, of India, makes a breach in a numerous family. My daughter, Emily, is engaged to George Harding, who is organist at Dr. F. A. Noble's Church at Chicago, working his way through Rush Med College. They expect to go to India as missionaries. I think Mary has not applied to be sent to Kalgan. I am not certain as to her plans yet. Etta left directions that her outfit should go to her successor here. We hear reports that a Rail Road will be built from here to Peking. We are quiet here, while our friends in Shantung are in danger of their lives. I anticipate great blessings to the cause from the Ecumenical Council, for which you must be busily preparing.

Sincerely yours

Mark Williams.

Mary Williams Pelton Feb. 12

Rev. Mark Williams 182
Mongolia Rec'd Aug. 29-1900
~~June 26 1900~~
Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Dear Brother

Mr & Mrs Sprague, Mr. Roberts, Dr. Murdock, Miss Engh, & I are now about 60 miles N.W. of Kalgan. We fled at 3 a.m. June 11th, because a Boxer mob tried to burst into our premises that night. We placed ourselves under the protection of the yamen. That afternoon, they said we must leave, but escorted us at midnight out of the great gate. With Mr Larson, & two other Swedish families, we went 50 miles into Mongolia, but the local official refused to allow us to remain. We can do nothing else but go to Urga, about 25 days distant.

vn
th
tim

There we hope to get money from Mrs Wilder, Treas.

As far as we see now, Mr & Mrs Sprague, & Mr Williams will return to the U.S. via St Petersburgh; Miss Eugh to Sweden; Dr Murdock & Mr Roberts to Japan, for the prospect is that mission work cannot be prosecuted for many months to come.

Officials have sealed the doors of our houses, & are guarding them — we hope they may escape looting.

We are fortunate in joining a well furnished caravan, which Mr Larson had provided for another purpose.

We have sufficient food & money to reach Urga, if all goes well. With the Swedish missionaries, our party has 13 adults & 6 infants.

We expect to be joined to morrow by four Swedish missionaries from Shansi, 100 miles west of Kalgan, who barely escaped, after receiving many blows from a Boxer mob. We are well, & thankful for this open door of exit from China. Please inform all our friends of our welfare.

The Russian Merchants of Kalgan are fleeing, as we are, & I send this letter with them to Urga.

There are numerous missionaries of the C.I.M. & Alliance Missions who must have a bare chance of getting away. The Boxer crazy spreads like wild fire & missionaries are loth to escape until too late.

After hearing of the loss of Mission premises at Lungchos Peking, we are sure that we have done right in flying, as we have done.

We hope the Russian consul at Urga will give us passports that we may go home through Russia.

We may telegraph from a station near here, & find out how things are at Kalgan. We heard from Peking, June 19th, & are anxious for the 75 besieged Missionaries.

China is having her baptism of blood, as India in the Mutiny. We have noted many special providences in our protection thus far, & hope we shall have them to the end.

Sincerely Yours,

Mark Williams

Rev. Mark Williams
Urga, Mongolia.
July 31st 1900
Recd Aug. 29

183

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.

Yesterday, we came here after 38 days travel. We find we cannot stay here, as we had supposed, so must go on to Kiachta.

Nearing Urga, we were overtaken by a servant of the Russian merchants at Kalgan, who had fled for his life. He said that on July 11th our premises were first robbed, then burnt by Chinese soldiers. Larson's house (of Alliance Mission) & all the Russian houses & Church, & even the firms of Chinese merchants, who dealt with foreigners were pillaged.

It is satisfactory to learn

so definitely the state of things. We did not suppose our premises would be spared, although the Official guarded them for a month. I lost my Diaries, which I had kept for 50 years, & many other articles, which cannot be replaced — We hear rumors of the killing of missionaries at many places, but know not what to believe. We now see that we did not leave Kalgan a minute too soon, & have found no place to stay in all the route. Now that our houses are burned, our Christians fleeing, & China in such turmoil, the only resource for us is to come home. We send today a cablegram, asking permission

& for funds. Our Swedish companions ask their Minister at St Petersburgh to advance them money to go home.
We leave tomorrow for Kiachta in Siberia distant 12 days — We go 24 miles a day by camel cart & horse, as before.
There we hope to go home by R.R. via St Petersburgh. The cost will not be much, since we have got so far.
While the crossing of the Desert of Gobi was hard from the great heat, & long stages we were obliged to make to reach wells, yet all kept well. Sometimes we travelled all night. For a party of 23, we got along well, & are glad that God provided us a way of escape from death.

Miss Engh goes to Sweden.
We expect to continue as a party, as we have. Mr Nestigonde, who has for 6 years been a missionary to the Mongols, at Urga, goes with us, & speaking Russian, will help us much in Russia. I may delay a few weeks visiting relatives in Wales, while the Spragues & Roberts may go on.

Our cablegram will relieve the anxiety of our friends. The past two months seem strange to look back on. God leads in a way that we know not. All we have to do is to follow getting light step by step, all well.

Sincerely yours
Mark Williams.

Oxford. O.

Oct 31 1901

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.

Dear Bro.

This place will be my home, as my Son Stephen is Prof. of Biology & Geology here at Miami University. He was successful in securing his degree, Ph. D at Harvard last summer, & much to my surprise secured a place here, where I had spent 6 years. So I am among old friends, & within 14 miles of Shandon, where I was born.

My twin daughters, who graduated this summer at the Western College, are keeping house for him. They are among friends too, for they spent the last five years here.

I am called on to speak all the time. As a Missionary from China

told me in England "China missionaries are in demand".
I shall be in Cin^ti Nov 11th.

My allowance will commence from Oct. 16, having reached Oxford then.

As to the amount, I should say that it would be the same as that given Messrs Sprague, & Roberts, supposed there to be single men.

My friends suggest that I publish the letters I wrote home while we were going through Desert of Gobi. We have pictures of our caravan, & Arch photos taken at Kalgan, which would add to the interest of the pamphlet.

My daughters will do the transcribing.

I think it may do good - People are anxious now to hear anything about China - I shall communicate with Secys Hitchcock & Keegan, & do what I can under their direction.

Sincerely Yours
Mark Williams

Rev. Mark Williams
Oxford, O., Oct. 31, 1900
Recd Nov. 5

Oxford. O
Nov 14 1900

Dear Dr Smith

to Miss Higgin I sent on Oct 8, & also Oct. 20, my statement of personal losses - supposing that he was the proper person to present them

I give below amount lost by the W.B.M.S. & myself:

Property at Kalgan, belonging to the W.B.M.S. destroyed by Boxers, July 11 1900:

Furniture	266.75
Books	39.00
	$305.75

Property at Kalgan, belonging to Mark Williams destroyed by Boxers, July 11 1900:

Furniture	621.35
Books	422.25
The Chinese House, bought by Mrs Williams in 1891.	1400.00
	$2443.60

Other these audited by J. N. Roberts,

over

I have an itemized list of these articles which I showed to Messrs Roberts & Sprague.

Mr. L. W. Thompson, of Worcester, Mass. had property at Kalgan destroyed - He does not wish indemnity for himself, but as the property was for the use of the Station, he agrees that the Board should receive the indemnity -

A couple of days ago, I sent the list to Mr Sprague to be forwarded to Boston, so you will soon receive it.

I speak at Ann 8 I ~~think~~ shall accept Dr. Hitchcock's invitation to speak in neighborhood of Chicago after that, as my daughter is there.

Sincerely Yours

Mark Williams

Property belonging to Mark Williams, destroyed by Boxers, at Kalgan, China, July 11th 1900;

One Silver Water Service; Four pieces.

Costing ———— $35.00

This was overlooked, when a previous claim for Indemnity for $2443.60 was presented.

Property belonging to the Am. Bd at Kalgan, China, destroyed by Boxers, July 11. 1900;

Five tombstones in Cemetery at Kalgan. value $25.00

Mark William

Oxford, O.
Nov. 23 1900

Rev Judson Smith D.D.

Dear Bro -

I send additional claims for Indemnity, which I hope may not be too late to go in. I had overlooked them.

The silver service was a present from my children on our 25th wedding anniversary.

The tomb stones must have been destroyed with the other property as a mob would especially enjoy destroying these - I prefer that the money for damages should go to the Board.

I start tomorrow for Chicago to be absent 2, or 3 weeks, I suppose.

Yours Sincerely
Mark Williams

Oxford, O.
Nov 23 1900

Mr Judson Stuart L.D.
Dear Sir

I have substituted
claims for indemnity, which I
hope may not be too late to go in.
I had overlooked them.
When have you a present
children on our 25th wedding
anniversary.

Good stores must have been
strong with the other prospects so
much would be in evil supply during
the — I hope that the money
for damages should get to the
Board.

I start tomorrow for
Chicago & thence on 3 weeks
Sulphur.

Yours truly
Mark Hallam

Oxford Nov. 23 1900
Recd Nov. 26

Oxford, O March 18 1907

Rev Judson Smith D.D.

Dear Bro.

I received the account of the proceedings at the meeting of our missionaries at Peking, Jan. 2 I am glad that affairs seem to point that they recommend to proceed in occupying stations. I think their conclusions as to combining Pang Chuang & Lin Shih — abandoning Tung Cho & opening up Pao Ting Fu again wise. Our success in the city of Kalgan has been limited, yet if we should plan to locate at another place in the field, we might find it difficult to decide where.

I enjoyed exceedingly my tour with Rev. C. E. Ewing in Ohio during February last. I plan to visit in

N.W. Ohio, then about April 12, he in N.E. Ohio, then go to Pa. & N.Y., which may take me until June 1

Sec. Creegan will help me — These are the Welsh Churches which I visited in 1880, & again in 1893.

I hear of Mr Sprague as he is touring in Ill — He may want to return to China to look after the 200 Christians in the Kagan region, who surely need attention.

I am glad to know that none of our helpers, or teachers were slain; for they will be most useful hereafter.

My daughter — Mrs Dr. J.W. Harding writes weekly, & does not seem much alarmed, although the plague is in the Compound — I am glad to be with my son & three daughters at Oxford, where I was at school from 1852—8 — Have been well this winter. Sincerely Yours

Mark Williams.

Sec. & Kagan 200

Rev. Mark Williams 187 S

Recd Mch. 25-1901

D4 fnd. O.

March 22 1901

Dear Dr Smith

Yours concerning the action of the North China Mission on Jan 24th received. Mr Hilders letter has not reached me. but I will answer as soon as I receive it.

Am starting for a weeks tour to the Welsh Churches in N.W. Ohio.

The trouble at Liaotsin between Russian & English troops does not subside quite.

Sincerely Yours

Mark Williams

Oxford Ohio
April 3 1907

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.

Dear Bro

The letter containing the votes of the missionaries in North China came. I had already received it, but supposed the letter to which you referred was one written later.

I concur with all the votes, except that on the Kalgan station.

I think that when the station is reopened, it should still be at Kalgan; at no other place would

the physicians work amount to so much, as it is the place where people expect to go.

The Russian community promised to give $300 a year for our physicians' services.

2. We are sure of audiences daily at the street chapel. At any other point, they would be meager.

3. No other place would compare with Kalgan for health. It is convenient for receiving telegrams, mails & goods - while other places extremely inconvenient & facilities for traveling uncertain & hindered by badroads & rivers

"Touring as heretofore can meet the needs of the field. the missionary can meet inquirers & converts several times a year, & the native helpers stationed at different points will be constantly preaching, & be kept in touch with the missionary.

Should a station be planted at Hua Dui Ping tzu, 3 miles from Ching Ke Tsa, it would still be too distant for work in cold or rainy weather, while the distance from other points would be great, & congregations uncertain.

6 If we locate at Ji Cho the sanitary conditions are bad — we should be at a distance from much of our work. Rivers must be crossed, impassable often by freshets & thawing ice. Ji Cho audiences for preaching have been few. There are no converts there now scarcely.

7 Upon the whole, I think that Kalgan is the best place for the ourseeing of the work over the whole field, & the best center for schools & medical work & for the residence of missionaries.

Truly Yours,
Mark Williams

Rev. Mark Williams 189.

Youngstown - O.

April 16 1907

Rec'd Apr. 18.

Rev Judson Smith D.D.

Dear Bro.

Yours of April 11 reached me here.

I am touring among the Welsh Churches in Ohio & in Pa -

That our missionaries in this country should meet to confer seems wise when such interests are at stake.

I shall be at Pittsburgh on Sunday 21st April, & by cancelling two engagements of next week could visit Boston, & return to speak at Ebensburg Pa on Sunday 28th

I will therefore plan to leave Pittsburgh in time to reach Boston for the meeting on Wed. April 24th, unless I receive word from you to the contrary, because of the expense, & of the cancelling of engagements for next week.

Address me
care of Rev. D. M. Ure D.D.
1017 Western Ave
Allegheny. Pa.

Sincerely Yours
Mark Williams

Rev. Mark Williams 190.

Ebensburg - Pa.

April 29 1901

Rec'd May 1-1901

Rev Judson Smith DD

Rev J. T. Jones

had an union of the Churches here last night, so I had an overflowing house - My appointments reach until May 19th, then I hope to arrange for appointments among Welsh Churches in vicinity of Utica, N.Y. Probably I shall attend the Clifton Sp. Missionary gathering Jun 4-11, then reach Oxford O.

Am glad to say that I am well - People all cordial, & generally take up contributions -

Sincerely Yours Mark Williams

Shanghai. Ohio.

June 19 1901

Rev Judson Smith DD

Dear Bro.

Yours of June 14 reached me here. During April & May I was touring among the Welsh churches of Ohio Pa. & N.Y. I gave 52 addresses & received $44. about my expenses. I have written Dr Creegan & sent him the money. I found the churches interested, but audiences were not usually large. June 5, I was with Sprague at Shorsville then attended the Convention at Clifton Sps. We all were benefitted. Missionaries from China were numerous, & all wanted to hear of the deliverances from the Boxers. I was glad to hear that Mr Perkins was needed at Lin Ching & more pleased to learn from

your letter that Kalgan is open
to the return of workers - I had
hardly thought of returning until
next Spring; but I see no valid
reason for not going in Sept if there
is need. My children may be
surprised if I do, as I have not
intimated that I might do so - but
they will acquiesce, if I think best.
They are all in New England &
will not return until last of August.
You overlooked for the moment
that Mrs Williams has been dead for
4 years - This makes it easier for
me to leave, & endure hardships
in rebuilding at Kalgan -
Although I am in my 67th year, I
am well. My daughter Mary &
her betrothed, Dr. W. A. Hemingway, of
Oak Park, are anxious to be located at
Kalgan. Thus I would have a home
with them. Dr. H. will take 18 months
in a Hospital, then will be ready.

to come, or could come sooner.

Those who go to Kalgan in Oct must either live at a Chinese Inn, or fit up a rented house, if one can be obtained, & suffer some from cold.

Before Chinese New Year contracts could be advantageously made for rebuilding the wall of the premises; digging well, if necessary, & putting up servants' houses for the various dwellings - These might be occupied during next year by the missionaries, & in 1903 the houses for the missionaries erected. I learn that no Christians at Kalgan were Killed. I think that the people of the place are favorably disposed - that the destruction was wrought by the Soldiers, who came from Peking. By letters from the native Christians, I learn that the Upper City house, which I owned, & put in a claim for $1400 indemnity, was not destroyed, & my claim must be corrected

My personal claim for Indemnity
which I sent you Oct. 20 1900 was $2443.60
Subtracting the sum for the home,
which it seems was spared, = 1400.00
the correct claim is $1043.60.
Nov. 3 1900, I sent you an additional
claim of $35.00 for a silver service,
which I had overlooked, so my
total claim is $ 1078.60.

I also put in a claim
for the grave stones destroyed in
an foreign cemetery, of $25. which
I wished to be given to the Am. Board

We all expect that there
will be a desire to receive the gospel
now, which was not before manifest
so feel that a great opportunity is
ahead of us — that the time we have
been waiting for is at hand —

I suppose you have written Mr
Sprague as you have me about the
need of men at Kaiyuan.

Sincerely Yours
Mark Williams

Address me here until last of August

Rec'd June 24

Shandon. O.

July 1st 1901

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.

Dear Bro

I have just received a copy of the minutes of the Annual Meeting held at Rikiy. in April. Am glad to see that the prospect was favorable for work at all the stations & that workmen were called for.

Am glad to hear that the Stanleys, Misses Chapin & Andrews return in Sept. I suppose Mr Perkins returns at once.

My children were much concerned when they heard that I might be called on to return this autumn. They will be relieved to hear that I may remain until spring.

The hardships would be great to pass a Kalgan winter at a

Chinese inn, or poorly furnished dwelling, as I am more sensitive to cold than formerly.

It does seem that Mr Roberts could do the overseeing needed at the Station, since Tinetsui is supplied with workers.

I am expecting to attend the C. E. Convention at Cincinnati it being but 20 miles distant & my first opportunity to attend.

I am resting finely, although the weather is very hot.

My three daughters are East — attended Mt Holyoke Commencement will visit Mrs Perkins at Worcester & see Boston. My Son teaches at Cold Spring Harbor Biological Summer School — in Sept will be again at Miami.

Sincerely Yours

Mark Williams

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Congregational House, 1 Somerset Street,

Boston,

Oxford. O.
Sept 6 1907

Rev. Judson Smith D.D

Dear Bro.

The meeting of the Board is near at hand & I shall be glad to be present - I will write Dr Creegan to offer myself for any service he may wish of me either in New England, or on the way to & fro - Dr. H. D. Porter writes me that he cannot speak in public, being quite ill.-

I hear that Russian merchants have been in Kalgan since last April, & it must be safe there - Also that a R.R. route is being surveyed from Kiachta to Kalgan, thence to Peking -

193. It is good news that Chinese officials have granted the Tungchu Station indemnity, claims so that building can commence at once.

We would be glad were it the case at Kalgan.

It was interesting to learn that so many of the Christians near Kalgan stood up for the faith so firmly. Our helpers are spared for future work. One year ago we had started on the Sib. R.R. How few from our part of China escaped beside ourselves!

I have had an entire rest this summer. My children spent the summer in New England visiting relatives. Mary spends this year at Oahu with Rev Thos. Riggs aiding in Indian work

Yours Sincerely Mark Williams

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Congregational House, 1 Somerset Street,

Boston,

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.

Dear Sir

I have just returned home after six weeks absence. After attending the meeting at Hartford, I spoke at churches at Simsbury, Bloomfield, Conn. also at Winsted & Litchfield. Many people attended the meetings & the interest was good. At the same time meeting relatives & friends. Have had a most profitable time, meeting friends of the Board & renewing my acquaintance with them.

Oxford Sep. 6. 1871
Rec'd Sep. 9

Oxford. O.
Nov 8 1907

Rev Judson Smith D.D.

Dear Bro

I have just returned home after six weeks absence - After attending the meeting at Hartford, I spoke at churches at Granby & Bloomfield Conn. also at Worcester & Grafton, Mass - Plainfield N.J. & Washington D.C. at the same time visiting relatives & friends.

Have had a most profitable time meeting friends of the Board & extending my acquaintance with them.

Oxford Sept. 6. 1907
Rec'd Sept. 9

I suppose I am expected to return to China about next March – I am ready to go, & will need to be making some preparations –

Mr Sprague tells me that he & Mrs. S. are going then –

The death of Li Hung Chang removes one of China's great men who has done much for her progress. The return of the Emperor ought to tend toward settling lawlessness in the country districts –

The extinction of the Debt is matter for thanksgiving & encouragement

Very Sincerely Yours

Mark Williams

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Congregational House, 1 Somerset Street,

Boston,

195.

Ashford - Ohio Dec 12 1907

Rev Judson Smith D.D.

Dear Bro

Mr Sprague forwarded to me a letter from Mr Roberts of Oct 28, in which he speaks of the Russian merchants & Catholic priest as rebuilding there, at Kafan ~~that~~ the officials are very friendly to foreigners - He intimates ~~that~~ he might arrange to have servants' quarters put up next March - hopily that

mission houses might be erected the
following year - All this is encoura
He hoped ~~that~~ Mr Sprague & myself
would be ready to come out in apr
The return of the Emperor will me
it plain whether the country will
peaceful - If I return, I would go
Hawaii, & would like to know as soon
you receive tidings from the Mission so
I may make preparations -

Sincerely Yours Mark Williams

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Congregational House, 1 Somerset Street,

Boston,

Rec'd Dec. 14.

Rev. Mark Williams 196.

Oxford. O.

Feb 18 1902

Rec'd Feb. 20.

Rev. Judson Smith

Dear Bro.

I was glad to get your letter which I was expecting, having heard from Dr. W. D. Porter ~~that I~~ was appointed to Tungcho. I am willing to go to Tungchow if ~~thought best,~~ ~~although~~ I should have to relearn the dialect. If I should be assigned to teaching the Bible, no more desirable work could be wished. I trust that the committee will be

guided aright as
the question of reoccup
Kalgan - Roberts & Sp
will doubtless plead
hard for it. I presum
Dr. Hemingway has alrea
indicated his desire
be placed there, in case
a physician is called for
Mr Sprague wrote th
he expected to sail somet
in April from San Franc
via Honolulu. I shou
like to go at the same da
for company, & will
communicate with he
China is drawing
the attention of the
world in consequence

2/ of the Anglo Japanese Alliance - The flourishing missionary work in Manchuria would fare ill under Russian control, & the U.S. would lose an important market if there was no "open door".

Now that I am to go out to China for the fourth & last time, I feel much as ~~I did~~ when first commissioned in 1860. Lee, Trent quoted Eph 3:8 in his letter to me, & I have always felt that it was a favor to preach

among the Gentiles
the unsearchable riches
of Christ.

Am reading Chinese
daily & am glad to find
that the characters come
back quite fresh to my
memory. Am keep-
quite well this winter
& have had a quiet
& restful furlough.

Sincerely Yours

Mark Williams

Oxford. O

March 10 1902

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.

Dear Bro.

I would like a refit — suppose it will be $150 — Since my outfit 36 years ago I have drawn but $33 for refit.

Treas. Higgin informs me that fare to San Francisco via New Orleans is the same as any other route, so I am glad to go that way. Mrs Sprague writes me that they may not be able to sail from San Francisco before May 1st. I shall be glad to know the exact date.

Mr Roberts has written Dr. W. A. Hemingway that he is putting up buildings at Kalgan — that he has plans for having the official & business men

erect a Hospital if he will come to superintend it. In the new state of things such a plan might be feasible.

Dr Hemingway writes that he has written Dr. Daniels making application for himself & my daughter, Mary, to be be sent to Kafan — They will be ready the summer of 1903 —

I am reading Chinese daily which will be of service when I reach the field —

I notice some trouble about our property at Tientsin — the French Concession claiming it —

Also a disturbance at Jihol, north of Peking —

Faithfully Yours

Mark Williams

Oxford, Conn.
Rec'd March 10, 1902
212

Afford O
March 26 1902

Rev Judson Smith D.D
Dear Sir
I see no reason why I should not sail on May 1st, & have asked Treas. Higgins to secure my passage at that time. It is my desire to go by New Orleans. I have not learned when Dr Ament sails.

I suppose Mr & Mrs Sprague wish to avoid the summer on the Great Plain by delaying until Sept. I have never spent a summer on the Plain, so expect a harder time than heretofore.

I hope to arrive befor the Annual Meeting. My daughters have come home to see me befor I go — Faithfully Yours
Mark Williams

Mr. Mark Williams

Oxford, March 26-1902

Recd March 29

Rev. Marion Williams 199.

J. M. C. A. Alg

San Francisco

Cal.

April 29 1902

Recd May 5

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.

Dear Bro

I came yesterday in time to speak a little while at the Minister's meeting. I have had a most pleasant time since leaving Oxford, April 12th. I was at Chicago - spoke at Hinsdale & 2d Church of Oak Park - Sunday - 20th, spoke at Straight University & at a Baptist college at New Orleans.

At Los Angeles addressed

Students at Occidental
College (Presbyterian)
at San Jose spoke for
Ru Tenney & also at
a Presbyterian Church -
Tomorrow night, I
speak for Ru Scudder
at Berkley - Am glad
to have these chances
to tell your deliverance
from the Boxers - The people
show great interest in
the story - I have
greatly enjoyed my
trip through the South
All have been kind
The country was new
to me. California seems
like a paradise with
its fruits & flowers -

2 The weather has been delightful - I have been well & have met with no mishap - Met Mr L.D. Chapin & family, & Dr. Wagner - It was good to talk over old times - I am hearing of progress in building in China - I learn that Mission Meeting occurs May 9th Dr. Ament is advertised to speak often while here -
I sail May 1st - do not know of any missionaries going with me, but I shall keep busy studying Chinese on the voyage -

Mr Sprague wrote of his visit to Boston & his desire that Kalgan should be reopened - I hope it shall stand the summer on the Plain - am in good condition now -

My children all came home to see me off & the church friends at Shandon & Oxford gave me a special farewell

I am truly grateful that I can return to China, & hope that my daughter may follow in a year or two,

Faithfully Yours

Mark Williams

Rev. Mark Williams 2005

Recd June 23

STEAMSHIP DORIC.

Shanghai May 26 1902

Rev Judson Smith D.D.

Dear Bro.

I have had a delightful voyage - no rough weather so that I have felt well, spending my time in reading the Gospels in Chinese & in study of the language. I had a stateroom to myself as the passengers were few - I was the only missionary aboard, but Walker, of Hartford, Conn - goes out to teach

~~teach~~ at St John's College, Shanghai - One Sunday night, at the request of the passengers, I told of our escape into Liberia.

At Honolulu, I was there on an evening when there was a missionary meeting. So I had the pleasure of speaking to a cultured audience - many of whom were descendents of missionaries. I met Whitney, a class-mate of my daughter at Oberlin '98 - also Prof. Leadingham, who

was at Oberlin in 1893 - I was at the house of Rev O.H. Gulick - I was glad to see Dr. H. Bingham & wife - the old Stone Church built of coral blocks which native Christians dined for - I read the Life of Dr L.H. Gulick for the first time. It seemed more vivid to me as I saw the house in which his parents lived. At Tokio, called on Dr Greene & family, also on Bp Scherechewsky whom I knew in China.

In 1867, in Pekin,
saw the 5 members
of the Committee who
were translating the
New Testament into
Chinese. 35 years have
passed, but all are
living viz Blodget, Edki
Schereshewsky, Burdon &
Martin. The Bp is
paralyzed — has been
for years, but works
9 hours daily. has
just completed the Wen
Li translation of the
Bible & has work laid
out for 4 years to come
He talked of our old

2 acquaintances &

STEAMSHIP DORIC.

of the changes that have taken place in China - At Kobe, I met the missionaries at the College. Miss Dr. Holbrook whom I knew in 1882 in China, & Miss Cora Keith whose sister is a teacher at the Western College, Oxford, O. Called on Dr. Atkinson & family & learned ~~that~~ the revival movement ~~still continues~~ -

I have made new

friends & seen old
ones - on this prosperous
voyage Cholera is
at Shanghai - I also
hear of rioting near
Pao Ting Fu where the
R.R. has been torn up,
but the soldiers ought
to able to quell it -
I shall be glad to
see how the building
is progressing at
Peking & elsewhere &
know what plans
were decided on at
the Mission Meeting
May 27 - attended prayer
meeting & met Dr Mitchiffield

& many others - Learned that Mr & Mrs Roberts had gone to Kalgan, it having been decided to reopen it & Luching - & Mr & Mrs Sprague will be there & doubtless Dr. Manning & my daughter, who had made application to be sent - & will be ready to go out in Sept. 1903

There has been a meeting of the Education Committee & I find many here from different parts of China whom I am glad to meet - after the lapse of many years -

I hope to leave for Lenten tomorrow - Missionaries seem hopeful, notwithstanding the rioting & destruction of the R.R. south of Pao Ting -

There is cholera at Shanghai & much sickness during the winter from scarlet fever, or as some th a kind of black plague introduced from India by the Sikh Soldiers

I believe missionaries are putting up dwellings at Pei Ta He for the summer - I have never spent a summer away from the mountains of Kafa but hope I can stand it -

Sincerely Yours

Mark Williams

Peking
June 13th ~~1892~~ 1902

Rev Judson Smith D.D.
Dear Brother

At Shanghai I saw Dr & Mrs Sheffield & others who were attending an Educational gathering, Remained but one day going on to Tientsin arriving on May 31st. Thus I spent all the month of May on the water, having had a delight voyage & spending my time in study of Chinese. I found Dr. A. H. Smith & wife at Tientsin. Read the minutes of the Annual Meeting which gave me knowledge of what the plans for next year are which I was anxious to know.

I was not aware that Kalgan & Lin Ching were to be reoccupied. Soldiers were everywhere. the walls of Native City removed, new houses

were springing up on every hand.
I reached Peking on June 6th.
It is remarkable ~~that~~ I left Peking
on June 6th 1900, starting on the journey
that brought us to the U.S four months
after. Now I return in peace &
find myself lodged in a palace
belonging to the brother of the Empress
Dowager, with spacious courts, &
exquisite carvings in the rooms.
It is decided ~~that~~ I shall remain
at Peking until the Tungchow
buildings are finished. I visited
Tungchow yesterday seeing the four
fine dwelling houses ready for
roofing, & the College building. Saw
the ruins of the College premises.
It is wonderful to see the marks of
the shot on the walls at the Legations in
Peking. The place is occupied by the
fine barracks erected for foreign soldiers.
An abundant rain yesterday, which
gives joy & insures a good harvest.
Sincerely Yours Mark Williams

Rev. Mark Williams
202

Peking Aug 28/1902

Rec'd Oct. 10

Rev Judson Smith D.D.

Dear Sir -

HARRY WADE HICKS,

It has been nearly three months since I came to Peking. I wondered how I would stand a summer in this pestilential city.

As far as the heat was concerned I felt it less than last summer in Ohio. I was soon ill with what the Doctor pronounced malaria. I have been taking quinine & feel much better - But I have been weak so I have made no effort to speak

at Chapel. I have
since sailing from
San Francisco been
studying Chinese with
diligence. I never was
so free from interruption.
I hope for another month's
study before going to
Lungcho - Were you to
visit China again you
would see great improvement
in the Missions. Much
more land has been
secured. Dwelling
houses are all two story,

which will prevent sickness from malaria. The churches & school buildings as well as the dwellings were planned by Mr Gordon - Our premises at Tungchu present an imposing appearance from the R.R. In many way the Boxer uprising has been overruled for good

Cases of cholera were very fatal at first, but lattrly many recovered.

no case took place among foreigners as they abstained from fruits & vegetables unless they were well cooked. Some have not felt the least fear when the natives were dying by the hundreds about us. Dr & Mrs Ament received an ovation from the native Christians.

Attendance at church has been good. Numbers have risen as inquirers & many take part in meetings. 24 united with the Church on our Sunday. The new outer chapel is crowded at Sabbath services.

2/

Mr & Mrs Sprague are due here about the middle of Sept. Mrs Roberts seems unwell - Shen Tao Tai of Tai Yuan Fu is aiming at building a R.R. from Kalgan to Peking - We hope he may be successful. Some have gone to Mongolia & others to Pei Tai Ho for health.

Miss Russell was seriously ill here but soon recovered at the seaside -

I am to live at Zungeho in a Chinese house now occupied by Mr Galt - It has board floors - fronts south & should be comfortable - I am to have two Bible Classes - I am boarding now at Dr. Ingrams & shall continue doing

so at Tung cho -
Prof. G. F. Wright & I
visited Hsi Wan Tzu
a Catholic village 30
miles from Kalgan -
We were well treated
by the Bishop & priests -
I have just heard
that the Boxers were
afraid to venture there
as they gathered their
Converts & defended
themselves with 3000
rifles - I wrote Prof
Wright as he will be glad

to hear of their escape
We have been observing
many anniversaries
of events two years ago
36 years ago, on the 20th
I landed at Tientsin
One of the first men
met was Rev. Mr Lees -
who has just died in
Eng. He was about my age
Only Dr. Stanley survivor
of the missionaries I
saw then at Tientsin -
I am sure there will
be a good meeting at
Oberlin. Sincerely Yours
Mark Williams

Tungcho (Peking)

Nov. 13. 1902

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.

Dear Sir

I presented my claim for Indemnity to the Commission here on June 6th. I sent to you in Oct 1900 & again in June 1901 the Indemnity claim for the losses of the Woman's Board at Kalgan. Most of it was the property of my daughter Henrietta who had left directions that in event of her death it should be turned over to the Woman's Board of the Interior. I did not present their claims to the Commission supposing that they would not consider them as coming from me instead of from the W.B.M.I. I enclose an itemized list of the destroyed property which ought to be repaid by the Chinese Government. The Commission here readily granted

claims for furniture but often cut down the claim for books.

I think I, in June, sent you the indemnity claim of Rev. S.W. Thompson, 19 Kendall St, Worcester, Mass, who said he would give it to the Board. It was for his books which he left at Kafan in 1875 -

I have been teaching in the College since Oct 1 - I am now also at night teaching some of the church members & find enough to do -

On Oct. 28, I was 68 years old. While in Peking in the summer I had malaria but am vigorous again. I met Mr & Mrs Sprague. Mr & Mrs Roberts are here now, also Dr. A.H. Smith & wife. It is a pleasure to see 60 or 70 students industrious & well behaved in our fine buildings. Mr & Mrs Thurston of the Yale Band are here also visiting.

Faithfully Yours Mark Williams

HARRY WADE HICKS

Tungchu (Peking)
Feb 6th 1903

Rev Judson Smith D.D.
Dear Sir

Yours of Dec 17 just received. I have spoken to several here - all say it is too late to present the claim as the commission ended their work last summer. So we may regard the $300 as a contribution to the Chinese Government, instead of the W.B.M.I, for which it was intended.

I had a cablegram from Ahmednagar stating that Dr. G.W. Harding died on the 14th Jan. I have had several letters from my daughter since - the last written Jan. 2. He was well then. They had spent

Christmas at Tholapen at his mothers— Dr. Chas. Cuthbert Hall had visited them in their home So the blow has come suddenly. I shall hear details in a few days.

I never saw Dr Harding—

Drs Gattrell & Zucker of Pang Chuang have written me telling how much they thought of him—

My daughter needs sympathy & prayers in this unexpected calamity. His mothers sisters also—

How uncertain all things are— God asks us to honor Him by our submission & trust. "He doeth all things well"

Dr. Hemingway was expecting to hear at any time the decision as to his going to Kalgan—

2/ At a meeting held there they found it necessary to discipline all of their six or seven helpers, except one - for opium smoking & crookedness in money matters.
They had not enough piety to stand the ordeal of the last two years -
During Week of Prayer we had good meetings here. Every month there is an Union meeting of the Students & the Church. You would see preparation for building, were you here - Piles of bricks & lumber are scattered around.
As material is so much cheaper before Chinese New Year - it seemed best to make bargains then - The Station have asked that a house of two rooms be built for me (upper & lower stories) which shows that they wish me to be a permanent

member of the station - I have never in Ahio, or Kalgan had so mild a winter. 10° above is the coldest - it has been & I have been free from colds as the ground is dry & the days clear - There are about 60 students here & about the same at the Bridgman Girls School - I have preached at both the schools. It is a pleasure to have such attention & inteligent hearers. We all have rejoiced over the betrothal of Mr Stelle & Miss Elizabeth Sheffield -

On Jan 24th - our vacation of two weeks commenced - We are having calls from the Chinese. No Oberlin papers containing the account of the Board's Meeting came, so we have not had detail -

Faithfully Yours

Mark Williams.

W Rev. Mark Williams p 2.
Peking Feb. 6, 1903
Filed March 24

Tungcho. (Peking)

May 30 1903

Dear Dr Judson Smith

Our flag is flying reminding us that it is Decoration Day. I have reason to remember it for my twin daughters were born 25 years ago today & 5 years ago my oldest daughter died at Kalgan. My daughter Mrs Harding has concluded to remain in India for her sons sake hoping that in ten years, the knowledge of the language having been gained, he can go home for Education & then return for work in India - I hope that she may be useful in medical, or

evangelical work. We all rejoice ~~that~~ she has a son ~~to comfort~~ her.

We are hoping that Dr Dennington & my daughter may find it possible to come to North China to which they have looked forward to for several years.

As I look back on this year of College work, I note how much religious truth has been imparted. The Bible is commented on at morning prayers there are classes for Bible Study. a Wednesday night prayer meeting where some of the teachers are present & prayer meetings of the students themselves almost every evening. Then there are the Sunday Services. A number have been allowed to study English. About 40 have had military drill

2/ with rifles supplied by the Chinese General stationed here.

My classes have studied & conducted themselves well.

I have been busy in preparation for my classes - for taking my turn in leading prayer meetings & preaching - I cannot look back on any part of my life in which I have been busier or happier. [Our seven dwelling houses are erected & the two college buildings - also the Chinese Chapel, Hospital & dispensary. Our grounds are ample - & planted with trees. From the Cars, as one approaches, the new buildings make a fine appearance.]

Two rooms—an upper & lower story—have been built for me, connected with Mr Galt's house.

Upper story bedrooms will make it easier to avoid malaria while we have the pure country air to breathe.

I expect to spend the Summer at Kalgan as last summer I was not well in Peking.

As we are less than an hour from Peking by cars, we have visitors often. Dr. Pentecost talked to us & the students. The Presbyterian Synod also came. Dr Corbett has been 40 years in China. I find that my age is greater than that of any missionary north of the Yang Tse

3/

unless it be Dr. Mateer —
I am 68 & a half. Quite a number
of our North China missionaries
are over 60 years old — showing
~~that~~ recruits will soon be needed —

It would be hard to fill Dr
Sheffield's place — he is ready for
any occasion — his judgment is
constantly relied on. Mr & Mrs
Biggin, the teachers from the London
Mission have been welcomed by us
& will build a house —

Mission Meeting is in Session,
to welcome the Drs Tucker & Miss Reed.
Our Social & religious meetings
are delightful ~~& all thus far has~~
gone on well — It seems evident
~~that~~ all Protestants are coming to

an agreement on the terms to use for God & the Holy Spirit.

We are glad to learn that Dr. W. D. Porter hopes he may return to China – A letter has been received from Dr Blodget telling of his bodily weakness but assuring of his continued interest in us & the work – We shall be glad to welcome Dr Goodrich & family who will find a dwelling ready for them. Those who have superintended the building here & at Peking are deserving of praise. We are grateful for the favorable surroundings in which we are.

Sincerely Yours

Mark Williams

Rev. Mark Williams
Tsing Cho, May 30, 1903
Rec'd & July 23.

Tungcho. Sept. 12 1903

Rev. Judson Smith D.D

My Dear Dr Smith

Yours answering my letter of May 30th has been received. It seems remarkabll ~~that~~ Dr Blodget should have passed away just as I was leading the opening prayer meeting as the Mission assembled on the evening of May 24. He had written a long letter to Dr. A. H. Smith which we all read at the meeting.

All were pleased with Dr Tucker & wife & Miss Read, the new arrivals.

Misses Andrews & Abbie Chapin & I spent the summer at Kalgan. Last year I was ill with malaria at Peking most of the time, but

this year we all were well & ~~to~~ our work strong & refreshed.
In addition to study we could aid in preaching & teaching. The ladies held a station class for women for three weeks. Three girls came down with us for the Bridgman School, one being a child reared by Mrs Williams as her mother died at her birth. She narrowly escaped in the Outbreak as she had natural feet which showed that she was connected with foreigners.
There were many reminders of three years ago - The ruins of the houses & relics brought up from the well where they had been thrown -
A Chinese house of six rooms is being built for Dr Remingway. In case he does not come it will serve as a school room.

The Larson & Soderbom families were with us, & we often recalled our experiences in the Desert, while Misses Andrews & Chapin told us of their experiences in the seige -

I heard that the day we left Kalgan June 11. 1900, the Catholic Priests at Hsi Wan Tz, 30 miles north in Mongolia, sent us an intitation to come to them for safety. They had 1600 converts in their village & 3000 rifles & so the Boxers were afraid to attack them. But we did well to escape promptly. The house of a flour-merchant who was friendly to us was surrounded the day we escaped by a fierce mob who supposed that we were secreted there.

My daughter, Mrs Harding in India has much comfort in her little George

- a strong, winsome boy. After some months she will be at Satara, assisting Miss Dr Grieve. I had unusual news from the home land. My daughter Anna, one of the twins, expects to marry Dr Eckels, Prof. of Greek at Miami. He has a brother a missionary in Siam of the Presb. Board. Her sister Margaret teaches in the Oxford, O. schools & may thus be ready for mission work.

I also was notified that the honorary degree of D.D was given me by my Alma Mater - Miami - for long service in the mission field.

I had the privilege of presenting a pipe organ to the Western College at Oxford - a memorial of my daughter Henrietta, a graduate of 1886, which was dedicated at Commencement. Miami has a Normal Department

now & is rapidly growing.
Dr Remingway, up to August 1st, had no information that he was to be sent to Kalgan. The Russians there are anxious for a physician. Dr Peck has not announced his intention of accepting the position offered him by the Chinese Government, & Pao Ting Fu is not open for a new physician —
My old church at Shandon, Butler Co. O. was to celebrate its Centennial Aug 26-7 Albert Shaw of R. of Reviews & Murat Halstead, both natives of the village & Pres. W. O. Thompson of O.S.U were to be the principal speakers. Miss Anna Jones, of Constantinople, & my children will be there to represent the Missionary element. The godly Welsh pioneers deserve to be remembered for laying the foundations of religion & education, whereby

many have gone forth to be a blessing to the world.

Students are returning for the opening of the College on the 15th. It is wonderful what a beautiful place we have here. Ample grounds, seven two story dwellings; two college buildings - a large church - a hospital - the R.R. station distant 10 minutes walk, with two trains for Peking daily, everything is ideal. I am pleased with my house of two rooms. the bed room upstairs above the damp. I can call this my first house, for these 37 years I have lived in rented Chinese houses, or in a house built for some one else.

There has been much prayer that we may have a great blessing. The Biggins of the London Mission, are here with several students. About 25 new scholars coming. I have more teaching than last year. Dr Sheffield's tour to Kalgan brought the helpers back to preaching again. Sincerely yours Mark Williams.

Peking
Nov. 1903

Tungcho. China Feb 26 1904

Dear Dr Smith

My summer at Kalgan benefitted me for I have been well since. My new house is comfortable & convenient as it adjoins Mr Galt's house where I board. I walk every afternoon & I am familiar with country about. I am enjoying my daughter's presence here. She & Dr Newingway are living at the Ladies' house & have leisure for study. Dr Atwood has been here. He thinks that they can live in a Chinese house next winter in Tai Ku. While the Korean & Manchurian missionaries must leave, we are glad that we are not to be disturbed. We hope that Russia may not obtain control lest she should stop the prosperous work. Mr Wilder in his country work finds people willing to hear. The city chapel also is filled. Our new church is filled & night meetings are held to interest

outsiders. On Dec 18th a college class rebelled; the upper classes sympathized & left in a body - 17 in number. Efforts made to bring them back were unavailing. They attempted to induce all the school to follow their example.

Afterwards they were willing to return, but it was decided that they must wait until next Sept. then if penitent, may return.

This has been bad for the religious life of the school. Before this the prayer meetings were more alive than during last year.

It is sad to see such ingratitude from pupils who have been taught so many years - There seems to be a spirit of unrest among the younger generation -

I teach three Academy classes in the Bible. I am well pleased with their interest in study.

I take my turn in leading

morning prayers & occasionally preach. I have also spoken at the Bridgman School & to the U. S. Legation Soldiers. My time is fully taken up in this congenial work.

Mr Biggin of the Lond. Mission has about completed his house which makes 8 dwelling houses here. This is indeed a beautiful place. We have been sorry to lose Misses Evans & Abbie Chaffin. but glad to have Dr Goodrich & family back.

The Friends at Kalgan expect to build unless deterred by the war. Gold does not bring as much as formerly on account of the war, so we are glad our buildings are done. The new College building was not heated this winter as the furnace came too late. The Academy boys have had military drill. The Chinese General here lent them 50 rifles but has now sent for them as he has use for them.

Of course we are anxious to get news of the war. We want the integrity of China preserved — We know that if Russia controls Manchuria, missionary work must come to a Stand still. We hope that the war may be short.

My daughter, Mrs Dr. Harding in India is doing some schoolwork & studying the language. Her little boy now a year old almost, is a a comfort to her. My twin daughter are engaged to be married, so I dont expect to see them in China.

My native Church - Shandon, O. celebrated its centennial last August. Murat Halstead & Albert Shaw, both natives of the place, made addresses.

It has been about 38 years since I started for China & I have been permitted to continue until this day.

Sincerely Yours

Mark Williams

Kalgan - July 11th 1904

Dear Dr Smith

I am glad to be in this mountain region, for the heat has been intense at Tungchow since I left. On June 29th I came to Peking. Passing the British Legation I saw the pillar with the inscription, "June 20th, 1900; Aug. 14th, 1900" reminding of the dark days four years before. At the corner of the wall, scarred by bullets, was written "Lest we forget". It was hard to realize this as I came to our premises & saw the Bridgman school buildings, the

handsome church almost completed & the comfortable dwe
The country beyond the Pass suffering from drought. On the Great Plain crops have not look so promising for a score of years because of ample rains. But north of the Pass fields were not plowed, willow branches hung ab the doors & the grim visaged idols were punished by being exposed the fierce rays of the Sun. On June 24 I reached Kalgan ~~was welcome by Dr & Mrs Henningway & Dr Emma Lu who had arrived a week earlier~~
The dwellings were roofed; the new Dispensary is finished & the two doctors are having many patient

Mrs Hemingway is delighted to
be among the scenes of her youth
after (14) years absence - & to meet
women who knew her mother &
sister - There are Swedish mis-
sionaries here & some who are
on their way to take the place of
those killed in 1900. We take daily
walks - On July 4th we spent the day
at Gulick's Glen, as is our custom.
The new comers were delighted
with the cliffs & the caves - We
can study well in this cool place,
where we are exempt from the strain
of school duties - If we neglect
study of the language for one day we
know it; if for two days our hearers
know it - So we prize this time -
"We find out more & more in what

dangers we were in while here in 1900. A
banished mandarin, who speaks
English, restrained the official from
obeying the order that was sent
him, June 20th, to have foreigners kill
A crowd assembled about a
shop supposing that we were hid
there, with the intention of killing
us. But we had already gone
I also hear of the hardsh
of our Christians & the deaths of
women & children from hunger
exposure. Even the Mohammedans
feared the frenzy of the mob - over
whom the mandarin had no control
I shall be 70. Oct. 28th. I had a
good school year & hope to go down
invigorated for another -
Sincerely Yours Mark Williams

Rev. Mark Williams

Rec'd Aug 15.

209.

Tungchou. Sept. 15. 1904.

Rev Judson Smith D.D.

Dear Dr Smith.

Our College opens to-day. I think there are thirty new students. The rebellious students of last year have most of them come back penitent. I expect to teach the same classes that I did last year.

I find ~~that~~ my vacation at Kalgan is necessary - I had mountain climbing & daily exercise in the bracing air. Dr. Sheffield is just recovering from nervous fever. He says he should have left here at once after College closed. Miss Andrew is feeble - She think she must spend summers at Kalgan -

I studied & took my part in preaching & leading meetings.

The new houses are better than the old ones. More patients came to the Dispensary than we expected & a helper preached to them. Mrs Tucker & Hemingway are able to lead meetings among the women. We kept up a noon prayer meeting. We sympathize with Dr & Mrs Goodrich in the hopeless illness of Dorothea. We have heard of Mrs Evans critical condition & realize that her work is done. It is gratifying to know that the Presb. Board is to erect the building for the Theological Seminary. The London Mission Medical Building is going up. My daughter Anna was married June 24th to Prof. Eckels of Miami. Our new recruits will soon arrive & will be welcomed. I hope there will be a good meeting of the Board. Sincerely Yours

Mark Williams

Star. Mark Williams to Secy Foreign Missions Sept 15th 1914

210.

Tungchou. China.
Feb. 7th. 1905.

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.
Dear Dr. Smith.

There is now a College
cation of two weeks so I have time to write to you. I find myself
ntentedly occupied in teaching my classes, the weeks slip away
pidly. Everything has gone on smoothly thus far this year, rebellion
s a thing of the past. Dr. Sheffield has given unusual care to
e school, overseeing everything carefully, having his office hours
that students can see him and make known their wants. It is a
easure to see our 114 students marching two by two into the new
urch and sitting together. The Y. M. C. A. send men into the villages
Sunday afternoons. It is said that there 40 in the Meth. College
t Peking who have pledged themselves to preach the gospel.
e had a visit from Dr. Hart of the London Mission at Tientsin
o has a school of 180 students studying English. He can teach
eligion only to those who voluntarily listen. Of course the students pay
or all expenses. The amount of religious instruction given here is
ery great, there being morning and evening worship.
A Primary School Building was put up here last autumn, and now
Girl's school is being built. The Bridgman School graduated five
his month, of whom three were from Tungchou. A new building is being
rected there. It is a delight to see the foreign-made streets in
ome parts of Peking. It was interesting at Miss Evans' Memorial service to hear the helpers who as students been under her care
all of what they owed to her. There a photograph of Mr. and Mrs.
. D. Chapin placed in the Library, as they laid the foundations of
e College. Dorothea Goodrich was told a few days before her death
hat her sickness was mortal, of course all others knew it and it made
s feel deeply for the parents. We celebrated Jan. 24th, which
as the 40th anniversary of Dr. Goodrich's embarking for China. He
ave us interesting reminiscences of his voyage around the Cape and
f the conditions of things then in China. I came to Tientsin 39
ears ago, very few are remaining of those I saw then. I passed my
0th Mile-stone last Oct. I am in my third year here teaching. I enjoy
y work and believe that I can do more good here than any where else.
Dr. and Mrs. Hemingway are much pleased with Tai Ku. I plan to visit
hem this summer, instead of going to missisn meeting at P. T. Ho.
will thus see Pao Ting Fu for the first time. The Corbins have
ad uninterupted time for study here and will be ready for work
n reaching their field. Mrs. Harding, my daughter in India, writes
hat she is leading prayers at her school. My son, Prof. at Miami was
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tations are flourishing. We keep up a noon prayer meeting.
reading Life of Chalmers of New Guinea. He had characteristics
ch like Gilmour of Mongolia whom we knew so well.
cording to Wade's spelling Tungchou is right but in early days we
cided to spell it Tungchow.

Sincerely Yours
Mark Williams.

Tungchow. China.
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According to Wyatt's calling Tungchow is right out in early days we
Sincerely yours
Mark Williams.

March 22

Tai Ku. Shansi. June 29th, 1905.

Dear Children.

Here I am in one of the manysummer houses in the famous FlowerGarden. There is the sound of a going in the tops of the lofty trees, and thedoves keep up a constant cooing. Mary and Mr. Hill have been fitting up my room with a gorgeous wash stand, and a spring mattress bedwith golden knobs that Solomon in all his glory could'nt have bought. Now that you see that I am safely here I will go back to the beginning. I left Tungchou on the 16th, all the families were expecting to leave the next Monday. A great many students were leavingon the same train. I waited several hours at Peking for the train for Pao Ting. There were three Shansi students going with me and they did everything for me. I took 2d class and found myself in a fine compartment alone. I found that I had to pay heavily for my steamer trunk, it being a French line. As I was travelling in this part of the country for the first time, I observed everything. About 6 P. M. reached Pao Ting, took riksha to Perkins, passing through the city. The streets though narrow were hard. Uniformed police werestanding at street corners. Rikshas abounded. The puny river was not kneedeep yet was crowed with boats. I met Miss Jonesat the perkins. Mrs. Aiken was at P. T. Ho. Next day visited Presb. Miss. , met the Mills. Mrs M. is a niece of Rev. Mc Gawand so a cousin of the Keilsso we felt acquainted. Dr. Lewis showed a microscope presented by classmates of Dr. Hodge , killed by Boxers. The Presb. dwelling houses are in a line, the hospital and church in the front/ a fine place. Dr. Tenney took supper at Perkins, and I told him about his father founding the Western before he was born. The Germans seized his University at Tientsin and only allowed him 60000taels for it while his claim was/ 130000. On account ofthe boycott American teachers are resigning. Although in the employ of the Chinese Gov. he feels his official position precarious. Dr. Lewis thinks that the Germans and Japanese are at the bottomof the boycott. I preached the Ship Sermon at the Presb. Miss. although my voice was weak and my throat dry. Saw Miss Gowansand Miss Dr. Kator who wished to be remembered to Emily and Mary . The Chinese are putting up a church with their indemnity money. I saw the graves of the 35 martyrs on our compound. The stones are all uniform and of white marble. The inscriptions are in Chinese. Henderson and Bryantteach in the Gov. college the latter is a son of a Welsh missionary . I told the Aiken boys some of my reccollections of the Civil war which delighted their hearts. The roofs of the foreign houses here are roofed with slabs of slate, about two feet square. From Pao Fu on I took 3d class which was quite good . I did not have to pay extra for my trunk . My 3 students had increased to 6, and a boat load of goods had just come so I had boxes to take. As we stopped at every station I bought a cup of tea, for it was very hot. We passed Chenting Fu, which held out against the Boxers, because there were French engineers there, and the Shanghai mandarin ordered them to be protected. So the Catholics and one Protestant missionary family were kept. At Chentou a R. R. is being built to Tai Yuan. We there got two large carts for Huailu 13 miles distant. We had a cordial reception from the Greens of the C. I. M. who had supper and a large room for me.

Tai Ku.Shansi.June 29th.1908.

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Here I am in one of the merrysummer houses in the famous Flowergarden
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I had been reading the day before of the seven remarkable deliverances of Mr. Green and family, so I was glad to talk with them. Our escape was a picnic compared with their experiences. Little Johnis now 8 years old. Miss Gregg had sprained her ankle so I couldnot see her. It is an honor to see persons who have sufferred so much for religon. As he would take no pay I gave the little boys $2,00. It was 104degrees on Sunday, and 107 the next day. I keep drinking boiling water all the time. Mr. G. hired me a litter and mules, and attended to accounts. We started on Tuesday June 20th. 35 years before the Tientsin massacre took place. Now we started on our 6 days of mountain climbing. Here is a great highway travelled for 2000 years. The R. R. has been constructed about 20 miles, perhaps, and we saw frenchmen overseeing the building of bridges. For 3 days we met trains of mules carrying iron , and coal. The coal is anthracite, and will be the most important article of export. ~~The coal is with pay, must.~~ The R. R. will pay. Were rarely out of sight of the telegraph line. We saw the stone Triumphal Arch which marks the boundary of Shansi and Chihli. The Great Wall also came into view. The mountain sides are terraced and every available foot of ground is cultivated. The houses are stone, sometimes cave houses in the loess. We went through the East, North, West, and South Heavenly Gate on the summits of mountains, the Gate was the frame, the distant valleys and hills were the picture. These steep ascents were paved, and it was hard for the mules to keep their footing. The road was often like a deep tunnel, only wide enough for a cart. Imagine the predicament when carts meet? Sometimes we went in these narrow roads with the loess walls 50 ft high on each side, then wind around the head of a canyon along the edge of a precipice , and look down 100 ft below. You are grateful for trusty drivers and surefooted mules. At Shouyang it is 4500 ft high and it became cooler. Tai Ku is 2500 ft. I lived on Chinese food , lao ping and a kind of egg broth and only had two meals a day. I placed my cot on the floor; covered my head with netting, thus had sound sleep. So it has taken me 39 years to know how get undisturbed sleep at a Chinese inn. Sunday we spent at Shih Tieh. We got in Sat. P. M. just as it commenced raining. Had a good room- spent Sunday in reading the Acts and hymns in Chinese and having a meeting with the students. The R. R. will pass through Shih Tieh- from here we struck south for Tai Ku. As the animals had rested on Sunday they were able to make the 115 li on Monday. There are many immense locust and poplar trees by temples and in villages. As we came onto the Tai Ku Plain, we noticed that no fields had been sown- there is a drought. The land that could be irrigated from rivers or wells was devoted to wheat and opium- mostly the latter as it is five times more profitable. As I approached the Flower Garden, I saw Mary coming, and Rebekah- like I alighted from my litter to meet her. I received a royal welcome from all , for they were not expecting me so soon. I was introduced to the People at prayers Mary has written of many of them. SO I have had a comfortable journey , I find myself among these kind friends . We are planning to spend July 4th at the mountain 3 miles off. It seems appropriate that the martyrs' graves should be here in this quiet place under the trees where the doves keep cooing all day long. We have just received the copy of Stephen's house plans, and Annas letter from Shandon. Dr. Will's house is much like the Kalgan houses. We seven people all eat at the same table . Mary is the house keeper, but as she has a good cook, I think that her duties are not arduous. So you can imagine me at this quiet place for the next two months preparing for the coming school term.

Your Aff. Father,

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two months preparing for the coming school term.
Your Aff. Father,

Mark Williams.

Tai Ku June 29, 1905
Rec'd Aug. 9

Rev. Mark Williams

212.

Tai Ku, Shansi

July 1 05

Recd Aug. 9

Dr Judson Smith

Dear Sir

As I am
tired from my journey
I send a copy of a letter
to my Children that you
may know my impression
of my trip & of the place.
I am sure that you
would have liked the
experience that I have
had going over this
part of the country
for the first time. I
am reading Two Heros
of Cathay. It seems

intensely interesting
as I see the places &
persons mentioned.
I hope to see Tai Gi an
& Lew Cho Fu soon.

I had a good
year at Tungchow with
only a few days off in
just before school ended.
I feel myself growing
stronger & am resting
in this quiet place.
Everything seems prosperous
prosperous – the Christians
cordial & earnest.
I was glad to see Pao Ty
& spend a Sunday there.

Cordially Yours
Mark Williams

Tungchou. China Sept 25 05

Rev Judson Smith D.D.

Dear Sir

I have had a good summer in Shansi with my daughter & the other missionaries. Also saw the Tai Yuan Fu missionaries. There are only about five days of travel by mule, the rest of the journey is made by cars. I was impressed by the size of the new Bridgman School Building. We have about 115 students at Tungchou. I teach several times a week in English, thus doing additional work this year. My daughter Henrietta would have been 38 years old today. I enclose some letters, which will give some of my history this summer.

Sincerely Yours Mark Williams

Rec'd Oct. 30.

Sunnyside, Sept. 25, 1905.

Tai Ku. Shansi. Aug. 25th,1905.

Dear Children.

On the 31st I expect to leave here for Tai YuanFu taking with me six hool boys. We go in a big cart, Dr. Will. will come on horseback. I can end Saturday looking at the University and visiting. On Monday we start th our litter and mules and on Friday hope to reach the R,R, one days' urney this side of the main line which runs to Peking. Stopping over ght at the junction and taking the Peking at 9A. M. we should be there y night , thus being but six days on the road. When the R,R,is done it ll be but a two day's journey. The nights now are cool and the weather acing. when it was 95 degrees I sweltered and rose in the morning with languid feeling. I shall look back on this summer with pleasure the air this high plain is pure , musquitoes and other pests have not found , and I have had quiet for study, which One would hardly have at the a shore where there are 7 or 800 visitors. This Tai Yuan Plain is grand. P) are encircled by distant mountains, except toward the south, where ery are but four miles distant. I have told you of the mountain picnics have had. We visited a ruined citadel this week taking the Corbin use on our way. We had brought lunch, and spread it on their handsome xtension table and sat on their new chairs. After a comfortable cart ide to the foot of the mountain, leaving our boy to watch our wraps, we ngaged a guide and ascended the mountain, finding the road smooth enough that one could ride a donkey. Looking down on the plain it seemed like crazy quilt the narrow fields being at different angles, and of different olors. We gathered thyme, and wound around the heads of canyons as at algan. There was a village of cave houses on the mountain side and orchard laden with apples. The Fort was on an isolated peak, there seemed to be several stories, and we could see dozens of doors and windows. entering Miss Heebner took a snap shot of Dr, Will,Mary, myself, and the guide. e went up stairs; wandered over the dilapidated rooms, and gazed down into the rocky valley, then explored underground passages. there were dungeonlike rooms lighted by a narrow window, where were rusty cannon, and a wooden cannon, with bands around it; the touchhole was visible. The place is mysterious enough to figure in the plot of a novel. In the Taiping rebellion, doubtless wealthy men would have placed their families and treasures there for safety, but all is in ruin. There are several such citadels near by , which could stand a seige. Coming down, we followed a river, which tumbled down the rocks. Atone place was a dam where the water was diverted to irrigate the North;by a channel cut for some distance in the solid rock. Another channel was cut to irrigate the South side. On one day the water was allowed to flow through the North channel, the next through the South. Irrigation is all important; where rivers cannot be utilized, wells are used. The people while apparently shiftless opium users cultivate their farms like gardens, and even if but little rain falls , get something for their pains. Date trees are laden with fruit. There is a bee tree near my room, I hear the bees about daylight making a great noise for a half hour , then they subside. I never saw the evidences of moles in China until I came here. Sandal wood is heavy like our ironwood, I have seen a chair made of lilac wood, it is very hard. On the 20th, Ihad been 39 years in China. The 22d was Stephen's birthday, He is now half my age. I hope that he will not be worn out with the term of summer school . Shandon trips are restful. Thanks for the finely gotten up Miami Book. Hope the library can be secured. I remember the walnut tree in Prof, Bishop's yard. Lawrence Galt is well again.

Affectionately Your Father,

Mark Williams.

Tai Kn. Shanai. Aug. 25th,1905.

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is now half my age. I hope that he will not be worn out with the term
summer school. Shanghai trips are restful. Thanks for the finely gotten
Miami book. Hope the library can be secured. I remember the walnut tree
Prof. Dickson's yard. Lawrence Pratt is well again.

Affectionately Your Father,

Mark Williams.

Tungchou. Sept. 14th. 1905.

Dear Children.

I am writing
onthe Smith Premier 'so I expect to make
mistakes. I reached here on the 12thand found the Galt's
come. The children were glad to see me. I left Tai Ku Aug. 31st.
big cart and the six scholars. Mary walked with us a mile.
y expect to live in the new house in a month. I shall long
mber the pleasant summer here It is remarkable that I have seen
h of Mary since I have been in China. She has shown me part of
copy of Etta's letters which seem so much more interesting
h type written. I think that the Memorial Volume should be publishe
well known Publishing House so that all may know where to obtain
book. After donating to Colleges; personal friends and & the
should at a cost that would defray expenses. I am sure that
letters will prove interesting. The book will likely be bulkier
was anticipated. I grew more and more impressed with the gran-
of the Tai Ku Plain' as we travelled for two days. We had barely
to get into the city gate before night. We found that there was
waste ground within the city walls, and lakes. It must be
y place as it is flat. We had our boys entertained at the Boy's
ool, while I came to Dr. Broomhall. It was 9o'clock before
supper, there was so much business. Dr. B's mother is a sister
Hudson Taylor, and I took dinner with his parents in London.
of the ten children are in China. Rev. Sowerby came and engaged
for Chinese and English preaching for the next day. I took
k dinner at his house. They have four daughters, the eldest is
engaged to Kenneth Mc Coy. Her father teases her, and says
is overwhelmed with letters and telegrams which Kenneth sends.
nted to know if I would go security that Kenneth was all right.
elegram told of the peace., but we could not believe that the
rms were true. Rev. Sowerby took me to the building where the
missionaries were imprisoned. There is now a monument erected,
h their names inscribed; both Catholic and Protestant. From this
place they were hurried one night during a fearful storm to the
women, where the next day they were slaughtered in the court.
saw the large tree by which they were killed. You know the Seynons
o were all killed. Rev. S. said that he knew one hundred of those
o perished. This makes another spot that I have seen where martyrs
re slain. Pres. Duncan showed me over the Shansi University, which
s 500 students, 250 of whom are studying Western branches. After se
ven years it comes under the control of the Chinese Government.
ere are seven proffessors, o their classes are large.

Love to all

Your Aff. Mother.

Mary Williams.

Thursday.Sept. 14th. 1905.

Dear children.

I am writing
only to wish Beatie ,as I expect to make
mistakes. I reached here on the 12th and found the baby's
cousin. The children were glad to see me.I left Tai Ah Ang. that
day sent the six scholars. Mary walked with us a mile.
expect to live in the new house in a month. I shall long
the place at sunset here it is remarkable. Just I have been
Mary since I have been in China. She has sent me a set of
letters. Letters which seem so good and interesting
when taken. I think that the second volume should be published
well known publishing house so that all may know where to obtain
book. After dontiing to colleges ; Tsungmei Christian and a the
should a book that would daily experience.I am sure that
letters will prove interesting.The book will surely be taken
entirely. I have more and more impressed with the great-
of the Pilgrim's Progress travelled for two days. We had hardly
to get into the city gate before night. We found that there was a
water ground within the city walls, and large. It must be
place in it is flat. We had our boys shutter lined at the Hoy's
while income to Mr. Broomhall was 90 clock before
supper, there was so much business. Mr. Wu's mother in - later
Hudson Taylor . and I took dinner with his parents in London.
not the ten children are in China. Rev. Soderby came and engaged
three chinese and English preaching for the next day. I took
dinner at his house. They have four daughters, the eldest in
engaged to Kenneth McKay. Her father teases her , and may
published with letters and telegrams which Kenneth sends.
interested to know if I would go recently that Kenneth was all right.
told of the news , but we could not believe it a the
same time. Rev. Soderby took me to the building where the
Christian were identified. There is now a movement against
Christian Institutes; lots distribute. The President, from this
so they were married one night during a family storm to the
court. Where the next day they were arraigned in the court.
under the large tree by which they were killed. You know the Boxhous
were all killed. Rev. S. said that he knew one hundred of those
persecuted. This makes another proof that I have seen where martyrs
blood. Church advanced over the Chinese University, which
has 300 students. 250 of whom are studying western business.After so
many years it comes under the control of the Chinese Government.
There are seven professors. 6 their of been the 1 are.

Tungcheu. China. Sept.23 1905.

Dear Children.

I am trying the Postal typewriter this time
Galt and I have sent to Shanghai for a Sun typewriter.
can not get along without one as I have to write to so
many. There about112 students in the college. I have the
First Academic class in Chinese. Mr. Edwards

van, one of the Profs is the son of Rev. Bevan, who once preached
.Y. The Profs are not allowed to teach religion. Myron Peck was her
nd helped build 100 by 50 ft. Mrs. Groothall and Edwards are
lding a large hospital and two story dwellings. The city has about
00only. There good audiences on Sunday. Dr. Will. rode over on
rday in 7 hours. We were invited to dinner at different places add
ted royally. I was glad of his presence as I had no worry about
ng animals. I had a litter and the six students, each had an animal
ride. The second night we stopped at Shou Yang where Dr. and Mrs.
e staying for days. It is 4000 ft above the sea. The Pigotts w o
re slain had just completed the house before the outbreak. The two
der Atwater children were killed with them. It is a joy to meet suc
iends as I have in Shansi. Kenneth was coming up, and as I met I
nded him the letter that Miss S. had handed me to give him. I
arned that the boycott was abating. Our plaing for reaching Peking
Sat. night failed because of rain which drove us into a cave inn.
took pains to eat the best food, and eat heartily, so I did not get
k as when I went into Shansi. We struck the cars where a bridge was
ing built. We got on at 7P.M., but did not reach Shantou until 8 P.M
e country seemed beautiful as we wound around the mountains.
t a violent shower drenched us. I had umbrella and shawl. So did
retty well but the students took their garments to wring the water
t, and were shivering with cold. It was dismal enough as we arrived
n a pouring rain with no one to meet us. Our hustler Shou Tseng went
f and after a hunt secured an inn. Our baggage was carried through
e mud sometimes the bearers would slip down. We were glad to get
upper and sleep as best we could in our wet bedding. The next day was
unday, and clothes were dried. I read Chinese hymns and was sur-
rised that the day passed so quickly. This is the second ducking that
have had this summer, but I am none the worse for them? Monday
e rose early, the students packed the baggage to the station. Taking
rd class, I did not have to pay for my trunk. You can take as many
undles as you like into the cars, but are charged heavily for trunks

he Ladies Home. Met Dr. Allen, of Shanghai the man who quit tobacco
nd coffee when he was old. Also saw Dr. A.H. Smith, who wanted me to tell
r. Sheffield to send a cablegram to the Am. Bd to restore Estimates.
Our College is in debt and has nothing to go on. The Bridgman
chool Building is a fine one. I have had my room cleaned, and it
seems good to be back in my familiar room. Abbie Chapin is expected
ny day. The pupils are back! found the letter awaiting me which
d of little Mark Eckels. My old cradle has taken on a new lease of
life. Emily seems to have malaria. It is well to spend summers in
high latitudes.

Love to all.

Your Aff. Father.

Mark Williams.

Tungchou. China. Sept.23 1905. 216.

Dear Children.

I am trying the Postal typewriter this time Mr. Galt and I have sent to Shanghai for a Sun typewriter. I can not get along without one as I have to write to so many. There about 112)tudents in the college. I have the first Academy chass in O.T. and Geography, and the Second in in the N.T. The latter has 27 m the former 33 students. It is difficult to find seats enough for them. I interest my scholars by telling them of what I saw in India. Also I told them of the slate quarries and coal mines in Wales. I am to have a class in English. so I shall have more to do than last year. The College had no money for this years' expenses but a telegram has just been re ceived that the Board has granted 1000 dollars which will help us out until New Years. Abbie Chapin and her sister May were but one month from S. F. to Peking Their parents were about six months to Shanghai and had miserable accommodations. this makes the eighth time for Abbie to cros the Pacific. She looks thin May will go to Kalgan with Mrs. Roberts. She hopes the climate there will be favorable for her. They have sent for the nurse who took care of them when children to come and see them. She is the mother of Mrs. Galts' nurse. Mrs Roberts hay fever came on as usual at P.T. Ho. They have sold their cottage there. Charles has one year yet before finishing the study of lawn John is an electricians James is a Junior at Amherst. We have many visitors. Rev. Lloyd of Foochow knows Mis Carretson and Capt. Lew Suah. He has twin boys born Feb. 12 1878 so are near the age of M. and A. The parents of Mrs. Dr. Grigg Pres. Miss. Peking are visiting here She must go home from ill health. so must Hicks who has tuberculosis. Peking is not a healthy place. I am entering on my 46th year in Chinaa. Have just had yours of Aug.145_. ~~-( ) ?-(- pp 8.35~~ ((nnas' letter and know that she is well. It is remarkable that the baby should be lying in the cradle that I occupied over 70 years ago! I suppose the nurse did her best to get his nose into the proper shape. We will all be pleased that John Ferguson is going to Princeton. Dr. Tucker sent us a picture of their baby. All the friends here and at Peking are much pleased to hear about Shanni. I thought of Shanni. At prayer meeting I spoke of my impres_ ~~)8?:) ?/)_(:)6.43$(48) ?? (--,~~

sions of Shansi.

Aff. your father.

Mark Williams.

Rev. Mark Williams to his children, Aug. 25, 1905

Rec'd Oct. 30.

217. Enc

Tungchou Dec 30 '05

Dear Dr Smith -

I received yours a few days since in which you speak of being pleased to hear my impressions of Shansi. I am sending you some of my semi-monthly home letters, which you may care to look at - The missionaries in Shansi are much encouraged at receiving so many into the church - Here at Tungchou some have been received - The students are well behaved - Dr Sheffield takes great care in looking after the interests of the College - Affairs are running smoothly - The church is roused since Mr Wilders coming - The Chinese have great admiration for him - I am glad to be teaching here, where I meet so many - China is moving rapidly - It is a great thing to be working here now - We hope that the home churches will be roused to raise the debt & keep up the work. - Yours Faithfully

Mark Williams -

Hangchow Dec 30 '05

Dear Mr Smith

I received your a few days since in which you speak of being pleased to hear my impressions of China. I am sending you some of my earnest monthly home letters, which you may care to look at. The missionaries in China need encouragement at receiving as just the church. Men of Christian training have been received. The student well informed & skillful taken care in looking after the interest of College. Efforts are running well. The church is received since the Nielsen coming. The Chinese have great admiration for him. I am glad to be teaching here, when I meet so many. China is moving rapidly. It is a great thing to be instructing the men. It is true that the home churches will be pressed to raise the debt & keep up the work. Yours faithfully

Mark McLean.

Received Jan 8 1906
Mr Mark McLean
Hangchow, China
Dec 30-1905

218.

Tungchou Dec . 16th.1905.

Dear Children.

We have had a delightful autumn but now it is 12 degrees above zero, and the students are skating on the pond. I find it hard o keep warm feet. But after an hours exercise walking they are warm enough. On my walks I have been memorizing the names of the students in my classes, and writing a familiar psalm on an imaginary universal type writer keyboard to familiarize myself with it. It is wonderful how rapidly the weeks fly. I am occupied all the time , rise by alarm clock at 5-30, and don't retire until 11o'clock .I do nod over my books sometimes. I am glad if some fresh thought comes to me that is suitable for chapel prayers, so that I can brood on it for a few days, and be jotting down thoughts , that occur, then I can have material which I can arrange. I am the only one who uses a paper in leading prayers, but I merely glance at occasionally. These papers I file away, so that the subjects could be used again. Dr Sheffield after reading Lyman Abbott's Life of Beecher was so enthused that he gave the students a lecture on Beecher 90 min. long. Dr Goodrich wants me to give the Theo. Class a lecture on Jerusalem sometime. The students are doing well this year. Their standing for each month is posted up so that each one has an incentive to his best. Several will unite with the church soon. The coming of Mr. Wilder has infused new life into the church, as the deacons have gone to study at the Theo. Class, new deacons were chosen. When one candidate rose and declared his unworthiness the others followed in the same strain, reminding me of the Kalgan station class. A padlock was stolen, at a prayer meeting one told the Lord that he had not stolen the padlock, then all the 17 followed, and made the same statement each one fearing if he did not , it would be evidence of his guilt.

About 30 soldiers have been coming to church, they behave well ,there are committees who talk to strangers after church, and give them instruction.Mrs.Ingram and Abbie make weekly visits to country stations, giving medicine and explaining the gospel. The Girl's Boarding School here has opened with 18 scholars, Mrs. Gertrude Wilder oversees it. The Teacher is a graduate, her husband, also a graduate teaches the Boy's School. Misses Dr. Tallman, and Lyons have gone to Pangchuang, the latter was at Ann Arbor, knows Drs. Waples, and Wagner. She told me that Dr.J. T. Dick had removed to Oakland, That his scientific book was published. Mr. Roberts has asked to be allowed to go home next spring, his mother being 80 years old. This will leave Mr. Sprague alone.There will be room for guests next summer, but the price of litters is very high now. The Stanleys have all their family here, so they have little inducement to go home. Miss Chapin writes that she is recovering her health. Dr. Young told me that Theo. Riggs is occupying a good position in a hospital in Baltimore.I have been reading the Shansi Mission Report. A man from Tai Ku called on me , bringing parcels to be sent to you. Galt thinks they must go by parcel post, I shall write Dr.Will. about them. They are getting settled in their new house. The chapel had been enlarged, and a number had been received into the church. There are 7 Shansi students here some of whom are very promising.

Tuesday Dec. 26th. 1905.

Dear Children.

We have had a delightful autumn but now it is 12 degrees above zero, and the students are skating on the pond. I find it hard to keep warm feet. But after an hours exercise walking they are warm enough. On my walks I have been memorizing the names of the students in my classes, and writing a familiar poem on an imaginary universal type writer keyboard to familiarize myself with it. It is wonderful how rapidly the weeks fly. I am occupied all the time, rise by alarm clock at 6-45, and don't retire until 10 o'clock. I do read over a book sometimes. I am glad if some fresh thought comes to me that is suitable for chapel purposes, so that I can brood on it for a few days, and be jotting down thoughts, that occur, then I can have material which I can arrange. I am the only one who uses a paper in reading prayers, but I merely glance at occasionally. These others file away, so that the subjects could be used again. Mr. Sheffield after reading Lyman Abbott's life of Beecher was so enthused that he gave the students a lecture on Beecher 3 min. long. It, coupled with mine to give the times, gives a lecture on Jerusalem sometime.

The students are doing well this year. Their standing for each month is posted up so that each one has an incentive to his best. Several will unite with the church soon. The coming of Mr. Wilder has injured our file into the church, as the deacons have gone to study at the Classes. New deacons were chosen. When one candidate rose and spoke his unworthiness the others followed in the same strain. Mrs. Wilder of the Malgan station class. A padlock was stolen at prayer meeting told the lord that he had not stolen the padlock. Also the IW followed, and made the same statement each one feeling he did not, it would be evidence of integrity.

Four 30 soldiers have been coming to church, they believe well, there are committees who visit them before church, and give them instruction. Mrs. Ingram and Miss Wilder make weekly visits to country stations, giving medicine and explaining the gospel. The girl's Boarding School here has opened with 18 scholars, Mrs. Gertrude Miller overseeing it. The Teacher is a graduate, her husband, also a graduate teaches the Boy's School. Miss Dr. Tallman, and Lyons have gone to Pangkuang, the latter was married, Mrows Dr. Kepler, and Dr. Ede. She told me that Dr. J. T. Mullick had removed to England. That his scientific book was published. Mr. Sobotta has asked to be allowed to go home next spring, his father being 80 years old. This will leave Mr. Sprague alone. There will be room for guests next summer, but the price of letters is very high. The Stanleys have all their family here, so they have little inducement to go home. Miss Gurney writes that she is recovering not with. Dr. Young told me that Miss Rigan is occupying a good position in a hospital in Baltimore. I have been reading the Shanai mission report. A man from Tai An called on me, bringing parcels to be sent for you. It thinks they must go by parcel post. I shall write Dr. Hill about them. They are getting settled in their new house. The chapel has been enlarged, and a number had been received into the church. There are 4 Shanai students here some of whom are very promising.

Mrs. Rockhill has invited all the American childrento a Christmas tree gathering,the grown up people are expected to come too. It will be a good chance to see the new Legation building, as well as to see friends. Rev. Walter Lowrie after being away a year and a half says that China has gone ahead more in that time than she ever did before. The punishment the Government is inflicting on the murderers at Lien Chou will prevent such occurrences in the future. The Boycott ought to end now since the U. S. has promised to treat well the Chinese who are entitled to come to America. There seems to be enough money to construct the K.K.R. The R. R. is going through the Pass, a tunnel must be made which will take time. The Yellow R. Bridge is unsafe , it is difficult to secure a stable foundation in that sandy river. We take X'mas dinner at the Tewksbury's,they go home in the spring, perhaps by Palestine. He must put his farm and other affairs into the hands of the Chinese. He will be back at Shanghai by May 1907, when the Centennial of Missions in China will be celebrated. That will be a good time for Emily to reach Shanghai to see the great gathering, and have a chance of having company to come up North with. Galt shot a stray dog which was promptly taken away by the Chinese, who , like Spencer Dodd,have a liking for cat and dog flesh. Our cook makes splendid bread, which with rice makes my main diet. Breakfast foods often are not well cooked. I have been sending off an order to Gum ward,you know that the things you order will suit you. I send copies of my Home letters to Mrs. Sprague, who is glad to get them. Mr. Galt gave us a good written sermon, which he also preached at Peking. We all seem to be too busy to prepare original sermons for Sunday evening. Galt has got the printing press in order, which has taken time. Dr. Sheffield has the care of the college; Mr. Biggin teaches on Wednesday at the Medical College in Peking; I find plenty to do. In vacation time I study Chinese all that I can. I noticed that Carl Shurz is writing his Life. Jacob Ries; Jo. Jefferson and others have have written interesting ones. Henry Irving intended to write , but he waited too long. When Lyman Beecher was 70 his children by questioning him got the material for his Life. I used to pore over Franklin's Auto biography when in my teens with delight. How many transient homes I have had; at college; Seminary;while preaching,and teaching. I estimated that I slept in 75 different beds during the six months in 18[illegible] , when I was coming home via India. I was 30 years 31 years old when I was married, and I was married 31 years. In 1898 I looked over my journals up to 1875, giving you an epitome of their contents. I suppose that you have them. People always speak of Grandfather Rigg's "Mary and I" as exceedingly interesting.

It was 80 degrees above this A. M. a fine day.

Love to all, Your Father

Mark Williams.

Tungchou. North China. Dec. 30 1905.

Dear Children.

This year which has brought so many mercies to us as a family has almost gone. We kept Saturday as Christmas, commencing with a carol before light by Mrs. G. Wilder and the boys. Carrington Goodrich was staying here, and got up at midnight, and went over to the Wilders, supposing that it was time for the music to begin. The Christmas tree was at Galts. I was Santa Claus as usual. The children sang; gave recitations, and did so well that they were called on to repeat their performance for the benefit of the belated ones. It was amusing to see Lawrence march up with the rest of the children of his own accord. I told the Tewksbury boys that my present was for them to buy curios with at Jerusalem. Seventeen of us sat down to dinner at Tewksbury's. We had a fish over a foot long, which was not from Lake Baikal, but from our pond. Each one's photo was by his plate, so we easily found our places. There were puzzles for each one to guess, so the time passed pleasantly. On Monday most of us went to the Legation at Min. Rockhill's invitation Mr. Galt showed me around the British Legation, pointing out the places where the different nationalities were lodged, and the Bell Tower, where they congregated to get the news. When I saw the Residency at Lucknow, I little thought that I should see a more remarkable place, right here in Peking. We went to the Legation at 4-30. Min. Rockhill was very cordial. He had been at Kalgan, and had travelled over Shansi. I gave him a copy of " Through the Desert of Gobi". In his fine library I saw Dr. Hedin's Travels, and books on Thibet and other countries. Mrs. and Miss Rockhill received the guests as they came in. Mrs. R. said to Isabel Ingram, "Where did you get your pretty brown eyes"; "God gave them to me", was the reply. The new Legation is a splendid building, suitably furnished with pictures. The Christmas tree was in the large receiving room, and was filled with gifts for all little Americans, whether present, or absent. A huge Santa Claus called out presents for Robert Ingram, and Lawrence Galt. "Willy Rockhill" (Min.) received the present of a toy poney. Then all the little folks sat down to a dinner, while the grown people had coffee. I saw many old friends, whom I rarely meet. McCormick, the war correspondent will come down, and tell us what he saw when with the Russians during the campaign. Galt and Stelle found a number of riksha men trying to get a drunken American soldier to the Legation, without success, so they helped. During these 40 years, I have never seen a Chinaman staggering from the effects of drink. But opium more than takes its place. I went over to see wide awake Betteen Stelle lying on her face on the floor moving her arms like fins. She was overwhelmed with presents. That night at the Stelle's, the ladies appeared in costume; Mrs. Sheffield, and Ament were grandmothers; Miss Browne wore Turkish costume, and spoke her native tongue; Miss Reynolds with her hair in two braids, acted the part of a green Irish girl, and was the attraction of the evening. Mrs. Young had a fine Christmas poem read from the Ladies Home Journal, of Dec. 1902, and asked us to guess the author, who proved to be Miss Reynolds.

Tungchow, North China. Dec. 30 1905.

Dear Children.

This year which has brought so many merries to us as a family has almost gone. We kept Saturday as Christmas, commencing with a carol before light by Mrs. G. Widder and the boys. Garrington Goodrich was staying here, and got up at midnight, and went over to the Widders, supposing that it was time for the music to begin. The Christmas tree was at Gaits. I was Santa Claus as usual. The children sang; gave recitations, and did well that they were called on to repeat their performance for the benefit of the belated ones. It was amusing to see Lawrence march up to the rest of the children of his own accord. I told the Towkbury boys that my present was for them to buy curios with at Jerusalem. Seventeen of us sat down to dinner at Towkbury's. We had a fish over a foot long, which was not from Lake Baikal, but from our pond. Each one's photo was by his plate, we recently found our places. There were prizes for each one to guess, so the time passed pleasantly.

On Monday most of us went to the Legation at Min. Rockhill's invitation to Dalt showed me around the British Legation, pointing out the places where the different nationalities were lodged, and the Bell Tower, where they congregated to get the news. When I saw the Residency at Mukden, I little thought that I should see a more remarkable place, right here in Peking. We went to the Legation at 4-30. Min. Rockhill was very cordial. He had been at Kalgan, and had travelled over Shansi. Gave him a copy of "Through the Desert of Gobi". In his fine library saw Dr. Hedin' s travels, and books on Thibet and other countries. Mrs. and Miss Rockhill received the guests as they came in. Mrs.R. is to Isabel Ingram; "Where did you get your pretty brown eyes"; "God gave them to me", was the reply. The new Legation is a splendid building, suitably furnished with pictures. The Christmas tree was in the large receiving room, and was filled with gifts for all little Americans, whether present, or absent. A huge Santa Claus called out presents for Robert Ingram, and Lawrence Dalt, "Willy Rockhill" Min.x) received the present of a toy pony. Then all the little folks sat down to a dinner, while the grown people had coffee. I saw many old friends, whom I rarely meet. Mr Cormick, the war correspondent will come down, and tell us what he saw when with the Russians during the Russian. Dalt and Stella found a number of rickshaw men trying to get drunken American soldier to the Legation, without success, so they shaded. During these 40 years, I have never seen a Chinaman staggering from the effects of drink. But opium more than takes its place.

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While we were at Peking, the Chinese here were having their celbration in the church. Hsi En is playwright and chief actor for the college, having produced two plays . One was an Allegory in which angels, Chinese sages, and evil spirits were represented, and the verdict of the audience was that there was a very deep meaning in it all. The other represented the Mixed Court muddle at Shanghai. Hsi En was the woman with children and was so disguised that only his voice revealed him. It is to be repeated on Monday night for the benefit of us who were away. Hsi En writes out these plays; drills each actor, so that he must work rapidly. He told me that he was so much interested , that sometimes, he worked all night. He also does extra work, writing for Mr. Galt.) Over 20 were received into the church, among whom were some students, and Gardner, and Donald. Wilder explains to the people in the country that their taxes are for the purpose of establishing school houses, and maintaining police, thus they are more reconciled. They evidently have great confidence in him. Dr. A.H. Smith has been at Canton, and is much pleased with the liberality of the converts, and the progress of the work. He will thus be better fitted for his financial campaign. His son, Henry, helped secure 128 Freshmen for Beloit. Dr. Judson Smith wrote me that he was glad to read my letters from Shansi, and to get the impressions of a newcomer. LinChing station may be opened if we will supply a nother family for it but there is none to spare. I suppose that you have seen a copy of the Shansi Report. By telegram we learn that Mrs. Corbin had a daughter on the 22d. Mary was able to receive her visitors in her new house on Thanksgiving Day. I see the red coats playing tennis. They have come from Peking to play football with the students. Mrs. Galt is 80 today, tomorrow, it is Eliza Francis who is 40 today. Lawrence uses Chinese idioms; "Give me get down" He says that Mabel "ouches him". Little Mark is honored in receiving letters from Miss Peabody; Mrs. Mc Kee Welsh and Mr. Dudley. He behaves better in church than his mother did. I saw in the H. and P. of Dr. Robinson's death, then had Dr. Eckel's letter. His cheerfulness and patience are now rewarded. I often think of the visits you have at Shandon, how you must enjoy them. Mary is much mistaken, when she says that she has no ability as a letter writer, for her letter was an excellent one, and we would enjoy more like it. I fear that I have lost one of my journals. As the Boxers destroyed what I had written for 50 years, I would like to keep those I have written since. We are electing delegates to the Centennial Conference at Shanghai, in 1907 . All who have been in the field for 25 years are delegates, but others must be elected. I dont think that I shall go. The results of the elections show that the Bosses , and liquor men are not to have their way here-after. The Shanghai riot shows that the Government must hold the reins firmly, or awakened China will get beyond control.

With love to all, Aff. Your Father,

Mark Williams.

e & enjoying teaching as usual

Sincerely Yours

Mark Williams

Chicago-Dec. 13-1905-
Recd
Dec. 17-1906

While we were at Peking, the Chinese here were having their celebration in the church. Hsi En is playwright and chief actor for the college, having produced two plays. One was an allegory in which angels, Chinese sages, and evil spirits were represented, and the verdict of the audience was that there was a very deep meaning in it all. The other represented the Mixed Court muddle at Shanghai. Hsi En was the woman with children and was so disguised that only his voice revealed him. It is to be repeated on Monday night for the benefit of us who were away. Hsi En writes out these plays; drills each actor, so that he must work rapidly. He told me that he was so much interested, that sometimes, he worked all night. He also does extra work, writing for Mr. Gait.) Over 30 were received into the church, among whom were some students, and Gardner, and Donald. Miller explains to the people in the country that their taxes are for the purpose of establishing school houses, and maintaining police, thus they are more reconciled. They evidently have great confidence in him. Mr. A. H. Smith has been at Pitcheng, and is much pleased with the liberality of the converts, and the progress of the work. He will thus be better fitted for his financial office. His son, Henry, helped 120 freshmen for Beloit. Dr. Judson wrote me that he was glad to read my letters from Shanai, and appreciate the impressions of a newcomer. Lincoln station may be opened and will supply a mother family for it. But there is none to spare. I hope that you have seen a copy of the Shanai Report. By telegram we learn that Mrs. Corbin had a daughter on the 22d. Mary was able to visit her visitorsin her new house on Thanksgiving Day. I see the papers are playing tennis. They have come from Peking to play football with the students. Mrs. Gait is 90 today, it is Miss Francis 1 today. Lawrence uses Chinese idioms; "Give me get down" means that Mabel "orches him". Little Mark is honored in receiving letters from Miss Peabody; Mrs. McGee welcomes Mr. Dudley. He behaves better in church than his mother did. I saw in the H. and F. of Dr. Morrison's death, then had Dr. Moke's letter. His cheerfulness and faith are now rewarded. I often think of the visits you have at Christmas, how you must enjoy them. Mary is much mistaken, when she says that she has no ability as a letter writer, for her letter was an excellent one, and we would enjoy more like it. I fear that I have lost some of my journals. As the Boxers destroyed what I had written for 50 years, I would like to keep those I have written since. We are electing delegates to the Centennial Conference at Shanghai, in May. All who have been in the field for 25 years are delegates, but others must be elected. I dont think that I shall go. The results of the elections show that the Boxers, and liquor men are not to have their way here-after. The Shanghai riot shows that the Government must hold the reins firmly, or awakened China will get beyond control.

With love to all, Aff. Your Father,

Mark Williams.

220.

Rec'd MAR 23 1906
Ans'd MAR 29 1906

Tungchou Feb 17/06

Dear Dr Judson Smith

I enclose copies of some letters, some items of which may interest you. Mr Fast was sick for a few days with what seemed diptheria, but is well now. Mrs Stanley at Tientsin is feeble - You have heard of the daughters that have come to the Corbin & Hemingway families in Shansi. My daughter, Mrs Hardcing, expects to take her furlough next year & visit us on her way to the U.S. There has been a marked revival in the L. M. S. mission near Shantung - Our Work of Prayer was well attended. The students are well behaved this year. I am quite well & enjoying teaching as usual.

Sincerely Yours

Mark Williams

Rec'd MAR 23 1906
Rec'd MAR 23 1906

Tampico Mex. 17/06

Rev. & Jackson Smith

Dear Sir & Brother

Yours copies of letters from Mrs. Ridgeway received interest you. We felt we had for a long with total blessed deliverance, so well now. We already realize it is a great relief - for from heard of the death of that poor young Mr. Collins young families in Alabama.

Laughlin's Thursday report & this night. Just year & visit to us was the M.E. Then has been a marked revival in the M.E. Church near Montevallo - On Mt of Pray we well attended. The interest in all between this year. I am quite well & enjoying teaching as usual.

Sincerely Your
Mark Williams

Tampico Mex.
Feb. 17-1906
Rich. 23

Rec'd MAR 23 1906 221

Tungchou. Feb. 16th 1906.

Ans'd MAR 29 1906

Dear Children.

I had a busy vacation, working on a sermon in Chinese. My work for this term is teaching the latter half of Luke , the Old Testament , commencing with Joshua, and Geography. Those of the first Academy , who had a good grade last term can study English. Hsi En heads the list for scholarship the last half year. He has just been in my room reciting an English hymn. I taught him to distinguish the difference between the sounds of w and vby making him pronounce wineand vine again and again. I have attended company dinners at each one of the mission families, and had a Chinese dinner at the coal shop, which we patronize, where I met a telegraph operator from Shanghai, who attended Dr. Muirhead's school, more than 20 years ago. As he is a heavy opium smoker he did not profit by his instruction. The Chinese gave the Tewksburys a farewell in the church , where poems were read praising him for the services he rendered them after the seige , when they were destitute. It was his energy and planning that secured them homes, food and clothing. 25 banners were presented to him which he take home. There was a great crowd at the station to see them off. They hope to visit Palestine, so Mrs. T. read Dr. Barton's book on Palestine with interest. As I bade them farewell, I said just 14 years ago on that day I came from Jericho to Jerusalem, and saw the Jewish pilgrims at the Wailing Place. That night Miss Andrews led meeting speaking of the waters that flowed from the Temple to the Dead Sea, so I spoke of our passing a night at the Convent of Mar Saba , in the desolate gorge of the Kidron where these waters flowed, and the next day bathing in the Dead Sea. The Tewksburys took the R. R. to Hankow where they will spend Sunday and see Dr. John now 72 years old, but at work as hard ever. They go down the river to Shanghai. The Gammons take their house and furniture, so they had no packing to do. Most of the families say that they are going to stay here this summer, and if Dr. Geo. Lowry's family come from Peking, there will be 18 children here. It is very expensive at P. T. Ho , they can rent their houses there for a high price if they do not go. But if a child gets sick, there is no other way than to go there. The Union Med. College at Peking was opened last week. The British Minister; Min. Rockhill, and Sir R. Hart spoke. About forty of the highest Chinese officials were present. The Dowager has contributed Ts 10000, and the officialsTs 13000. The missionary doctors wore cap and gown. The school opens with 30 students. Dr. and Mrs. Young invited me to be their guest but I did not go. There is only an evening train now so some went up on ice sledges. There has been a coal famine at Tientsin owing to an accident at the mines, which may account for the single train a day. Stelle made a roaring fire in his grate, then went to bed, but intending to have a bath came down in time to save the house from being burnt. So it well that our houses are insured , although we havnt had a fire for 40 years.

Your Aff. Father,

Mark Williams.

Tungchow. Feb. 16th 1906.

Dear Children.

I had a busy vacation, working on a sermon in Chinese. My work for this terms teaching the latter half of Luke, the Old Testament, commencing with Joshua, and geography. Those of the first academy, who had a good grade last term, can study English. Hai Ku heads the list for scholarship the last half year. He has just been in my room reciting an English hymn. I taught him to distinguish the difference between the sounds of w and v, making him pronounce winged vine again and again. I have attended company dinners at each one of the mission families, and had a Chinese dinner at the coal shop, which we patronize, where I met a telegraph operator from Shanghai, who attended Dr. Mateer's school, more than 20 years ago. As he is a heavy opium smoker he did not profit by his instruction. The Chinese have the Tewksbury a Free Hall in the church, where poors were read clothing him for the services he rendered them after the boiler, when they were destitute. It was his energy and planning that secured them some food and clothing. 18 banners were presented to him which he take home. There was a great crowd at the station to see them off. They hope to visit Palestine, so Mrs. T. read Dr. Barton's book on Palestine with interest. As I bade them farewell, I said just 14 years ago on that day I came from Tetiono to Jerusalem, and saw the Jewish pilgrims at the wailing place. That night Miss Andrews led a meeting consisting of sermons that flowed from the Temple to the Dead Sea, so I spoke of spending a night at the Convent of Mar Saba, in the desolate gorge on the station where these waters flowed, and the next day bathing in the Dead Sea. The Tewksburys took the R. R. to Mukow where they will spend Sunday and see Dr. John now 78 years old, but at work as hard as ever. They go down the river to Shanghai. The Damons take their house furniture, as they had no packing to do. Most of the families say that they are going to stay here this summer, and if Dr. Geo. Lowry's family come from Peking, there will be 18 children here. It is very expensive at P. T. Ho, they can rent their houses there for a high price if they do not go. But if a child gets sick, there is no other way than to go there. The Union Med. College at Peking was opened last week. The British Minister, Mr. Rockhill, and Sir R. Hart spoke. About forty of the highest Chinese officials were present. The Viceroy has contributed Tl 100, and the officials Tl 50. The dispensary doctors wore cap and gown. The school opens with 30 students. Dr. and Mrs. Young invited me to be their guest but I did not go. There is only an evening train now so some went up on ice sledges. There has been a coal fraine at Tientsin owing to an accident at the mines, which may account for the single train a day. Stella made a roaring fire in his grate, then went to bed, but intending to have bath came down in time to save the house from being burnt. So it is well that our houses are insured, although we haven't had a fire for 40 years.

There have been five snows this winter, and it has been below zero, but there have been no winds. This bracing cold is what Emily misses. I got a letter both from her and Mary last night. Adelaide was six days old and Mary was doing well, for which all are thankful. I wonder if I had not better go to Shansi again this summer. It does not seem so formidable, nor is it as expensive as I supposed. Nextyear when Emily comes we may all be at Kalgan together. It is cheering that the W. B. M. I. has granted $1500 for work in Shansi, besides $ 350 for a Girl's School building at the Flower Garden. Treas. McCann says hereafter we must not overdraw for salaries and General Work. Sometimes $500 is overdrawn, but of course it is deducted from the next years salary. I have never overdrawn. We hear that Miss Carey Noble is to be stationed at Tientsin. The Russians are not pleased that China may transfer the Customs at Kalgan to Sir R. Hart, but China does not fear Russia as she once did. Sprague has rented the UpperHouse at a higher figure , so that it is worth $ 500 gold. But it is quite dilapidated. The R. R. may cause more demand for houses. I sent some copies of my home letters to Dr. Tucker, who said that he would send them to Dr. A. H. Smith. Taking six copies I find them useful in sending to friends. Some one has sent me a book on Wales. In reading of the victory of the Welsh football team over the New Zealand it was of interest to know that the singing of "Wlad fy Nhadau" - " The Land of my Fathers" by 40000 Welsh voices so unnerved the opponents that the Welsh team beat. We know that singing was a great feature in the Welsh Revival. When we r read of the numbers killed and crippled by football, we are thankful that Stephen never was injured. Mr. Corbin's teacher, Chuan, has a son, Titus, who goes to the Med. College. He married a trained nurse. His mother went to the hospital pretending that she had a slight ailment, but her object was to see whether the lady would be a desirable daughter inlaw. She saw that her hands were clean, and glanced up her sleeves and noticed that her arms too were clean, so she formed a favorable impression. Sir R. Hart told his friends that he was expecting visitors- his wife was coming. She has been in England for nearly 40 years, and he has been in China for nearly 50 without going home. On the 21st it will be 40 years since I was married. I was married on Wednesday and the 21st will be Wednesday again. Having lost my journals, it helps me to remember events by remembering the day of the week on which they occurred. The last photo of Little Mark has a more pleasing expression than the former and shows the chair which Stephen made. Miss A. Peate sent me a full letter telling of the death of cousin Mark , and of many old friends at Gomer. I have never heard of any of our family who livedto the 87th year . Grand Father Gwilym couldnt see whom I resembled until he saw O. Mark. When I saw my Welsh aunt , I saw at once , how much my sister Ann resembled her. I was seven years old whenhe came. I could write a page telling of his quaint expressions, his pranks, his jollity, which made him a welcome companion. He was always on good terms with all, notwithstanding his practical jokes, for he was so good humored in them all. His freedom from worry must have lengthened his life. Perhaps I can write more about him sometime.

Your Aff. Father,

Mark Williams.

There have been five snows this winter, and it has been below zero, but there have been no winds. This breeding cold is what tells. I got a letter both from her and Mary last night. Maelise was a day's old and Mary was doing well, for which all are thankful. I wonder if I had not better go to Shensi again this summer. It does not seem so formidable, nor is it as expensive as I supposed. Next year our family comes we may all be at Kuling together. It is observing that Mr. B. M. I. has granted leave for work in Shensi, besides the Girls's School building at the Flower Garden. Trees. McCann says rather we must not overtax for salaries and General Work. Sometimes is overdrawn, but of course it is deducted from the next years salary. I have never overtaxed. We hear that Miss Grey Noble is to be stationed at Tientsin. The Russians are not pleased that China may master the Orations at Kalgan to Sir R. Hart, but China does not fear them as she once did. Germany has rented the Tsingtao at a higher rate, so that it is worth a good deal. But it is quite dilapidated. Mr. R. May comes more demand for houses. I sent some copies of my letters to Dr. Tucker, who said that he would send them to Dr. R. Smith. Taking six copies I find them useful in sending to friends. One one has sent me a book on Wales. In reading of the victory of the Welsh football team over the New Zealand it was of interest to know the singing of "Wlad fy Nhadau" - " The land of my fathers" by Welsh voices so unnerved the opponents that the Welsh team beat. Know that singing was a great feature in the Welsh revival. When we read of the numbers killed and crippled by football, we are thankful Stephen never was injured. Mr. Gorbin's teacher, Chuan, has a son, who goes to the Med. College. He married a trained nurse. His mother went to the hospital pretending that she had a slight ailment, her object was to see whether the lady would be a desirable daughter-in-law. She saw that her hands were clean, and glanced up her sleeves noticed that her arms too were clean, so she formed a favorable impression. Sir R. Hart told his friends that he was expecting visitors-wife was coming. She has been in England for nearly 40 years, and he been in China for nearly 30 without going home. On the last it will 40 years since I was married. I was married on Wednesday and that it be Wednesday again. Having lost my journals, it helps me to remember events by remembering the day of the week on which they occurred. Last photo of Little Mark has a more pleasing expression than the former and shows the comfort which Stephen made. Miss A. Peete sent me full letter telling of the death of cousin Mark, and of many old friends at Conner. I have never heard of any of our family who lived to 97th year. Grand Father Gwilym couldnt see when I resembled until saw O. Mark. When I saw my Welsh aunt, I saw at once, how much sister Ann resembled her. I was seven years old when he came. I could write a page telling of his quaint expressions, his pranks, his jollity, which made him a welcome companion. He was always on good terms with the neighbors, notwithstanding his practical jokes, for he was so good humored in all. His freedom from worry must have lengthened his life. Perhaps I can write more about him sometime.

Your Aff. Father,

Mark Williams.

222
Rec'd MAR 23 1906
Ans'd MAR 29 1906

Tungchou Jan. 26th 1906.

Dear Children.

Yesterday was Chinese New Years. I stayed in my room and ceived calls. The scholars assembled at my door, the leader steps up d presents a card, then all bow, and wish me "new joy", and I bow in eturn, thus they go the rounds. Then come the teachers, business men d servants, many presenting cards. This business has kept me hopping much of the day, reminding me of my Kalgan teacher, who in his two le ride had to dismount so often when he met friends that he got more ired than if he was walking. I found the names of the characters on e cards from the dictionary . Military officials are around making lls, which means return calls. There will be no college duties except tending chapel prayers, so it ought to be a time of rest. Dr. Sheffie nds that his brain is tired with his numerous ~~duties~~ duties, although is eight hours in bed, while I am but six. I had some visitors in at examinations. Lessthan two minutes for eachwas given in some of the asses that were large . Several will go into the country to lecture o Western knowledge which people now are eager for. There were 30 who nted to enter my English class, but toward the close of the term, the mber had dwindled down to 5, because they needed the time on their her studies. The Meth. Univ. has over 200 and receives a good deal money for tuition, as they teach English there. We learn that we get 000 more appropriation for our mission than last year, but $1500 goes ward insurance. No Deputation will come. Mission Meeting will be at ngchou , just before college closes, which is a hindrance to our clas rk. It will cost about $50 for the rent of a room at P. T. Hofor the mmer, about twice what it costs for a trip to Shansi, where I had ch rather go. Kalgan is nearer and cool. The weather has been zero ich is about as cold as they have it on the Plain. There has been sno the ground for more than a week, which delights the hearts of the rmers. Min. Rockhill is endeavoring to induce the Chinese Gov. to give e graduates of Christian colleges the same rank as the graduates of v. colleges. There will be a great temotation to these graduates to be drawn off to be teachers of Gov. schools, and we lose them as our eachers after educating them. It will be a test which some of them y not be able to stand. We were aware that theiving was going on,and the culprit has been discoveredin the personof one who has been rough college, and who wanted to enter th Theo. class this last fall managed to get the blank order books of the missionaries on the bank d got some one to draw the mone for him. He was detected, and officer re sent to take him. he confessed, but bribed the officers who let m go . They might have been afraid because he was connected with the reigners, but we wanted him dealt with. He was cornet player in the rch, and was a protege of Dr. Goodrich. He acted crookedly while in llege, and perhaps was not dealt with firmly enough. I remember that kept an opium smoking servant, for the sake of his family with the sult that his wife and children also became opium users. Clemency sometimes a crime, as Ahab found to his sorrow.

Rec'd MAR 29 1908

Tungchow Jan. 28th 1908.

Dear Children.

Yesterday was Chinese New Year. I stayed in my room and received calls. The scholars assembled at my door, the leader stepped up and presents a card, then all bow, and wish me "new joy", and I bow in return, thus they go to the rounds. Then come the teachers, business men and servants, many presenting cards. This business has kept me bowing up much of the day, reminding me of my Belgian teacher, who in his two mile ride had to dismount so often when he met friends that he got more tired than if he was walking. I found the names of the characters on the cards from the dictionary. Military officials are around making calls, which means return calls. There will be no college duties except attending chapel prayers, so it ought to be a time of rest. Dr. Shoffie finds that his brain is tired with his numerous MEDICAL duties, although he is eight hours in bed, while I am but six. I had some visitors in at my examinations, lessthan two minutes for scribes given in some of the classes that were large. Several will go into the country to lecture on western knowledge which people now are eager for. There were 30 who wanted to enter my English class, but toward the close of the term, the number had dwindled down to 5, because they needed the time on their other studies. The Meth. Univ. has over 200 and receives a good deal of money for tuition, as they teach English there. We learn that we get 3000 more appropriation for our mission than last year, but $1500 less insurance. No reduction will come. Mission Meeting will be at Hwochow, just before college closes, which is a hindrance to our plans. It will cost about $50 for the rent of a room at P. T. Before the summer, about twice what it costs for a trip to Shansi, where I had rather go. Heigan is nearer and cool. The weather has been zero cold is about as cold as they have it on the plain. There has been snow on the ground for more than a week, which delights the hearts of the children. Mr. Hockhill is endeavoring to induce the Chinese Gov. to give the graduates of Christian colleges the same rank as the graduates of Gov. colleges. There will be a great temptation to these graduates to be drawn off to be teachers of Gov. schools, and we lose them as our teachers after educating them. It will be a test which some of them may not be able to stand. We were aware that thieving was going on, and the culprit has been discovered in the person of one who has been through college, and who wanted to enter the Theo. class this last fall managed to get the blank order books of the missionaries on the bank got some one to draw the money for him. He was detected, and officer sent to take him. He confessed, but bribed the officers who let him go. They might have been afraid because he was connected with the foreigners, but we wanted him dealt with. He was correct player in the church, and was a protege of Dr. Goodrich. He acted crookedly while in college, and perhaps was not dealt with firmly enough. I remember that kept an opium smoking servant, for the sake of his family with the result that his wife and children also became opium users. Clemency sometimes a crime, as Ahab found to his sorrow.

Your Lib.

Unless there are executions as those that took place after the ienchow massacre, there would be no safety for any forei ner in China ee how daring the mob is in Shanghai where foreigners abound, and are ell armed. Some one said that the Chinese were not wicked enough to uit him when he came to China. He had pictured all kinds of crime, but as here several years before he found out that under the fair exterior here was a mass of deceit. We find petty thieving going on , fruit is tolen, the fish in our pond are seined when people are absent , an onest cook is a rarity, and there seems to be no conscience often. hear of a wide spreading revival in the London Mission near Tientsin ome are to be received into the church on next Sunday. There was a edding in the house that I lived in the first year that I was here. The e astwas in the court, and although there was a great fire burning, we und our fingers too cold to hold our chopsticks. I feared that the eeble among the ladies might take cold. Ted. Chapin writes of being nowed in , and barely escaping from a canyon in Arizona, fording rivers nd almost starved. I was glad to receive Stephen's " Boophilus" he Texas tick should feel highly honored to have such attention paid him. A great deal of labor was put on the paper. I had a letter from yah asking for a few dollars to spend at N. Years. She did not end er letter with Amen this time. Her expenses for clothes and travel re considerable, but it must be good for her to spend summers at lgan. Mrs. James Scott must be 90. Many of her family have lived to advanced age, proving that longevity is hereditary. Dr' Montfort s entered on his 96th year, and must be the oldest editor in the U. S. Nine years ago, this morning Mamma died, and Stephen had his long and dangerous sickness in Boston soon after. Etta followed her mother the succeeding year, then in 1899, I had the severe illness that made Dr. Ingram take two hurried visits to Malgan. In 1900 was the memorable Boxer outbreak with its miraculous deliverances to many. 40 years ago, I was concluding my preaching services at Oswego. Ill. and preparing for my marriage , and embarking for China. I heard Gwilym Miles sing and liked him. I heard his father lead a Welsh choir at Cleveland in 1880. Gwilym is the Welsh for William, and sounds more distinguished. Tewksbury is now planning to be at Jerusalem at Easter if the expense will not be too great. You must all hope that Dr. Benton may have the same success with the present Legislature then he had with the last. We have been reading Miss Grace Hemingway's letters. It is a cheap and easy way to take a summer's tour in Europe to see with the eyes of another. I have the recollection of sleepless nights from fleas in the Holy Land and other lands not so holy. I intensely enjoyed Gen' Thruston's reminiscences of the students of Miami in the '50's. I remember him as a lively man taking an interest in the newcomers, making them feel at home. His brother, Dickinson, my classmate was of the same genial disposition. I think that I was at Miami during her best days from 1852 to1858. After the war she began to fall behind. Now we are all glad that she is forging ahead so remarkably.

Aff. Your Father.

Mark Williams.

Unknown Journ. 26-Vol. 16
Pub'd Mch. 23-1906

Rec'd MAY 8 1906
Ans'd MAY 12 1906

Tungchou. March 17th 1906.

Dear Children.

This is St Patrick's Day, eventhe earth is wearing the green, becauss of the mild days we have been having Mail has just come in, so I have been reading. The papers tell of the fear that there will be another unrising. Miss Dr. Macky of Pro Ting had guests who intended staying a while but their friends cabled for them to return. We hear that the U. S. Legation soldiers are laying a good supply of rations, and that 15000 soldiers are to come to the Philippines to be ready to enforce any demands that may be made. We are quiet here A child w was killed on the electric road at Tientsin, so there is talk of boycottin it. Yuan Shih Kai told his police to arrest any one who was heard speaking of the affair, and if a policeman failed to arrest any body within three days, he was to be punished. So we are quieter up here than down South. I have been reading Dr. A. J. Browns address at the banquet given by the missionary bodies to the Chinese Dignitaries. Miss Brown says that they visited the Board rooms at Boston, and commended our missionaries.

I wonder if the outrages in China wont hinder the success of the missionary campaign? where our college and buildings were six years ago now is a cultivated field. But facing about you see our ample grounds with its full equipment of buildings, showing how much better off we are than before. The wave of progress may recede but it will return with greater power than beforeuntil China will be christianized. We notice that the English are opposed to coolie labor in the Transvaal . Laborers are needed they are well paidand can return when thetime of contract has expired.

Some of the Chinese say it is a good thing as it rids themof manybad characters. It is announced that Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are to be the missionaries of the San Diego church. Hsi En told me that he wrote to Mr. Roberts to remain at Kalgan. There were 43 ministers at Oxford whenI was at home and only two churches. The small churches cannot pay a living salary. Dr. H. D. Porter has bought a ranch. He is not improving but Jamie is. Dr. Sheffield has been feeble for a month. If he should have pneumonia now it would go hard with him. Rev. Fitch and Shepherd from Ningpo visited here to see the college as Fitch is establishing one at Ningpo. He is from Wooster, class of 1895. His father is from Lane, and edits the Recorder. The Tuckers think of accepting their invitation to Shansi. Then there would be three babies together. The Soderbom children had scarlet fever. Mrs. Roberts went there and had Dr. Griggs go up from Peking. Dr. Montfort died in his 96th yearless than a month after Dr. Babb who died in his 80th. Both were editors on the H. and Pres.

Pres. Harper's pictures have a resemblence to Dr. Williams, short by the side of the other. T/ to Dr. Will. How good that Miami gets support from the state. Her alumni are influential.

Lov to all, Your Aff. Father

Mark Williams.

Mark Williams,

Rec'd MAY 8 1906
Ans'd MAY 12 1906

Hangchow, March 17th 1906.

Dear Children.

This is St Patrick's Day, everthe
in wearing the green, because of the mild days we have been having
will has just come in, so I have been reading. The papers tell of the
that there will be another workingman's Dr. Macey or Pro King had
who intended staying a while but their friends called for them to
. We hear that the U. S. Legation soldiers are laying a good supply
stores, and that Russian soldiers are to come to the Philippines to be
ready to enforce any demands that may be made. We are quiet here A child w
killed on the electric road at Tientsin, so there is talk of boycotting
. Sikh Kai told his police to arrest any one who was heard speaking
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many bodies to the Chinese Ministries. Mian Brown says that they
had the board rooms at Boston, and commended our missionaries.
Many the outrages in China went hinder the success of the mis-
work. Yesterday where our college and buildings were six years ago now
cultivated field. But feeling about you see our single grounds with
equipment or buildings, showing how much better off we are than
. The wave of progress may recede but it will return with greater
. The Government Chinese will be christianized. We notice that the
are supposed to coolie labor in the Transvaal. Laborers are needed
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visited here to see the collegiate Fitch is establishing one of
. He is from Rochester, class of 1880. His father is from Lake, and
the Recorder. The Tucker's think of accepting their invitation to
. Then there would be three babies together. The Roberts children
measles fever. Mrs. Roberts went there and had Dr. Triggs go up
. Dr. Monfort died in his 80th year less than a month after
who died in his 80th. Both were editors on the N. and Free.
. Harper's pictures have a remarkable resemblance about by
of the others. To Dr. Hill. How good that Miami gets support
the state. Her alumni are influential.
Love to all. Your aff. Father

Frank Millard.

Rec'd MAY 8 1906

Tungchou. March 30th , 1906.

Dear Children. Ans'd MAY 12 1906

After snow and cold weatherwe have winds and the days-are becoming milder. The ladies are plantingseeds the men are overseeing the trimming of trees and the sodding of yards. The Gammons have moved into the Tewksbury house, Mrs Sheffield has bought their piano. The single ladies have commenced housekeeping, now that their cook has had a rest. I found that my carpenters on coming in the morning must rest half an hour before commencing work. Dr. Will. used to be up early last summergetting his men at work who no doubt vexed his righteous soul. He finds that he has overrun his appropriation for housebuilding and yet he has but a couple of rooms floored as wood is very expensive. We have been enjoying Mr. Corbin's poems about the baby. He will soon have poems enough for another volume . Mary' s article on travelling in Shanshi will make all anxious to make the trip. The Tuckers and Miss Dr. Tallman think of going in May so as to have the whole summer while Dr. Francis will come later. As Miss Heebner now has a baby on each arm she will have to hold young William in her lap. She and Mary are having an interesting station classof women. A letter goes from Peking to Tai Yuan Fu now in four days. There were nearly 20 added to the church here on confession and probation. Wilder made a tour of 160 miles and roused us all by his report of the earnestness of the helpers and the interest of the people to hear at the fairs. He found a village where 11000 people successfully defended themselves for two months against 30000 Boxers, a priest having a Gatling gun which did great execution. He saw the would be murderer of Dr. Sheffield who has been in prison for 10 years and was sentenced for life. Dr. S. now has asked for his release so Wilder conveyed the message to him. Wilder is able to settle differences between church members who would not listen to one of their number but who accept as final the decision of a missionary. Tis a pity that the coal strike which begins April Fool's Day could not thus be settled . Mrs Tewksbury wrote from Singapore that it was very hot in their little rooms. She was having much trouble with an abscess in her tooth that they might not stop in Palestine I am going to morrow to see the dentist . Iam glad that he is so handy. Miss Porter wrote of their visit at Hawaii. Hannah Gulick is there doing a good work. It was 38 years ago on the 22d that Misses Andrews and Porter sailed from N. Y. via Panama for China . How much they have done for China. On April 7th it will be 40 years since we took ship at N. Y, for Hong Kong sailing round the Cape of Good Hope. Dr. Cochrane of Med. College goes to England for 4 months, his fare being paid by a wealthy English student at Peking who is unwell and wh wants him for company. Dr. Tenney takes 26 Chinese students to variou colleges in the U.S. Little Mark's cousins are about leaving Siam now. Mr. Galt will be interested in them as well as I. It is fortunate that George got over measles without trouble. A number of the students had them. Dr. Sheffield is getting stronger. Pres. Duncan of Shanshi Uni. is having a long and trying sickness. We hope the spring weather will help May Chapin who has not been so well lately. I think thatcollege [illegible] Mission Meeting before [illegible] Taiku about

Lovingly Your father,

Mark Williams,

You have received

Yours Fraternally Mark Williams

223
Rec'd MAY 8 1906
Ans'd MAY 12 1906

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Mark Williams.

Pr. Thank Mr. Williams
Tungchow, March 30-1906
Recd 1/4
May 8

Rec'd AUG 6 1906
Ans'd OCT 6 1906

224

Tai Ku. Shansi

June 28 /06

Dear Dr Smith.

As you see I am again here visiting my children. I am to baptize my granddaughter & Mr & Mrs Corbin's daughter on Sunday. I am well & have been during the school year. At Mission meeting I saw the new missionaries & Mr James Porter. The Stanleys had their children & grandchildren all present. They have been 44 years in China. I shall have been 40 years in China on Aug. 20th. We shall spend the summer at a Health resort 8 miles from Taichow Fu.

The rains of the last few days may put a stop to rumors of hostility to foreigners, which exist in some places. I enclose a copy of a letter to my children. Hoping that you have received your health. I am yours fraternally Mark Williams

223

Rec'd AUG 6 1906

Ans'd OCT 6 1906

Dr. Stanic 28-1906

Jan 1st. Albany
June 28/06

Dear Dr Smith.

Do you see Dear eyes
or children. I am
visiting my grandaughter in
Albany my daughter married an
Irish doctor & have been during the
last year. Dr Mission treating, I
am well & have been nursing the sick
in the new missionary & the farm
hands - the steady has their children
and children all present. They have
H H year in China - I shall have
H years in China or Dec. 20th -
I shall attend the summer at
Northfield & write from Shelburne etc.
The rain of the last few day was just
a step summer of Northfield & Gardner
which visit in town yesterday. Hoping
copy of a letter of my children. Hoping
that you have received your health.
Are yours fraternally Hart McLeans

225.

Rec'd AUG 6 1906

Ans'd OCT 6 1906

Tai Ku June 27 1906,

Dear Children.

Here I am in the guest room using Dr.Willis's typewriter. There was a shower yesterday and a steady rain to daywhich gives promise of a crop. The family had gone out to meet me on Monday night but I had taken a wrong road so got to the house before they didand had my first sight of Adelaide in the nurses' arms. It is a great event to see a grandchild. She has dark eyes is quiet and good and doesnt seem afraid of any one . She now uses the feeding bottle and seems to thrive. Mission meeting was a good one. There was some talk of transferring Charles Stanley to a station where he could have a better chance to study but his mother in a tactful and witty talk gave her views on the unwisdom of pullingpeople up. She said if any one thinks that he can pull me up I should like to see him try it. She said that whatever changes we made we should afterwards wish that we hadnt made them_ that in this hot weather instead ofplanning we had better be praying for rain. So things were left as before. It was 102 degrees, I pulled down my blindsto keep out the sun. It was hard to sleep. But I have been well. I read Sprague's Kalgan report. A physician was cabled for to be at Kalgan and in case no one could be sent the Sprague were to be allowed to come to Peking for the winter because of illness. A cable stated that a married couple were coming out likely for Pangchuang. Another cable said that $500 was granted to Shansi to keep the work goingt/his year. Ellis had heard me at Chicago Theo Sem. Miss Dr. Tallmon is a sister of Lynds Jones of Oberlin . She had met me at the Hemingways I showed Mr. Jas. Porter the college, there was a fine view from the Tower. We went into the student's kitchen, the library and museum. He is interested in all the litthe things which have lost their novelty to us. He went to PaLi chaou and saw the marble slab resting on the huge turtle. The width of the stone road and thesize of the slabs were a wonder to him. The children gave their usual singing and recitation which is very attractive to the elders and doubly so to the parents. We hear that the million will be raised. The Tewkesbury's had reached Naples. He will be engaged in other than college work when he returns. Dr. Stanley prrached the English sermon before the mission, I am to give it next year. Miss Andrews will be at Kalgan, the Ellis remain at Tungchou. The Tungchou friends rent their P. T. MO houses and remain at home. This will save them a nice sum of money. On June 12th it was 38 years since Misses Andrews and Porter reached Tungchou . Mr. sprague says that the Upper city house has been repaired and looks well. Larson has sold his house to the Russian Bank, runs a tarantass between Kalgan and Mongolia. When Dr. Johnston came Stanley and I introduced ourselves as fellow Lane students. Wilbur Chapman was of the class of 1881; Arthur J Brown of 1883 and Dr. J. of1885. Lane like Miami can boast some well known names. He gave us three talks on such themes as Prayer, Faith and the need of feeling a burden for souls. He had spent five hours with Evan Roberts and had a favorable impression of him. He told of revivals that he had witnessed in India and Wei Hien, Shantung He was born near Xenia and is now of Mad. Ave. Pres. Ch. N. Y. He thought much of Prof. Evans at Lane . I had Monday for packing and that evening came to Stelleswho got me a breakfast so that I could catch the 7 A.M. train. The Medical Student Liu and two Bridgman schoolgirls going to Shansi were with me.

I had

1907

I took no trunk only valises and bundles. These were stowed a capacious shelf above our heads just as in the cars on the cars Siberia. Miss McKillican failed to get a 2d class carriage so she ame and sat by the two girls which made it more pleasant for them . She quired about M. and A. and Mrs. Mc Bride. At 2P.M. reached Chentou here the girls who had been seasick on the train were glad to meet eir uncle. A 15 mile ride in a big cart in clouds of dust brought s to Huailu. The spick and span girls who had left Peking in the orning now presented a woebegone appearance . Even Mr. Green thought hat I had a hard time as he whipped the dust off of me. These genial eople who had seven distinct escapes from death during the Boxer uprising make a House Beautiful for travellers . After a breakfast he took us and baggage to the station to meet the 6_30 train. I made his boy , Marcus happy by the present of a dollar. Mr. C. made me go first class where I had a talk with a Frenchman who spoke excellent English. He thought that the students who go to Japan for two years only , might do China injury because of their imperfect knowledge. This is a narrow gauge road and winds like a serpent under cliffs and around mountain spurs. After a 25 mile ride we stopped at Ching ssing where we found our litter awaiting us. At this point the great blocks of coal brought by mules are placed on the cars and sent to the east. I rode in a "frame nest" which is a rope net work suspended to the two poles into which you deposit your bundles and sit on them as if in a tarantass. I found it as comfortable as a litter and cheaper. We followed the course of a river along which the R.R. was being made. Hundreds of workmen were grading, blasting, dressing stone for the bridges. the R.R. will go within 25 miles of Tai Ku and there after another road will pass by it . Liu kept the accounts ordered the food so was a great help . We had good food and I took pains to eat heartily so that I am strong as compared with last year. But there was the same diet ,eggs and cakes and dough strings, so we were glad on Sunday to find "chao tzs", which tasted good. Liu had not seen mountains before being brought up on the Plain. He thinks they are grand and the views from the four Heavenly Gates inspiring. It was always with a feeling of anxiety that we entered one of thewinding roads in the rock or loess so narrow that carts could not pass. What vexations for the last 2000 years these roads must have been to travellers. We had daily prayers and on Sunday had meeting the girls having caught up with us. Liu spoke an hour and prayed 15 minutes. I read the Acts and hymns in Chinese notwithstanding the swarms of flies that filled the room. As the mules had a day of rest we made the 120 li that brought us to Tai Ku easily. The people were hungry for news about Mission Meeting. Baby Wm. Tucker has a face as smiling and benevolent as that of Pres. Fairchild. We thinks Adelaide looks like her Grand father Hemingway. The nurses and babies spend most of the day in the pavilion where it is cool and airy. The house is fine I am in the guest room ,Dr. Emma has the nurseryThere is a grand view of the mountains from the porch. Miss Heebner is putting up the Girl' school building so will not go with us to the summer retreat near Fen Chou Fu. We are to start next Monday, I want to see the place. We shall have to rough it, and not be as comfortable as we would be here . I have not seen Annie Corbin yet. It is a grand rain that we are having and we came just in time. Every thing has turned out well.

Aff. Your Father , Mark Williams.

Tarkio, Mont.
2-7-1906

SEP 9 1907

TRAVELLING WITH PAYNE.

Here is an enigma quite hard to explain,
How you travel with pleasure while you travel with Payne:

You are late at the station because of the rain,
Yet you travel with pleasure while you travel with Payne:

The car-seats are crowded, but you do not complain,
And you travel withpleasure while you travel with Payne:

The discomfort at inns disturbs us in vain,
We can travel with pleasure while we travel with Payne.

We gaze with delight on both mountain and plain,
Who would travel with pleasure must travel with Payne.

Though money be stolen, your peace you maintain,
For you travel with pleasure while you travel with Payne.

Though carts be o'erturned, you escape being slain,
You willtravel with safety while you travel with Payne.

The journey is ended, we have well borne the strain,
And have travelled with pleasure though we've travelled with Payne.

Of what has been written this is the refrain,
If you travel with pleasure, you must travel with Payne.

Mark Williams.

June 21st 1907.

Tarkio, Mont.
Sept 27-1906

I took no trunk only valises and bundles. These were stowed
in a capacious shelf above our heads just as in the cars on the cars
in Siberia. Miss McKillican failed to get a 2d class carriage so she
came and sat by the two girls which made it more pleasant for them. She
inquired about M. and A. and Mrs. No bride. At 2P.M. reached Wenchou
where the girls who had been seasick on the train were glad to meet
their uncle. A 15 mile ride in a big cart in clouds of dust brought
us to Nuaiu. The quick and span girls who had left Peking in the
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that I had a hard time as he whipped the dust off of me. These gentl
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his boy, Marcus happy by the present of a dollar. Mr. G. made me go
first class where I had a talk with a Frenchman who spoke excellent
English. He thought that the students who go to Japan for two years
only might do China injury because of their imperfect knowledge.
We is a narrow gauge road and winds like a serpent under cliffs a
round mountain spurs. After a 35 mile ride we stopped at Ching
where we found our litter awaiting us. At this point the
streets blocks of coal brought by mules are placed on the cars and
to the coast. I rode in a "frame mest" which is a rope net
suspended to the two poles into which you deposit your bundles
sit on them as if in a tarantass. I found it as comfortable as a
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June 21st 1907.

Mark Williams
June 21-1907.

Rec'd SEP 9 1907

Tungchou. Peking. July 30. 1907.

Dear Friends.

I am now writing at Taiku, Shansi, and this the third summer that I have spent here as my daughter, Mrs Hemingway is here. Her Adelaide is just a year and a half old, and is the first of my grandchildren, that I have seen. My daughter, Emily, expects to start from India in a month, then I hope to see George Harding, who is four years old. They will spend the winter here and the summer at Kalgan, then they will go to the U.S. I have not seen her for 14 years. It used to be a journey of two weeks to reach here, now, a couple of days are enough, as we go by R.R. In two years the R.R. to Kalgan will be finished. I see a different China from the one I saw Aug. 20th, forty one years when I landed at Tientsin. The mission premises here are in a park of old trees given as a cemetery for the martyrs of 1900. Here is Dr H's Hospital and the Girl's school. Although this part of Shansi is a fine upland plain, drought is common, Until a few days ago rain had not fallen, so grain could not be sown, now buckwheat is the only crop that will mature. Fields are irrigated from wells. There is a fine view of the mountains about four miles distant. On Oct. 28th I shall be 73 years old. I am quite well, and enjoy my work of teaching in the College at Tungchou, where I have been for the last five years. There are about 100 students from the Am. Bd. London, and Pres, Missions. The Theo. and Medical colleges are at Peking. Much attention is given to religious training, and there is a vigorous Y.M.C.A. Delegates returned from the Shanghai Conference and so stirred up the students that there was a revival.

I did not attend the Centennial Conference. The great number of missionaries there were animated by a spirit of unity, and realized more than ever the greatness of their work. Some of the visitors were business men who could see how men of wealth can aid in mission work by establishing schools to raise up young men to preach. We meet many visitors at Tungchou as it is but a half hour's ride from Peking. Our campus is spacious, the buildings are new, so that all are pleased. Several new men have just been appointed to come out from Oberlin, as the Shansi Mission was founded by that College. Most of the martyrs of 1900 were in this province, and this people are the most cursed by opium. But it looks as if this evil was to be stamped out in a few years. Government schools are being established, R.R. are being built, mines are being opened, and people are anxious to get all the good the Western world has to offer them. So this is the time to preach the gospel. Our students are eager to learn English and study medicine, or go into business to make money, and it tests them to chose the ministry.

I have just read the Life of Dr Griffith John, who has been a missionary for 50 years at Hankow. He is an eloquent, earnest and successful Welsh missionary. Margaret was to have married last month to Mr Ferguson, who is taking his last year at McCormick. She will have time to finish her mother's Memorial, which she hopes Revell may publish. Mr F's father was with me at Miami. It will be 50 years next year since I graduated there. I am glad that the auditorium is being built. I am pleased that Lane has sent out Wilbur Chapman, A.J. Browr and H.A. Johnston. I heard the latter here last year. The Stanleys are well, although they have been out 45 years.

Sincerely Yours

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SEP 9 1907

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Sincerely Yours

Mark Williams.

Tungchow
Peking, July 30 1907.

Rec'd SEP 9 1907

Tai ku July 31st/07

Dear Dr Barton.

I have just seen a relic of 1900, that you will be interested in. Last night, one of our servants saw a couple of foreign books, for sale on the street. The owner was fearful of punishment when he found that one of our servants wanted them, but by the aid of a policeman the book was secured. It contains a journal kept by Miss Bird from June 25th 1900 to July 19th. There are 33 large closely written pages, describing the events about them & recording tidings of the massacres at other places.

The massacre at Tai Ku took place July 31st 1900. Is it not remarkable that exactly seven years from that date

this book should have come into our hands - Perhaps other records may come to light. The book will shortly be sent to Miss Bird's relatives. If some one here would take a few copies, it would be a good idea - for it seems like a message from the dead -

Sincerely Mark Williams

Rec'd SEP 9 1907

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Tai Ku. Shansi.
July 31st/07

Dear Dr Barton.

I hope that you had a safe journey home after your arduous tour in China. You, as well as Secretaries Hitchcock & Creegan, will be glad to look back at the stations you have seen & the faces of the workers you have met. You had the great privilege of attending the Centennial Conference. How easy it would be for wealthy laymen to do much for China.

I came here with the students & except that I had $ Mex. 30. stolen & that my cart was overturned, I made a quick & pleasant journey.

Miss Payne convoyed her girls from the Bridgman School. She is now with the Atwoods at the Mills – their summer retreat.

I am fortunate is being with my children every summer. Now that the R.R. has come, the journey is easy & cheap - Mrs Harding & her four year old son will be here in Oct. & after a few weeks at Peking will spend the winter here. I shall thus see more of my chil than I could have expected when came out alone in 1902 - I am well & preach sometimes & can study. Since the rains, it is cool & I am much better off than I would be at Tungchou in the summer - Our Shansi students are preaching with enthusiasm born of the Tungchou revival. All are glad that new missionaries are soon to come - We hope that Ku & Tay may build up a prosperous school here - I hope Sept 16th to be on hand at the opening of College -

Sincerely Yours Mark Williams.

Mark Williams
Tai-ku Shansi
July 31-1907

MAR 9 1908

Tungchou ..Jan, 18th 1908.

Dear Children.

It has been snowin for a day and a half, and there is nine inches of snow. It has bee four below at Kalgan , and two above here. Emily sleeps with hr window open at Taiku where it is about one degree above. It has been ometime since she had a chance to enjoy the cold.

Saturday, Jan 4th, Iwent to Peking. It is about four miles across the city and it was a fine ride along the smooth roads and well-lighted streets to Dr Goodrichs. I met Mr and Mrs Murray of the Chefoo school, and Miss Ward, Mrs Beach's sister. Carrington was glad to ~~rece~~ receive some India stamps. Had a quiet Sunday forenoon, then heard Mr Galt preach at the Chinese service at the AM, BD, Mission. All th churches united so the house was packed. Dr Martin spoke on the same text at night "There is yet much land to be posseeesed". He spoke of the Jews, the Nestorians, and the R.Catholics preparing the way for Protestant Missions. This is the second time that I have heard him preach in 42 years. I reminded him that he had always called Emily " Pekina" because she was born at Peking. The British Minister was present. I saw Dr M's new book on China, finely illustrated, it has two stanzas of " Inching Along" in it. I sooke to the Theo, students on the providential incidents in our escape from the Boxers. Read Life of Dr Baediker, Mrs Murray was his adopted daughter. He was an evangelist in Russiaand sold Bibles, travelling over Siberia. He obtained permission to hold meetings in the houses of the rich, being well treated. A princess gave him a bear skin coat, which Mr Murray was wearing. There will be no Junior class in the Theo, Sem, this year

Drs Barton and Moore's Deputation Report is likely to be read widely. They suggest to hand Kalgan over to the Meth, Prot.or to the Swedes, while Linching is to be reinforced. Also the Tientsin Girl's School to be given to the Meth, Prot. Mission. A R.R. is to be made from Tientsin to Nanking, which will pass near Pangchuang, which will be a great boon. RevF.M.Chapin asks to come back for five years to work at Linching. He thinks that his health is restored' In a few days Mr Ebeling comes to take charge of the Press and teach English in the College. He will room and board at the Galts Lucius Porter and Prof Corbett will be here in the fall. The vacant houses ~~wi~~ will then be filled. On Dec31st I saw in a Newspaper that a daughter ~~w~~ was born to Stephen, but I heard no more for two weeks, when he wrote that she was born on Nov. 20th, and that her name was Isabella Riggs.

Margaret wrote of the prospect of Revell publishing the Memorial.

Emily says that George likes to hear Robinson Crusoe, and is making rafts and shooting goats. He can walk to the Corbins and back if one can tell him stories all the time. Adelaide is learning English and writing me letters . Miss Gehman must rest for months for fear of a breakdown. College closes on the 30th. There will be a vacation of two weeks. The Galts leave for the U.S. on April 3d to be back Sept. ~~20~~. 1909. So I shall board with some one else. Gertrude Wilder has been with her Mother who is very ill , her heart is feeble. We and the Tuckers may keep house in the Roberts dwelling at Kalgan this summer. The Tewksburys will come in the spring, will establish a "Northfield" at P.T.Ho, and carry on an Industrial Farm.

We all enjoy your letters . I am quite well as usual.

Aff. Your Father, Mark Williams.

Tientsin, Jan. 18th 1908.

Dear Children.

It has been snowing for a day and a half, and there is nine inches of snow. It has been four below at Aigun, and two above here. I only sleep with my window open at Tsinan where it is about one degree above. It has been sometime since she had a chance to enjoy the cold. Saturday, Jan 4th, I went to Peking. It is about four miles across the city and it was a fine ride along the smooth roads and well-lighted streets to Dr Goddicks. I met Mr and Mrs Murray of the Chefoo school, and Miss Ward, Mrs Beach's sister. Carrington was glad to receive some India stamps. Had a quiet Sunday forenoon, then heard Dr Smith preach at the Chinese service at the A.B.C.F. Mission. All the churches united so the house was packed. Mr Martin spoke on the same text, it might "there is yet much land to be possessed". He spoke of the Jews, the Mosaic, and the R. Catholics preparing the way for the Protestant Missions. This is the second time that I have heard him preach in 4½ years. I reminded him that he had always called Emily "darling" because she was born at Peking. The British Minister was present. I saw Dr M's new book on China, finely illustrated, it has chapters of "Tooting Along" in it. I go to the Theo. students for the providential incidents in our escape from the Boxers. Read of Dr Beddicks. Mrs Murray was his adopted daughter. He was an exile in Russia and said Bibles, travelling over Siberia. He obtained permission to hold meetings in the houses of the rich, being treated. A princess gave him a bear skin coat, which Mr Murray wearing. There will be no Junior class in the Theo. Sem. this year. Dr Barton and Moore's Equitation Report is likely to be read - they suggest to hand Kalgan over to the Meth. Prot. or to the Presb. while Linching is to be reinforced. Also the Tientsin Girls School to be given to the Meth. Prot. Mission. A R.R. is to be made from Tientsin to Nankin, which will pass near Pangchuang, which will be a great boon. Rev. Chapin says to come back for five years to work at Linching. He thinks that his health is restored. In a few days Mr Welling comes to take charge of the Press and teach English in the College. He will room and board at the Gates. Lucius Porter and Prof Corbett will be here in the fall. The vacant houses will then be filled. On December I saw in a Newspaper that a daughter was born to Stephen, but I heard no more for two weeks, when he wrote that she was born on Nov. 20th, and that her name was Isabella Riggs. Margaret wrote of the prospect of Revell publishing the Memorial. Emily says that George likes to hear Robinson Crusoe, and is making darts and shooting goats. He can walk to the Corbins and back if one can tell him stories all the time. Adelaide is learning English and writing me letters. Miss Gahman must rest for months for fear of breakdown. College closes on the 20th. There will be a vacation of two weeks. The Gates leave for the U.S. on April 3d to be back Sept. 1909. So I shall board with some one else. Gertrude Wilder has been with her Mother who is very ill, her heart is feeble. We and the Thoeres may keep house in the Roberts dwelling at Kalgan this summer. The Tewkesburys will come in the spring, will establish a "Northfield" at P.T.O. and carry on an industrial farm.

We all enjoy your letters. I am quite well as usual.

Aff. Your Father, Mark Williams.

Received Jan. 18, 1908.

MAR 9 1908

Taiku, Shansi, Feb, 5 1908.

Dear Children.

I had a telegram on the 30th, Thursday, that Mary was sick, so I came. I was glad to find her better. Little Isabella was born on Jan, 25th, the announcement of which I received on the 28th, which was the day on which, Adelaide was two years old. George and Adelaide were filled with wonder at seeing the baby and George gave thanks for her at prayers. I was entering the church to attend the exercises of the college graduates, when I was handed the telegram. I left and packed and went to Peking, staying at the Stelles. All were sorry to hear the news. Was at the station before daylight, and was fortunate in getting a seat in the crowded car. I had a long talk with Mr Aiken and some of the students, who were going to Pao Ting. I was alone but had no trouble as I was familiar with the road, and porters were always at hand to carry baggage. Hot rice gruel could be bought from the car window, which tasted well on that chilly day. I wondered that the passengers kept the windows open so much. Reached Chentou at 2P.M. I telegraphed Dr Will to have cart ready for me at Yu Tz. I was fortunate in getting the innkeeper's room which was heated, so I did not suffer from cold. Next morning I had the experience of being jammed as I bought my ticket, but having a porter I secured a good seat, as there was plenty of room. As the train reached the mountains the cars began to rock as we turned the sharp curves I began to have a sensation of sea-sickness. I now understood why the Chinese wanted the windows open. Some persimmons that I bought tasted well with my lunch just then. As I drew near Yu Tz, it seemed strange to see no snow, as there has been snow on the ground at Tungchou for two months. I also realized that in a few minutes I should know what Mary's condition was. When I was met by a messenger from Kalgan saying that Etta had fever, I felt that she would not recover, I did not feel thus now. As I handed my baggage out of the window, I was spoken to by Mr Corbin's carter, who told me that Mary was better. Coming to the inn I read the letter which Dr Will had sent, telling that her temperature had been 105, that an operation had been performed, and that a pint of solution of salt had been injected under her skin with favorable results. She had realized that death might be near and had left keep-sakes for friends. After a lunch I determined to push on, and the driver was nothing loth. It was 4-30 P.M. It was N,Y, eve and the lanterns frightened the mule. I got out when there was danger, remembering that my cart had upset last summer. We stopped halfway at our chapel to feed and drink tea, and then pressed on. It was 18 above, but I wrapped all my bedding about me and kept warm. At 2 A.M. we reached the Flower Garden, and was welcomed, and slept until breakfast. I saw Mary and the baby. It seems providential that the telegraph just reached Taiku two days before Dr Will wired for me. He also wired for Dr Balme of Tai yuan who came at once on his fast horse. Also, Miss Lewis, the trained nurse who had come to wait on Miss Gehman came the night before the baby was born, and has been of inestimable service. Emily finds plenty to do attending to the baby, who has fever sores from nursing. Adelaide and nurse are at the Corbins. She soon got reacquainted with me. She and ANNIE have a fine chance for acquaintance. She is redcheeked, and speaks English. George stands cold weather well. He rode the donkey with us to the Corbins, and was much amused by the capers which the little donkey indulged in on the way. At last snow has fallen here and he has rolled in it, much to my alarm. Emily sleeps with her window open and the baby has learned to endure cold. Mr Kung will have nine in his Academy this year. There are 15 in the lower grade. There are four to preach here and they preach at three out- stations as well as at the church. Miss Gehman has been in bed for some time. She has no appetite and no strength, but with the alcohol baths and the care which the nurse gives she has a chance to improve. The baby will have to be reared on the bottle. If a donkey could be procured it would be the best thing for her. I think the Taiku baby will be called Isabel, and the Oxford baby, Isabella, to distinguish them. I have been showing George the pictures in the Tissot Bible. I am very thankful to you for such a fine present and think that I can make use of it in interesting my students. I told him of my Grandfather and my early days and he is a good listener. He is learning to read. Dr Paul Atwood is here doing dentistry. He killed six deer and six wild pigs, the skins of which he wants to give to museums. I find that by taking a night journey, Taiku is less than two days from Tungchou. Formerly it was a journey of three weeks.

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Feb, 6
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There is a large party going to the U.S on the great steamer,
esota, which will reach Seattle on May 15th. They will take it at
The Walts have relatives at Seattle, then they will be at Clare-
, Cal. The Stelles will be at Brooklyn, where the meeting of the Bd
old. Misses Andrews and Ed, Aiken are the other members of the
. The Walts have bought many curios, and each one has a Chinese
They hope to be back a year from next Sept. The Ebelings came up
before I left and are at the Walts. As the Russian serf was sold
the land, so I will likely board with the tenants of the house.
Tungchou church had a gain of 67 last year. total membership now
he two pastprs ordained two years ago are working elsewhere.
Peking Uni. Meth. had four graduates, two will preach: two will
in the Uni. They receive $gold 2500 in tuition fees. In vacation
heir stations are manned by students whose salaries are paid by
.M.C.A. Hsi En of Kalgan will teach in college. He is the most
iant scholar the college has had. He bore his rustication well,
s popular with all. He came in my room saying that he never was as
as he now was. He said that he had been doing 12 hours extra work
term, writing for the teachers. He also composed the Class hymn.
alts had the 13 graduates for supper. They enjoyed the foreign
The butter was moulded into the shape of a horse, and as I took a
, I said" Ma chih ma", so we had a long talk on Puns. They had a
time looking at pictures and playing games. They took charge of the
college prayer meeting, each one speaking. The telegram called me
from their graduation but all said that their orations were fine.
years ago I had them when there in the third academy class.
attended the exercises of the Academy graduates. In addition to
s they had a play representing Chinese commissioners to foreign
s. The rulers of other countries were represented so there was a
on us for Derby hats and Prince Albert coats. The parts were acted
. There will be a large party at Kalgan this summer, if plans are
ed out. The Tuckers and we are to keep house in the Roberts house,
Spragues will have the Hickes, of Peking. Abbie Chapin will be
with May. Dr Tucker and teacher propose to ride horseback into
si, and have Dr Will join them and go north through Ta Tung to
an. Dr Emma is to be the housekeeper, The families will go to
ion meeting, and from thence to Kalgan. It is said that the Peking
icate will sell their right to the Shansi mines for two and a half
ion taels. If so it will settle the quarrel which has been going
o long. The Germans are to push a R.R. into Shansi in the southern
. The Kalgan R.R. is to be finished next year. It has been built
the earnings of the Imp. R.R.s of China, Which clear gold half a
ion a year. Sir R. Hart goes home for a visit , not having seen
ian for 30 years. China honors him for his honest management of
Customs. He is 73 years old. Had letters from each of you yester-
Stephen has much care with his little girl, and doubtless wonders
his parents contrived to rear six. But at my age I would not like
ose sleep, as I once did. Margaret will enjoy a Camden Xmas dinner.
na will have her first Xmas in the South. Mrs Larson had her fifth
d on Nov, 14th, her mother died a week before. I wrote Mrs Stanley
has been very sick, reminding her that your Mother died eleven years ago
hat day. Mary sent me her Oberlin Class letter and a great number of
home letters, which I reread with great interest. Emily would like
o home via Siberia, but it would be out of the question, unless she
a party to go with. She wants to attend the Bd Meeting at Brooklyn.
eb, 6th , Mary's temperature rose yesterday, but is normal today.
Aff, Your Father, Mark Williams.

Tai Ru Shanei

MAR 9 1908

Tai Ku, Shansi, Feb 6th/08

Rev. J. L. Barton. D.D.

Dear Brother

You will see from the enclosed letter to my children the reason of my being here. (daughter Mrs. Henningway ill).

We hope that the worst is over, that the life which is so much for her family & the work may be preserved. I have two weeks vacation & hope that I can return by the time college commences. I have not much to add beyond what is contained in the typewritten letter. I have had a good year and am glad that I can contribute anything

to the welfare of the college.

I am glad that the graduat class were taught by me in years past. It is indeed a woeful and responsible position to teach, where more than 100 young men come under one's influence.

I wrote last July to you & should have written sooner than at this late date.

The Report of the Deputation I think must do great go for it will be extensively read.

I am glad that the debt on this house in which I am writing has been paid for by the Board, thus taking the burden off Dr Hemingway. Sincerely yours

Mark Williams

Mark Williams
Jan 6th - Stanii-
Feb. 6-1908.

Rec'JUL 29 1908

Tungchou June 4th 1908.

Dear Children. This is his birthday.

Dr Goodrich has just come. He and Durand Wilder have the same birthday. He was born in 1836, Dr Stanley in 1835, and I in OIER/ 1834. He has gone down to see Emily and Mary at his old house.

Just after I sent off my letter to you on May 25d ,Mary and Adelaide came onthe cars,both looking well. I was glad that Adelaide' nurse came too. Anna's letter came at the same time telling of the birth of Margaret's boy,so we enjoyed the tidings together, and I felt that it was a good day.Little James was born on April 9th, the anniversary of Lee's surrender. Emily,the baby and George had spent Sunday at PaoTing,and had a good visit with Miss Porter, who came up with them. She had spent a couple of summers at Kalgan, when Emily was a baby, so she had many things to tell her. She stayed with her until the train started for Tungchou,and we all met her here

The baby carriage was waiting for Isabel. The baggage was taken to the Goodrich house, which had been fitted up and where we take breakfasts and suppers , the Shandi servants doing the work. Our dishes and furniture are of the simplest kind, and we feel as if we were on a picnic. Mary dines at the Ingrams, Emily , George and I at the Ebelings. George delights in play with the children, Adelaide runs to meet me as I come to breakfast, and Isabel is brought down and laughs for us. I am glad to hold her as I used to hold Adelaide.

She is good and very little trouble. Emily was 35 on the 26th of May. She remembers distinctly eating green tomatoes and milk,on account of which she had a long spell of sickness. She was then two years and four months old. We walked to Pa Li Chao and the girls recalled the joyful feelings they used to have on reaching this place on our way down from Kalgan. George has had some donkey rides.

We took a long walk to the pagoda , walking part of the way on the city wall. On the way we saw the ruins of the old houses the Mission occupied, and where we used to be entertained before the outbreak.

A number of us went for a boatride.Mrs Ingram held Adelaide in the riksha, the servants carried provisions, and when we reached the canal we were poled down to the pagoda. Adelaide sat quiet in awe, but the other childrenhad to be held on to as they were reaching for grasses. Then we stopped at a cemetery and had our supper under the ever greens. There were plenty of strawberries and good stories.

The youngest ones had slipped away, and were trying to get into the boat , but we caught them in time to prevent danger.

On Decoration Day the flag was flying. I remembered that 50 years ago Margaret and Anna were born and 10 years ago Etta passed away.

On the day college closed Mrs Smith led prayers. Through her earnest endeavors almost all the students have agreed to keep the Morning Watch. Mr Goforth's meetings were successful because preceded and followed by effort. Hsi En has visited us , using his quaint English. There are meetings for the Chinese helpers this week,next week is Mission Meeting. I am resting and packing as we must start soon for Kalgan. Dr Smith spoke of the progressive Chinese students he met in Peking who are thwarted in all the efforts they make for reform, but are biding their time. Emily is reading and listening to our accounts of the Boxer Outbreak. Eight years ago tonight we had our Musicale, unconscious that we were on the edge of a volcano.

Three days after all were flying for life to Peking.

I am as you may suppose enjoying the company of Emily and Mary and the grandchildren. Love to all, Your aff, Father,

Mark Williams.

Rec'd JUL 29 1908

Tungchou May 3rd 1908.

Dear Children.

There has been no rain thus far and farmers feel blue. Strawberries are [illegible] There have been some hot days and I have doffed my heavy clot[illegible] We have wind and dust in abundance. The week after Mr Goforth's departure Mr Smith spoke daily at the church on such subjects as Christian nurture; the Holy Spirit; and censoriousness. So we have been favored in hearing two noted speakers and in seeing evidences that God is among us. Mrs Smith has succeeded in inducing nearly all the students to observe the " Morning Watch" The college prayer meeting is much more alive than it used to be. Dr Smith gave an interesting talk on missions in West China. Unity among the different Missions is remarkable. I read his letter telling of what he saw in Shansi . He spoke several times at the Univ. at Tai Yuan, where officials were present. They were pleased that he advised the students to let political affairs alone and attend to their studies. He came from Tai Yuan to Peking in one day , which was a contrast to the rate at which he travelled 35 years before when he visited Shansi. Dr S. gave a lecture at Peking which was attended by many tourists from the hotels who were highly delighted A grandson of Robt Williams of Utica N.Y.(brother of Dr S.W. Williams) and his mother were here and were much pleased , as most people are, with what they saw. China means more to them than to ordinary tourists. I met Dr S. Wells Williams' brothers at Utica. The Cameron Highlanders came down and played football with the students and to our surprise we won two of the four games. They left with a good impression of the students who sang for them, showed them the Museum and took them up the tower. Am. Legation guards come to day for base ball. The ladies will be busy dining [illegible] guests.

I took Miss Miner's father to see the ruins of the city premises. He, Dr Stanley and I graduated at college ~~17~~ fifty years ago. We represent Oberlin, Marietta, and Miami. Notwithstanding the drynessof the climate he had grip for two months. The tunnel in the Pass will be completed in June . It is 375ft long. The grade is steep and the curves sharp. No foreigner has had anything to do with the work. They look forward to the time when it will be the short line between Peking and Moscow, when it is continued to Kiachta. College closes May 30th. I have the Freshmen in Romans, which is hard, but I have some describe Paul's journeys, and the prominent cities, as Rome, so they take an interest in the study. There were lectures by old graduates, one of whom , although a helper , because his family was exterminated by the Boxers, hired some desperadoes to kill his parent's murderers, and had their ears brought to him as proof that they killed. He perhaps felt that it was his duty to avenge their blood. I would have gone up last night to meet Mary, but Miss Lyne and Dr Willis Medical student will take my place. Emily and George stop over at Pao Ting [illegible] will have a long ride starting at 4.A.M. but the day was coo[illegible] gram writes of knowing Ethel Francis. She is impresse[illegible] wonderful music at Oberlin.

The Galts after a few days at Seattle will spend the summer at Claremont. It is a pity that Uncl[illegible] .L.Riggs could'nt see them. They will enjoy Dr Ingman's sermons as well as he did. Mary did'nt come this [illegible] .S.Marin[illegible] came for base ball.

Love to all, ff, Mark Williams.

JUL 29 1908

Kalgan, June 20, 1908

Dear Children.

I did not bring my type writer, am using Dr Tuckers'. We are comfortably established in the Roberts house. Dr Emma has parted the house and we board with her. The five children have lively times. Mr Sprague is 65 years old today and eight years ago, the foreigners fled to the English Legation. There were nine men licensed to preach. One, years ago was a noted gambler, but has turned his abilities to preaching. Another was a soldier. Rev Ellis gave the Annual Sermon, subject; Missionary Heroes. Business was pushed through. Dr Smith read us the letter which he has written Dr Barton telling of the visits which he had recently made in China. He also spoke of the encouragements we have in the Y. P.M. S. in Layman's Movement, and the unlooked for awakening of China. He gave a talk on 20th Century Congregationalism, pointing out some of its defects. Mrs Goodrich will read a paper next year, answering him. He has met with progressive young men in Peking, who are baulked by the officials, but who are abiding their time. Another docter was asked for Pangchuang, as the Tuckers have asked for a furlough in 1908. The Sheffields ask to go home next year. Rev F.M. Chapin would like to return for five years if the Board thought best. An additional $ 100. to the salaries of the Peking missionaries was asked, because they have so many tourist visitors. Prof. Fred. son of Dr S.W. Williams, spoke to us of his visit to the Yale Mission in Honan. He favored the establishment of an Univ. by the Shansi Band of Oberlin. He spoke of the visit he made to Kalgan with his parents in 1867. His mother was dangerously sick then. Etta was born at that time. George and Adelaide were anxious to go barefoot, as the other children, but the hot brick walks cooled their ardor. At the Musicale, George seeing the other children reciting pieces was moved to volunteer to speak, to his mother's surprise. Emily has about made up her mind to return by the Siberian route. The Biggins, who came that way say that she will have no trouble. She will get a Cook's tourist's ticket from Peking to N.Y. She is told that by leaving here Sept. 1st, she can reach N.Y. on ~~Sept.~~ Oct 15th, in time for the meeting of the Board. The amount which Dr Stanley overran in building his house has been refunded to him. The Y.M.C.A. met at Tungchou. There was a heavy shower on Sunday and another on Wednesday, so good crops are assured. Sprague hired litters and carts for us after a good deal of trouble. As we had to start on Monday, early, we rose betimes. I took but few bundles. Going through Peking, we came to Fengtai, which was destroyed by Tungchou Boxers while we were at Mission Meeting in 1906. Changing to the Kalgan R.R. we saw in the distance the Ta Hsi Hills; the Big Bell Temple; and the Ming Tombs, then we came to Nan Kou, where after two hours wrangling, we packed our four litters and three carts and at 3 P.M. They went up the Pass. The R.R. had changed the looks of things in Nan Kou. It was 11 clock before we had supper and put the children to bed. It has been an easy trip for me as Mr Sprague has attended to business, and the weather has been cool. I tell George stories, and he watches the baby camels going along. Isabel stood the trip well. Dr Emma; Rev. Hicks, with his sister and son came the day after. The ozone makes the children lively. They need a good deal of watching. Dwight Chapin and May are here and Abbie comes soon. It has been 21 years sine Emily was here so it is a delight to see the old mountains again. We ought to be walking daily. No rain has fallen here. It is hot in the day time but cool at night. I am well and hope to take things easy, even if I dont study much. I hope that you all may have a restful vacation. Aff. Your Father,

Mark Williams.

Rec'd JUL 29 1908

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Kalgan. China June 23, 08

Rev. J. L. Barton. D.D.

Dear Sir

As you see, I am here for my vacation. It has been four years since I was here, & I saw the R.R., which is being made, & other changes are evident.

Mr Sprague is carrying the burden of directing the helpers & colporters for this region. It is good to be here where I was stationed for 34 years. My daughters & three grandchildren are here with me. We together visit the familiar places. Mrs Harding has not been here for 21 years. With the pure air & cool nights & mountain walks & freedom from care, we hope to be fitted for the fall work. Mrs Harding & George hope to take the Siberian route, ~~& Ro~~ & reach N.Y. in time for the meeting of the Board.

Dr. Emma Tucker & two medical students are running the Dispensary. Drs. Tucker & Hemingway are coming through Shansi on horseback & will not reach Tu more than a month. Revs. Chapin & Hicks, of Presb. Bd are here too — As you have heard, our College at Tungchow was favored in having the labors of Dr. A. H. Smith & wife & Rev Goforth. The students received much benefit, as well as the Church members. Then there was the week of meeting for Helpers, and the Annual Meeting & lastly the Y.M.C.A gathering.

I send you some copies of my Home Letters, which you may wish to glance at.

Pr think of the Galts & Stolles, who will represent us at the Board meeting. May it be a good meeting. I hope to be at Tungchow, Sept 1st.

Respectfully Yours. Mark Williams

Talgan-Cedarville- June 23-1908

FEB 23 1909

Tungchou Nov. 18th, 1908.

Dear Children.

Today is clear and warm and it will be wellif the state of the country corresponds to the state of the weather. The last few days have been memorable ones even for China. On the 14th we heard that the Emperor had died and on the 15th that the Empress Dowager had passed away. A four year old boy was chosen Emperor and his father, Prince Chun, is appointed Regent. That the two rulers should have died at the same time seems to indicate that there must have been foul play. While things are quiet in Peking all are in suspense and dread what th the future may bring. There is a lull like that which precedes the tornado. There has been no official notice of the death of the rulers, so weddings are being hurried up, as there can be none in some cases for three years. Some of the Peking banks have suspended payment. Shop signs are taken down, and no red color is allowed to be seen, that being the color of joy.

The Schools in Peking have one week's inter mission, so our school is allowed two days. The students are excitedand we urge them to be quiet and pray for their country. The common people think that with a baby on the throne foreign nations may take the chance to divide up China. Al ~~have~~ have been predicting that when the Dowager died that there would be an upheaval, owing to the anti Manchou feeling in the South. It is a critical time, and if it can be tided over for a litthe time quiet may come. Prince Ching took the Imperial records to the Eastern Tombs a few days ago so the cars did not run for half a day. The Dowager's tomb has been building for the last two years, and now she needs it. Jay McCoy Died at the Peking hospital of Pneumonia. Bessie and Kenneth were with him. Sheffield and many others were at the funeral. He was born in Peking and died there. He was the same age as the as the Emperor and died the day before him. I notice that the Dowager was born on Nov. 17th 1835, so was about three weeks my junior. I led prayer meeting on Nov. 3d, and as it was the day on which Taft was elected, and was the birthday of the Emperor of Japan, and of the Dowager(by Chinese count) I spoke on rulers, an appropriate subject in the light of the following events. Dr Ament's mental state causes anxiety. He may have had a slight ~~of~~ Paralysis, and will likely be sent home soon. Pastor Jen, of Peking, was accidentally shot through both legs by a shot gun. The shot passed through one leg, and lodged in the other, going ~~only~~ through the fleshy part only. He may recover. Abbie Chapin telegraphed Dr Ingram who went up on his wheel to Kalgan There is a coal famine there because of heavy taxes the coal men refuse to sell. The R.R.station is being built. A R.R. to Kuei Hua is being surveyed. Mr Ebeling after being three weeks on his back is up. He was brought on a cot from the Peking hospital. Now they are in Tientsin and I am alone with all the servants to wait on me. Our students defeated the U.S. soldiers here at football, then went to Peking and defeated the U.S. soldiers again and also the British . So they had an evening of rejoicing, reading poems, singing, addresses, and plays. The caricatures of the victors were well drawn. There were five days of revival meetings at Taiku led by Mr Kung. Those who had been at the Goforth meetingswere anxious to see the same results at Taiku and they did. As a result deacons were appointed, which it had not been thought best to do before. Meetings are to be held in Peking and Tientsin and Honan. We have 27 adults at our noon meetings here.

Wilder preached on Helen Keller, and the next Sunday Mrs Mills, of Chefoo came with four deaf and dumb pupils who repeated sentences by watching her lips move, and wrote on the black board what was dictated and were able to speak. The Kalgan boy, 6i, is now at her school . Emily wrote from N.Y, telling of her experiences in London, and the voyage. The photo of the Lusitania I showed to the students who were amazed at its size. I have moved down stairs, and enjoy a warm room to sleep in.

Glad that you can all be together. Aff. Your Father,

Mark Wlliams.

Calgary-Edmonton

Rec'd FEB 23 1909

Tunchou Nov. 28th, 1908.

Dear Children.

Much to our relief the last two weeks have been quiet ones. Dr C.D. Penney, Sec. of Legation, says that every thing has gone on orderly, and the Regent, the Emperor's father, is overseeing all things properly. For all these things we are thankful. There must be a great demand for white sheep skins, as all are wearing them, white being the mourning color. Dr Ingram brought Abbie Chapin from Kalgan a week ago. She needs a surgeon's care. May is better now. He met hundreds of Mongols going to Peking to worship the Dalai Lama, who must be rich, as he receives so many offerings. Dr Larson went to Shanghai with a Mongol Prince to help him buy presents for the Dalai Lama. Dr Ingram went through the tunnel, which is a fine piece of work. The grade is very steep before reaching it. He couldnt use his wheel much, and suffered from cold at the inns, as he could carry no bedding. Dr Ingram came to Kalgan twice for me in 189 , on his wheel , making the distance in 48 hours. What changes the R.R. will make in China. We attended the wedding of Dr Chuan, who was in Tibet, the married Pastor Jen's daughter. Dr Ament started for the U.S. on the 14th. Dr Young and Lucius Porter went with him to Shanghai, the latter will likely go with him to the U.S. as he is weak in body and mind. He seemed dazed when he left Peking but saw the Pao Fu friends from the car window. In Harper hours they would be at Hankow and leave Shanghai on Dec. 1st. Porter was the only who could go, and his wife suggested his going. She now comes at the Corbett's . On Thanksgiving Day there was a furious wind. We were at Dr Ingram's , where Mr Corbett gave the sermon. After refreshments, there were guessing games , which sharpened our wits and gave enjoyment. Dr Smith is now with us, so we have a good time. Dr Stanley also , for a few days. We celebrated thanksgiving at Lane, Sem. 50 years ago. He has shortness of breath and cant take walks as I can, and his teeth are gone while mine are intact.

I had a letter from Rev. Stanford of Kobe, whose mother is a Longley. He is collecting material for the geneology of the family. I told him that W.E. Longley, of Oak Park, had already done it thoroughly. So he will be saved a lot of trouble. I have heard that Emily Porter reached Margaret's house, and shall expect a letter from her to tell of whom she saw at the Board Meeting. Dr Walt attended the Layman's Conference at Boston. Dr and Mrs Capen were at Taiku , and ought to be here now. Mr Staub thinks that the Ob. Memo. Ass. will be glad to take the Flower Garden and Dr Will can build his house at the Corbin place.

We are pleased that Taft is the Pres. Cincinnati and Yale have cause for exultation. This with the enormous harvest will bring prosperity, in which the whole world will share . We will unite with the church tomorrow. Dr Smith says that we need not wonder at the defectiveness of the Chinese Christians when we remember their heredity, while we have generations of Christians behind us.

Isabella and her mother have just been having their birthdays. Isabella is an instance of Atavatism. I was red haired when young. None of my children were, but she is. Grandfather Gwilym used to wonder who I was like, but when Cousin Owen Mark came from Wales, the mystery was explained. I went to Wales in 1861, and saw father's sister, and there was the dark hair and soft brown eyes that sister Ann had. I find myself showing the same traits that I used to notice in my father. Happy those who have had a godly ancestry and not like Morgan Howells, who followed his father's steps straight into Hell. Drs Stanley and Smith and I take supper to night at the Sheffields . When five veterans get together , they are apt to indulge in reminiscences. I hope that you may have happy holidays as we meet at Oxford. With love to all, I am

Your Aff, Father,

Mark Williams.

FEB 23 1909

Tungchou Dec. 12th, 1908.

Dear Children.

Our mild weather continues, but there have been shipwrecks near efoo. There is a famine in a part of the London Mission field, and Biggin has collected from Chinese and all , about $50 (gold) There were 16 additions to the church, all from the primary schools re. There are meetings held at Tientsin conducted by Drs Pyke and Dart, well attended. Chapman and Alexander have been invited to hold etings at Peking, when they come. We have the chance of meeting many ll known persons among the travellers who come to the East. fear that I should forget their names unless I wrote them down in my urnal. Dr Capen and wife spent Sunday here and we heard about Africa, India. They will have a cold time in Korea, and travelling through beria, from there they they go to Turkey. Two years of constant travel st be wearisome. I was satiated by five months of sightseeing. In Sumatra, they saw the graves of Munson and Lyman who were killed 1834. Morrison and Carey died in that year, and the Empress Dowager, urgeon and I were born that year. Mrs Stelle wrote how she at the Board eting heard a lady behind tell of some one who had come from China Siberia and was going to India, so she introduced herself and found st it was Miss Preston. So they took tea there and met Emily. Miss Preston telling us that Dr Hemingway and his father took supper th them. Emily and George had sung Marathi at their S.S. Through ily she had met many from different countries. I was glad to learn st she might see Dr Eckels, and stop at Charles Riggs for Sunday. Margaret will have a long visit from her sisters. Mr Galt writes of eaking at the Laymen's Conference. I hope that much money will be ised by them. If business improves there is no reason why they should ot. The Missionary Herald had stirring reports from the Secretaries. Mary's "Ransomed Maid" is touchingly written. We hear that on Xmas all he christians from outstations are to gather at Taiku to elect officers nd the next day have a feast with the missionaries. Mrs Gertrude ilder was surprised on the evening of the [illegible] inth by a birthday call from all the [illegible] tation. She was born in 1870. Abbie Chapin is about but is not improving very fast. When Dr Ament left Shanghai, he was feeling brighter. [illegible] th The baby Emperor was crowned on the [illegible]. For a few hours the streets were gay with red colors in honor of the vent, then the signs of mourning were resumed. The fears that when he Dowager died there would be rebellion have not been realized. Had he Emperor survived her he might have revenged himself on his enemies. The same officials are continued and if the Regent is progressive all ay go on smoothly. I just had a letter from Mary with many letters rom Margaret and Anna. What a fine time the three sisters have with heir three boys. How much there must be to talk about. I hope that Mr Ferguson will soon get well. At our English service there are 19 adults and 3 children. There are many at the noon prayer meetings also. Rev Corbett told us about Social Settlement work in N.Y. city. As no direct religious teaching can be given, it is not to be compared with missionary work in usefulness. Our new comers get their exercise in playing tennis. Our college football team loses two of its best players who are debarred from playing because they had a fight. So they may not accept the challenge of the foreign soldiers. Ruth Ingram tells of Miami defeating Oberlin at Football. When I read of men being carried of exhausted and maimed, I think of bullfights and gladiatorial combats. I am commencing a new journal. It takes about two years and a half to fill 500 pages. All are invited to the U.S. Legation for Xmas. I go because thus I can see friends once a year. Mrs Rockhill has a great Xmas tree for the children. Love to all,

Aff, Your Father,

Mark Williams.

FEB 23 1909

Tungchou Dec.24th, 1908.

Dear Children.

There will be about [illegible] of us at Mrs Sheffield's dinner to night. Mrs Ebeling has a Xmas tree for the children. There will be exercises to morrow at the church and the students will have a literary performan in the evening. Mrs Rockhill will have a Xmas tree for the children to which the grown people are invited, so I will go there, as it is my annual opportunity to see all the Americans about Peking. I spend the night at Dr Young's. Mary writes that some new missionaries from Tai Yuan, Dunkards, will spend Xmas with them. Mrs Heebner has induced some of the women to unbind their feet. Several at Kalgan have done the same so reform is coming, old customs are giving way. Today news came of the wonderful success of the Goforth meetings at our mission at Pao Ting Aiken writes that for an hour there were prayers and cries from the whole congregation, such as he had read of in Finney's time. From the schools there were 48 additions to the church, and 16 men were admitted on probation. The simple recital of what took place in Korea and Manchuria seems to produce like effects everywhere. Grament was feeling pretty well at Yokahama as he was kept in bed. But he is in a bad state. He will probably be taken to Clifton Spa and be treated for brain troubl and Lucius Porter will go with him. All have seen Emily's letter telling of her seeing friends at the Board meeting. It is a great inspiration to see veterans and hear the best speakers. How she must have enjoyed being at Margaret's home with Anna and talking of the past. She will have calls to speak on India and China. I heard Dr Hiram Bingham and his father at the meeting of the Bd in [illegible]. Visitors come to see the collegeto learn from us. Rev Proctor of Shanghai was here. He is establishing a Baptist college, to give special attention to post graduate work. There will likely be few who will be secured for the ministry at such an institution. There will be chance for them to get some of Rockefeller's money. Mr Ebeling's new press has comeand he will be able to do much more work. There are plenty of orders. A well is being drilled here so there will be pure water hereafter. Diphtheria is raging in the city. The Chinese are willing to pay for antitoxin. The twin son of former Pastor Chang died suddenly. He did not improve his chances so was not allowed to continue in school. Dr and Mrs Sheffield expect to go home in April. Likely Geo. Aken will go with them. Theo. Wilder will attend the Chefoo school after N. Year's The British soldiers defeated our students at football here. I watched the game. I told Mr Froelich that Emily had seen his mother at the Bd meeting. ~~Dec. 18th I have returned from my~~ ~~visit to the Legation. I saw many friends~~

~~meeting.~~ Dec. 29th. Mr Froelich was Santa Claus at the Legation. He came into the yard on a camel, then gave the gifts from the Xmas tree in such a way that the youngstets were delighted. It was a fine sight to see them at the supper table. I met the Hicks, Dr Sharry, Martin, and Sec. Tenney , who introduced me to Sir R. Bredon. Dr Hopkins and family go home soon. The Corbett baby and others were attractions. Anita Young has a huge Teddy bear, which she feeds at the table. It was fun to see Dr Young frighten the Dowager Dog with it. I watched the football game here between the British soldiers and our students , in which the latter were defeated. Mrs Jas. Scott reached the age of 92, as might be expected from one of a long lived family. She was energetic, and kindhearted. In 1847 ,when two of our family died she came and was caring for when she was also taken sick and remained at our house for weeks . Margaret sent me W.E.Curti's letters about Wales, describing many places that I had seen . The Welsh church by Penrhyn Castle is where Aunt Elizabeth is buried. Her tomb is of slate as everything else is in the vicinity of the quarries. As Owen Tudor(Henry seventh)was from Anglesea, he must have been a neighbor of our ancestors. We might set up a claim to be descended from him or the ancient Druids. Wasn't it good that the Mountain Ash Welsh singers declined wine at the White House.

FEB 23 1909

Tungchou Jan 28 1909

Dear Children.

During this week of prayer there is a meeting each P.M. There are days when we meet with the church. I led one of the church meetings taking on the word, Suddenly. Many of the recent changes, political religious have come suddenly. Examinations and preparation for commencement next week may be in part accountable for the unresponsiveness of many of the students in our meetings. Drs Smith and Sheffield have addressed the students, as well as Dr Smith and others. About 20 from the country stations have just completed a month's study here.

About 800 people gathered from the villages near Pen Chou Fu Xmas to bid farewell to Dr Atwood, who soon leaves for the U.S. There were three days of meetings and a feast at which the wild boar killed by Dr Paul was eaten. There are 700 members there and the church in a flourishing state. Dr Ye Medical work in these villages has borne fruit. Dr Dye hopes that a Watson will soon come to be company for him. Mr Staub visits Shansi this Chinese N. Year. Notwithstanding weakness and feebleness Dr A. has been indispensable to the Shansi Missi. A Pres. Church, adjoining the Am. Gen. at Peking was dedicated. Dr Lowrie's sermon was 65 min. and Dr Sherry's written prayer was 20 minutes long. After the peaceful succession of the Emperor it was a shock to know that the progressive Yuan Shih Kai was dismissed from Gov service. This will arouse the anti-dynastic element. All foreign countries will compel China to go forward. Pres. Roosevelt, in the Outlook has a good article on the need of helping China in education and religion. The Peking and Hankow R.R. has just been taken over by the Chinese. They want the control of all the R.R.s and will dispense with foreign as soon as they can secure competent Chinese. Our appropriations are as last year. Perhaps the Laymen's Society may help hereafter. Our personal and college teachers have banded for a rise in salary. Yuan who left us last year is getting ten times more than he had why with. Mrs Biggin's servants stole about $30 worth of goods, which that watchfulness is necessary. I sent off an order to Gum Ward to come by mail, as I have lost goods in boxes. I used a little sandal wood knife to cut the pages of Gipsy Smith's Life. I read it through in a day, and now it goes to Shangi. Miss Andrews tells of his meetings in Cleveland. When Stephen visits scientific gatherings at Cleveland, Washington and elsewhere, he can also visit relatives. I was glad to hear about Aunt Hannah and family. Mr Grimes is Sec. of the N.C.T. Society, and will live in the house in which Emily was born in Peking. He is a quiet, gentlemanly man. Mrs G. and Lawrence have been us for weeks. On N. Years, we had a call from Gen. Chiang, the successor of Gen. Ma. We met Miss Browne, and had tea and a social time. The only time I kept Watch Night, was on Jan. 1, 1888, at Oswego, Ill. Just before starting for China. Our first snow was on the 8th. Last year it was on the 7th Nov. It has been 8 degrees above here but 5 degrees below at Kigan. Mrs Sprague says that she is much better of her rheumatism since she has been living on milk and walnuts. I have eaten nothing sweet for more than a year, and suppose that I am better for it. The health of the students is better than usual, Mr Biggin examines the ailing ones, and there is a Red Cross Soc. which sees to the health of the students. I am washing in hot water, and dressing warmly, and thus far have had no cold. My daily walk stirs up my blood. In 1892, I spent a few hours in Messina, a quaint town with old churches, and where Garabaldi commenced his campaign. Paul also stopped there on his way to Rome. Earthquakes cannot be guarded against. Mr Smith recommends Mrs S. as far as Japan, and will be here in two months. Love to all, Aff. your Father,

Mark Williams.

FEB 23 1909

Tungchow Jan 4 1909.

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ain. A strong visit Bangal this Chinese New Year. Notwithstanding
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ress. Church, adjoining the "hop. Gam. it is being so delighted.
Sheffield's sermon was again, one of Whitney's written prayer was
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r personal [illegible] College have added for a year in safety. Wang
[illegible] meeting em times more than he had who n with
[illegible] signing everyone also about [illegible] with of people, which that
[illegible] in success. I sent off an order to Gum Kang to come
[illegible] have [illegible] in hope. I read Amy's sonnet
[illegible] to out the [illegible] Smith's life. I read it through
[illegible] Anna Andrews talk of his meet-
[illegible] Stephen visited potentially interesting at
[illegible] Stephen visit here, he can also visit relatives.
[illegible] to Dear about [illegible] family, and [illegible] to see.
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better of her rheumatism since she has been living on silk and satin.

Tungchow China Nov 18 1908

EB 23 1909

Tungchou Jan. 20 '09

Dear Dr Barton -

This is the coldest day ever known here - 11° below zero -

We are now having two weeks vacation - 22 graduated from the academy & 5 from College on the 18th -

We lost two teachers last Sept - One is in a Government School & receives ten times the salary that he received here - Of the 112 students here, about 88 are professing Christians - But our prayer meetings are not alive - Rev. Goforth has had revival meetings in Pao Ting, Shansi & Elsewhere with wonderful results. Our fear of an uprising because of the death of the Emperor & Dowager have not been realized thus far - I am quite well - am in my 75th year, & enjoy my teaching in the academy. I send some of my Home letters.

Sincerely Yours Mark Williams -

Los Angeles Jan. 20 1909

Dear Mr Dutton -

This is the busiest day we have had - 11 students gone. We are now having two weeks vacation - 22 graduates from the academy & 5 from college on the 15th. We lost two teachers last Sept. One is in a government school & resigned to return to Siam the salary that is offered here - Of the 112 students here about 88 are professing christians. But our prayer meeting is not alive - Our faith has been tested - meeting in the big church with wonderful result. Pray for us & our infant church & the church of the Conquerors always. We must have reliefs this year - We quite well - our in my work here & hope my teaching in the academy & Girls school count for Christ.

Yours Sincerely
Stewart Dunlap

Mr Chas - Jan. 20-1909.

A

Rec'd SEP 21 1909

Tungchou June 19th 1909.

Dear Children.

Last week there were meetings of the helpers, addressed by Rev Rees, Mr Goodrich, Dr Smith and others. Advices were discussed, men were licensed and Dr Beforest of Japan told of self- support among their churches. He thought that we helped our churches too much, but we are now increasing the wages both of helpers and servants. Other missions and places are doing the same. I had an amalgam filling put in by the dentist. He told me that Capt Bew Bush died two years ago, keeping up his drinking habits to the last. His son is a mandarin at Canton. Then I went to the medical college, where Mr Gilson showed me around. Everything was up to date. There are 15 doctors there and more will come. There are more than 40 students but the first class will not graduate for nearly two years. Land has been secured for buildings and doubtless money will not be lacking. Then I attended the exercises of the Woman's Union College and heard the essays of the four graduates. They are not betrothed and can be employed in teaching. These girls are from the country and are privileged above their fellows. Miss has gone to Kalgan, stopping at Hsuanhua with the Soderbergs over night. She will be with Mrs Kao Much whose mother is very feeble. She can come down next fall in a single day. This week we had mission meeting. Business was pushed through.

Mr Perkins walks on crutches and is improving. Pastor Jen also used crutches. The contents of a shot gun went through both his legs.

The Sprague took the cars at 4-20 A.M. at Hsuanhua. When they go back they can reach Kalgan in one day. They will spend some days at P.T.H. They, the Perkins, The Tuckers and Abbie Chapin go home, the latter at her own expense. Our meetings were held in the Sheffield house.

Dr Young read an interesting essay on tuberculosis. Dr Beforest told of the differences between Japan and China as he saw it. He thought we should have used our indemnity money, that we should throw more responsibility on the Chinese, which we are willing to do as soon as they are qualified for it. In Japan it seems that the missionary is hired by the Japanese Ans and is their servant and can be discharged at any time. I should prefer laboring among the Chinese. Mrs Goodrich is allowed to use half her time to lecture on temperance and kindred subjects.

Chinese ladies of high rank now visit the missionary ladies and it seems as if this avenue to usefulness should be opened. Dr Smith is to help in the Theol. College as Dr Goodrich is translating the Bible. While still a member of the N.C. Mission I am allowed to reside and work in Shansi. A committe was appointed to express the feeling of the mission toward those who had died during the year. I wrote concerning Mrs Stanley; Allen of Dr Ament, and Ewing of May Chapin. Some of the expected new members are to study for a time at Tungchou. Dr Smith and Mr Wilder made a report of their visit to Kalgan and recommended that the three helpers who had deceived be discharged, that Kalgan be for a time be worked from Tungchou. Dr Ingram is to send a medical man there and thus the work be carried on for the present, it being now so accessable. The Parsons are to have one of the houses. Guests will be glad to be there in the summer. Dr Young said thats he could not live on his salary so those at Peking have $100. more than others. Dr Smith has lectured twice to the gentry, the church has been crowded. I am privileged to hear him often. I told the children the story of Elijah.

Our Musicale was good as usual, the old and young taking part.

I took Dr Stanley and Sprague to see the cemetery. There are four foreign graves there. The names of the scores of martyrs are cut on two fine marble slabs. The Y.M.C.A. meets here next week. I shall attend the meetings if I can at the same time finish packing. I have been thinking of Miami's Centennial which you have been attending this week.

I have read the catalogue, and think that there are four more of the '59 class who are still living. More than half of those living are ministers. (I have been trying to write the class of 1858.) I shall be glad to see what the papers say of the celebration. Showers have fallen. In Shansi they can now plant. I am keeping well. Strawberries are in plenty but I dont eat them.

Aff. Your F.

Mark Williams

Copy
Mark Williams'
to
Yenchow
June 12, 1909.

Rec'd SEP 2 1909

The Mills July 16th ~~[illegible]~~, 1909.

Dear Children.

Mary, Adelaide & I came here two days ago. We had good weather but now it is raining heavily, the dam is washed away & must be repaired before the water can run in the mill-race.

Miss Cohman left for P.K. by the fast train to reach Peking in one day, but a wash-out delayed her. Miss Miner plans to come, but is fearful of delay. Last summer Pei Chi Hse was delayed 12 days. We have been interested in seeing the new house shoot up. It is now above the second story. Dr Will must watch lest arches are not put in, & that the quarter is not chiefly mud. The house will cost $ 700 gold. The allowance is $ 300, so we will make up the rest ourselves. The making of the furnace will be an experiment, which we hope will be successful. Mr Sun drops in quite often. We had his father & sister to dinner. The students are at work, but Wang is writing the life of his grandfather. When young he was in business at Kalgan, married there. Breaking off opium, he became a valued helper & was a martyr. Prayers are held in the pavilion. Looking up at the tall trees & hearing the birds, we can realize that the groves were God's first temples. Just the day before we started "By the Great Wall" came. I skimmed it over & thought it better & better to the very close. The letters were new to me, but the poems had a familiar look. Isabel is left with her nurse. Dr Will came with us a few miles, & we rode some in the "Great Wall". Cart travelling is not so bad if you can prop yourself with bundles & pillows. We slept in a little inn with damp rooms, but we slept soundly. The carts were ferried over the river.

It was a pleasure to pass the green fields, & enjoy the fresh air & look at the blue mountains on either hand. One of the mules fell into a mudhole & had to be unharnessed to get out. Masses of mud clung to the wheels & the panting animals needed frequent rests. We passed a large cart in a quagmire. The animals floundered over each other, getting twisted in the rope traces. But we passed them in the most Un-Good Samaritan like manner, trusting that the resourceful Chinaman would extricate himself in some way. There is hope for China. The government of Shansi allows no poppy to be grown. What a change from the past. There were several mounds to be seen, just as in the Kalgan region. At length a dashing water fall told us that we were near our destination. Entering the valley, the stream, the shade of the trees & the songs of the birds made it like a Land of Beulah.

Then we saw a group of English missionaries under the trees, just as Man & Hopeful saw the shepherds. Coming to the Corbin's mill, we met the Watsons & Pye, who had just arrived. Mary has been free from care as she does not have to prepare Isabel' food. Now she & Mrs Corbin sit under the grapevine & laugh as those who have cast their cares to the winds & Annie & Adelaide romp as of old. Mr A.H. Smith thinks that this is the ideal resort in China. Kuling, in central China has no trees. The 80 mills give residences to all. It is only a day, or two from Peking. There are quiet walks & you can ascend the bluffs & see the terraced hills. I have been been feeling weak, am taking hypophosphites. Had neuralgia, for a day or two, now the pain has left & a swelling on my jaw takes its place.

I look like a squirrel with his cheek filled with nuts. Two years ago, when here I dared not touch fruits, but now I can. I am reading with Mr Pye. Have skimmed over his books, Thurston of Yale, Geo. King of Yale. Also read Life of Dr E.D. Piell, of London Miss. near Tientsin.

This is the way I used to read when I was 12, years old. At Miss Wingate's request Mary has written another of her simple, pathetic school-girl letters, ~~[illegible]~~ when I took it to school. A cablegram came saying, "Money sent", We hope that it is the money needed for the buildings, which had not all come. Stephen was to entertain Pres. King & other guests at the Miami centennial. Oxford has meant much to our family. About 1840, Pres. Bishop, Dr Scott, Pres. Harrison's fatherinlaw, & Prof. Mc Guffey, author of Mc Guffey's Readers, used to preach at Shandon often. Dea. David Jones was charged with Dr Mc Guffey. Prof. Scott was a genial guest, but Pres. Bishop was as taciturn as Gen. Grant, although a great preacher. Through him Uncle Chidlaw came to Shandon. I, my brother & sisters, my five daughters all attended Oxford, & now Stephen has been Prof. for nine years there. Aff. Your Father, Mark Williams.

SEP 21 1909

Author

July 16-1909

Rec'd SEP 21 1989

Taiku, July 31st, 1909.

Dear Children.

Miss Miner came last night from Tai Yuan, which place she reached last Tuesday in one day from Pekin. Dr Will is on his way to Pekin & will reach there in one day. He will attend a Medical Conference there. We stayed two weeks at Yu Tao Ho. It was hot, but we made it our business to rest. We retired early, took frequent walks up the bluff to enjoy the view, we had chickens, eggs, & mutton, potatoes, squash melons peaches. Mary, & Mrs S. visited P.T.Fu one day. They studied Chinese under the trees, while the children paddled, or tumbled in the brook, near them. Anni in practicing stone- throwing struck Adelaide under the eye, but the Dr was at hand & after a few days, the mark had disappeared. It took about a week for the swelling in my jaw to subside. I felt too sluggish to study, but I read several biographies. I found out about the Yale Mission by reading of Thurston & Seabury. Dr H. Schofield, who died in Tai Yuan in 1902, after three years of service was a wonderful scholar, having received over $ 7000 worth of prizes. He was a zealous Xn worker. Reading Ian Maclaren's Life, one sees how painstaking he was, thinking for fifteen months on the "Brier Bush" before he put pen to paper. He wrote his sermons in full, but spoke from notes. We had meeting at Dr Carris' mill & Mr Corbin read a sermon. There are several ladies there, who have come from a station, where two workers have just died of typhus fever. Dr C. & wife rode up to the "Divide" one hot day, when he almost had a sunstroke & she fell among some mules in a narrow path. They used the mill-stone as a table, with a bunch of flowers in the center, when unexpectedly the water power was turned on & the plates were passed around by invisible waiters. They spend much of their time reading under the trees. Mary - I had a pleasant evening walk to the Nilsum's who live two miles above us. The Miltons, who are Dunkers are about that distance below us. They were at the celebration of the Lord's Supper but were forbidden by their church rules from joining with us. The bonnet that Mrs N. wore was diminutive as compared with the ladies hats of the present time. Our visit though short was a pleasant one for I was well, not as three years ago, when I was sick the two months that I was there. We came back in two carts, as the country was being irrigated we often had to dash through standing crops, & run the risk of sinking in quagmires. A few minutes after reaching the inn, a heavy thunder storm came up. We were thankful for the vermin filled inn, & spent a sleepless night. Next day an additional animal was hired because the roads were filled with water. It was necessary to hire men to lead the carts through places where quicksands were feared. Another storm caught us, but the drivers pushed through, by moon light we reached home. Adelaide stood the jolting, heat & weariness better than we did. Our servant was helpful, there was no accident or delay, so we were thankful. The people say that the unusual crops this year are Heaven's reward for not planting the poppy. The law against it is most rigorous. It was good to see Isabel's jolly face as she walks sturdily around. She is 18 months old & weighs 28 lbs. Mary finds that her will is as sturdy as her body & she will need to be firmly dealt with. Dr Will has been boarding with Mr Lung, living on native food. We are all going to dine with them today. It took me a whole day to read through the papers describing the Miami Centennial. Chancellor McCracken's address was very interesting to me. He mentions the Welsh graduates & the fact that Rev. Crowe preached at Chandon before he was used as agent for Miami. I was at Miami with McCracken for five years & saw him several years after graduation, so he knew me well. I suppose that Billings, Whitlaw Reid & himself were the three of the 15 noted men whom Carnegie invited to meet his English friend. It must have been a gratification to Judge Warren to be able to see Miami's prosperity, since he has been so loyal to her. Albert Shaw will be pleased to know of Earl Colburn's appointment to a professorship. The new building [illegible] It was appropriate that [illegible] the only [illegible] entirely in Miami hands. Mary will have the [illegible] It seemed proper that Mrs Welsh should [illegible] Centennial. Langtree's article [illegible] will [illegible] the [illegible] Sunday in [illegible]

Tarkio-
July 31-1909

Rec'd SEP 21 1989

Talkuhsien. Shensi. Aug. 7th, 1909.

Dear Friend

This is now my permanent residence. After teaching for seven years in the academy & college at Tungchou & seeing that I shall be 75 years old in Oct. I thought it was time to resign. While still connected with the mission, I have come here to be with my children. I can still do some work, but I shall be free to do what I am inclined to, as I could not before. This place is but two days from Pekingt. Nan Chou Fu and Paiku are stations of the A.B.C.F.M. on a fertile plain 100 miles long & 70 broad. At the latter place is established the academy of the Ob. Mem. Assoc. This is the germ of a future college. Mr Kung, graduate of Ob. & Yale is at the head of it. Mr Staub is also connected with the school. A Chicago man has provided him a house & will support him or his successor for 20 years to come. The academy has 50 pupils who pay their board. Two miles distant, outside the south gate of the city are the houses of the preaching missionary; the physician & the girl's school. Dr Hemingway needs $5000 for a hospital. Timber is scarce so it costs heavily to build. Dr His furlough is due in 1911 & I shall likely go home with them.

Emily was here from India & we spent the summer at Kalgan, our home for 34 years. Stephen has been Prof. at Miami for 9 years; Margaret's husband is Rev. J.B. Ferguson, of Lima, Ind. Anna's husband is Prof. Eckels, of Carlisle, Pa. I have six grandchildren. China has changed much since I came 43 years ago. Not only are there material changes, but revivals have taken place which encourage us greatly. No poppy fields are to be seen in this once opium cursed province. These changes seem miraculous when we look back 50 years.

Sincerely Yours, Mark Williams.

Jackson-

Aug. 6-1909.

Taiku. Aug. 14th, 1909.

Dear Children.

We were alarmed by hearing that Mrs Corbin had a high fever. Miss Roebner set off at once with medicines & to bring Annie here. But we heard next day that her temperature was normal, which seemed like an answer to prayer. These fevers have cut off many. So Miss R. returned without Annie. With the muddy roads & bug- infested inns, one dreads a journey at this time of the year. So Miss Miner gave up her plan of going to Ku Tao Ho. Dr Will has just returned from a visit to P T.HU. where he had attended a Med. conference where about 50 physicians were present. He had a fine time bathing , hearing lectures, " was invited out to dine daily. There were washouts on the R.R. which delayed him, coming & going. One landslide took place just before he reached the spot & it took men all night to clear the track. Mrs Spragues Kalgan guests were turned back by washouts on the R.R. which would take some time to repair. Dr Will gave my copy of " By the Great Wall" to Thos. West, a wealthy Canadian, a friend of Mr Kungs, who was going via Siberia. None of the friends have received their copies yet, so we may send Mary' s copy down. Miss Miner is Mr Kung's guest. She is having a fine rest in the Flower Garden, living on food. We all went to Shentou to the fountain at the foothills. We passed through villages whose vast buildings showed the wealth that existed here 100 years ago, but now there is dilapidation. Reaching the temple we ascended the steep steps, where there was a beautiful view of the plain. I wrapped up in my overcoat at the base of the big Buddha, & read Chinese hymns, while the others went down to the pool, & explored the temple recesses. A heavy thunder storm came up & we were glad to be under a roof. Mr K. ordered us a grand feast from the restaurant, which after a long delay came. The final course was a duck, which cost about $2.00, In going home in consequence of the rain & irrigation, our shaft mule fell into a mudhole . The po or carter whipped, & tugged for a long time in vain. Finally he set out for assistance, while Mary sat on my overcoat & told Adelaide stories, & we fought off the musquitoes. Finally men came with shovels & lanterns & we went on our way rejoicing. Isabel has caught sore eyes from the Chinese & makes a grand yell when medicine is applied. She also clamors vociferously for food , while Adelaide has to have stories told in order to be induced to eat, which is a remarkable trait for one of my descendants. She is trying to get rid of a habit of whining that she has fallen into. She is all day long with the Chinese children, so she dont need much looking after as a consequence of the swell dinner on Sat. I was not able to attend church on Sunday. The S.S. is held just after the sermon, so that there are nearly four hours of meetings, which the Chinese seem to think is all right. When I walk near dusk, the scholars try to dissuade me for fear of wolves. A boy in the village was lately eaten by them. We often walk to the new house, which is about ready for the paper roof. The house has been well soaked by the rains, so likely the walls will be damp. I hope the furnace will be a success, so that the house may soon be dried. Dr Will has the aid of a missionary Archetect at T.Y.Fu in planning his hospital wards.

By Sept. 15th , the Staubs will be here, so we will move to the ladie's house in the South Suburb. We may not be able to get into the new house before Dec. 1st. Pres. King writes that he will visit us next May.

Mr K. is turning the theater into a dining room for the students, while the up stairs will serve as a dormitory. The pavilion will be enclosed & serve as a recitation room. He is spending hundreds of dollars in repairing All his students pay their own board, which seems to be impossible at Tungchou at present. I have been writing to a dozen or more of old friends. Rev. A.F.Jones died 45 years ago yesterday. I was starting a letter to Mr Dudley to congratulate him that we had almost completed 75 years, when I looked at the paper that had just come, which said that he had died on July 2d. So I wrote to Mrs instead. Mr Preston & we were classmates & always attended church prayer meeting together. When Sophomores, we gave addresses one night at Shandon, & the next day visited the Shakers, We stopped at Mr Whipples, where I introduced Preston to Miss Tenney, whom he afterward married. So I am the only one surviving. I always found Mr Dudley a cheerful " inspiring companion. Deafness & ill- health laid him aside the last years of his life. We all rejoice that Mr Eckels has secured the Greek chair at Lafayete College, Pa. He will be in his proper place again. Dr T.H.Thomas's Anti slavery letters take me back to my boyhood days. Heroes were needed then. Love to all.

Your aff. Father, Mark Williams.

SEP 21 1909

Taikuhsien. China.

Aug. 18. 09.

Dear Dr Barton

I ~~send~~ send some of my Home letters which will let you know what I have been doing lately.

By laying the letter over a white page, it may be more legible. Perhaps some Mission Band would be glad to read the letters, if you do not care to keep them. You note that I have resigned from teaching in the Tungchow Academy. Now that younger men are to be obtained, I can be retired. I can do something at Tai Ku - preaching occasionally & leading devotions. I am in good health.

Dr Hemingway's new house is modeled after the Linching houses.

I am to have a room upstairs, so I am interested in watching its progress. Mr Staub will be glad to have Dr H's Flower Garden house — thus not having to build a new one — Mr King has started right by requiring students to pay their own board.

My daughter, Mrs Emily Harding, & her son George ought to be starting for India by this time.

We all rejoice that Mrs Corbin escaped the fever that threatened her.

It seems strange to be able to go from Peking to Kaifan, or Taiyuan Fu in one day.

Dr H. is commencing to build Hospital wards at the South Suburb.

Sincerely Yours Mark Williams.

Mark Williams to children
Pacific Theme Aug. 18-1909.

Rec'd DEC 29 1909

Mark Williams to children
Tientsin - Sept. 23-1909.

Peikuhsiang, Sept. 23d, 1909.

Dear Children.

On the 10th, I was out walking, when I met Mr Kunjess of the C.I.M. He staid with us over Sunday. He spent the summer at P.T.Ho, & was engaged to an English lady there. Mr Corbin came that same evening from Tunchou, so we had news. As we get no paper, we hear no news. At Tungchou I felt lost if I did not see the paper daily.

But now I dont think of news. We hear that Mr & Mrs Cornwall, Miss Ayres of Chefoo died of cholera. A letter came from P. so he had a good number at meeting. Mr C. preached in Chinese & sermon seems to be remembered. Mr A. preached an excellent discourse in English. Music played well. We sang favorite hymns in the evening. A five year old boy was brought in. He had been bitten in twenty places by a wolf. His arm was badly severed & the bones were performed. After a few days he was out of danger. Men were sent by the governor to kill the wolf, so he dropped. Another boy was bitten by a wolf the same. Chinese are not allowed to keep firearms, so wolves multiply. Doubtless there are child-eating wolves as there are man-eating tigers in India. Adelaide is anxious to hear wolf stories. Isabel now looks at pictures. Her eyes are now well. On the 15th, we moved to the South suburb. We now live in the Ladies' house & board with them. We have been busy packing. Also the house has been repaired & cleansed for the Staubs. The two cows are driven tandem. Mary & Mr Will seated on their cartload of furniture looked like a poor family "trekkin". The cows have drawn many loads this summer in the new house. One of them will be fresh soon. I have been assigned the large up-stairs room, from which there is a fine view of Buddha Mt, which rises like Fujiami into the clouds.

The attics are crammed with goods. I am living in borrowed splendor with the pictures & rugs in my room. The table boy skips up the stairs like an arab running up the Pyramids, but we find them unusually high, except one, which comes as a surprise. The new house will not be ready until Dec. 1st. It is being plastered & floored now. The cistern is half full from the recent rains. A Tungchou carpenter got into a quarrel & was sent to the yamen, Beaten & is now in chains. It is not our business to interfere. They will have to expend money to have him released. Mr Will is building a hospital ward. Land has risen in price since he commenced building. Mrs Wilder has traced the $200. bequest, & Mr will can have it to use. Adelaide misses the playmates she had at the Flower garden. She gets food when the Chinese are eating, so that she has to be forced to eat at our meals. Isabel is a contrast.

Florence Prises' rocking horse is here in the attic, like the rusty toys of little Boy Blue. The Staubs come today. They had trouble with their goods & on that account started sooner than they intended. As the roads were so bad we asked them to wait but they failed to get the telegram, so there was no one to meet them at Yutz. Mr Will succeeded in getting two carts through the mud & brought them. Their goods must come later. Sometimes in travelling every thing seems to go wrong. They have a nice boy, six months old. Margaret wrote that $500. was paid to Revell for publishing "At the Great Wall" Mr Beach has written a review in the Miss. Herald & Prof. Headland may also. I saw one in the last Advance.

Mr Wilder & Sprague are touring in the Malgan field. It has rained here for ten days. We would like to see the sun. On the 20th Oct. I shall have completed three quarters of a century. Aff. Your Father,

Mark WILLIAMS.

Mark Williams to Children

REC'D DEC 29 1909

Mark Williams to Children
Oct. 8-1909.

Taikuhsien Oct. 8th, 1909.

Dear Children.

This is a sunny day. The month of Sept. was rainy, so we enjoy this weather. The fleas too have taken their departure, for which, we are thankful. Farmers are cutting off the heads of the kaoliang & the millet in the field & wheeling them in barrows to the threshing- floors. The nights are cold, so a fire is lighted in the grate. The children cough & have sore throats. Isabel has indigestion so must be fed on milk & the scrapings of raw meat. She longs for other food. The Staubs are oiling their floors & painting the walls & as their goods have at last come, are unpacking & are house- keeping. They feel that the Flower garden is a lodge in a vast wilderness & feel lonesome. We visit them often & invite them to dine. Mr Kung has given us all a feast. We admire the paintings which he is having on the walls. His school opened today & Mr Staub will find work in teaching English. Mrs S. is cheery & the baby laughs & is no trouble. Staub was 29 on Sept. 28th. Kung is also 29. He is a descendant of Confucius; the 76th generation after. This is a great honor, but there is a coolie working for Dr Will who belongs to the 74th, so Kung cant put on airs. On Sunday all go to the Flower garden, two miles distant & remain for sermon & S.S. . The English service we have here. I attend prayer meeting in the city chapel on Wednesday, there about 20 present. I lead morning prayers once a week. There are two, or three teachers here who have the Peking dialect, & it is a pleasure to hear them. The Girl's school will commence in a week.

Dr Will has concluded not to finish his hospital ward, as he fears he cant finish it before winter. The new house has the upper story floored & all the plastering is almost done. The doors are made & the hardware will soon come. The local mechanics are to make the furnace & we hope that it may be a success. A photo of the house has been taken, which you will be glad to see. I am now walking in a new part of the country.

A mile off is the well where the city people get their drinking water. It is by a stream that flows from the mountains. Date trees are common. A boy shook a tree for me & the dead ripe fruit was like honey.

Miss Gehman feeds us on the fat of the land. We have peaches, Pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, grapes & apples. Also mutton, chicken, soup, pie & pudding. I have unpacked my books & have my boxes arranged around the room, quite convenient. Mr Pye spent Sunday here on his way to Tungchou. He will occupy my old room & study until Feb. when he will return. Dwight Chapin has tuberculosis, & goes to the U.S. at once. He has been out three years. We hope that he may return healed. Mr Foi has resigned at Pao Ting, as the students want to run the school themselves. He gives $ 600 a year to support his nephew at Oberlin. Kalgan is now about 8 hours from Peking. Mr Wilder spent 15 days with Mr Sprag touring there. Miss Porter is also going to tour there. We read your letters together & then read them by ourselves. Emily & George are wise to learn to swim. Miss Wingate wrote of the trouble in getting her located. Anna will be glad to get a house at Easton. Dr J.T. Gulick wrote after receiving "By the Great Wall". He will send copies to Martha & Hannah. He is 77 years old. He sent me one of his poems. Anna Jones wrote of their great danger before the army entered Con'ple. She comes home in 1911, so we can see her. Mrs Lydia Green is 80 years old & still cares for the helpless son. What a favorable review of the "book" Dr Beach gave in the Miss. Herald. You do well to advertise widely. I read Dr Hillis' "Quest of John Chapman." It interested me as I am now jotting down my recollections of the Shandon Pioneers. In reading "The Hound of the Baskervilles", I recalled how I detected several opium smokers in the Kalgan church. It is likely we have them among our servants. Some profess to have reformed, but who can tell. The wolf- boy has gone home.

Most of us have had escapes as marvellous, but we forget them. Dr Aspland, of Taiyuan is the original of Dr Luke of Labrador. I shall be glad to see him. Rev A.W. Stanford, of Kobe sent us a pamphlet with the genealogy of the Longley family. The original family was murdered by the Indians, but a boy was spared & after four years captivity, was released & all the Longleys are his descendants.

Aff. Your Father, Mark Williams.

Rec'd

Rec'd DEC 29 1909

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Mark Williams to children
Taikuhsien
Oct. 22-1909.

Taikuhsien. Oct. 22d, 1909.

Dear Children.

It is a joy to have sunny days again. The sun warms up the room & you can lay aside the blankets in which you were enveloped. A grate fire has been burning down stairs- very comfortable on cool mornings & cloudy weather. I have been extending my walks to the near villages. They are numerous as the land is irrigated from the mountain stream. Sometimes an irrigating ditch is an aqueduct that goes over another. I have walked around the city & find that each side is one mile long. I often take a four mile walk. I take frequent walks to the Flower garden. There is a wilderness of cosmos there, most beautiful with its variegated colors. The Staubs are putting alabastine on their walls & made some changes. They are pleased with their servants. We had opium-using servants for the first 15 years. had we discharged them at once it would have been better for them. Mr & Mrs Staub teach English & singing. They find the scholars have good voices & sing well. William has a bottle of milk sent him daily from here. He was baptized last Sunday by Mr Corbin with water from the Yellow river.

I bathed in the Jordan when it was as muddy & yellow as " China's Sorrow" is. Mary had lumbago & was in bed for a few days. Isabel's ravenous appetite may have accounted for her indigestion, or vice-versa. On her meat & milk diet, she is quieter. She chatters like a magpie, but it means nothing. Adelaide is as much charmed with Chinese ways as her ancestor Longley, who was captured by Indians when a child, & was loth to return to civilization. She cares little for our food, but eats theirs readily. She wants to sleep with the school girls.

Next year Annie Corbin will be with her. She calls often for stories.

Mr Corbin has been here & attended the business meeting of the church. Men were assigned to the out stations & a big meeting planned for next month. An Jen, the student who wrote to the Peking school girl was dropped from mission employ for various reasons. Miss Hebner is touring to the west in a new part of the field. Dr Will wrote to the Board that she needed a furlough badly. There will be a number going home via Edinburgh to attend the Miss. Convention. I had a letter from Dr Martin congratulating me on nearing my 75th birthday. He is the one of the translation committee whom I saw at work at Peking when I came in 1866. The others died only within the last six years. He is in his 83d year. I am next to him in age of the foreigners in N. China.

There had been no death among the seven survivors of my Seminary class until last July, when Mr Dudley was taken." By the Great Wall" was sent from Peking & I reread it & it seemed more interesting than before as I am looking back over the last 74 years. Miss Browne & others have spoken of the great interest they felt in reading it that I believe that it will be read widely & do much good. If it would increase the number of volunteers so much needed at the present time, it would not be published vain. When in the Seminary I spoke on " The feelings of one who has reached his 25th Birthday". I am at the end of 75 years thankful that I am well, & in possession of my faculties, that I have comfortable surroundings, & am busy in doing something useful. I am glad that I have been called to the Mission work & kept in it for nearly half a century, that my children are engaged in God's work also.

I have lived to hear of the discovery of the North Pole, to know that flying machines are a success, to see the wonderful changes in the East. The Layman's movement, the Young people's Societies, & revivals of religion are signs of the coming of the kingdom. The officials of the Kalgan R.R. invited thousands of guests to make the trip to Kalgan & back, so they had about a dozen missionaries to call on them. The Larsons are there by this time. Mr S. wants to come out here if he can spare a week. We have given him instructions how to come. We had wild goose yesterday. We hear the noisy gabble as they fly over our heads day & night, giving token that another year has flown. We hear that Minister Crane, for an injudicious remark, is not allowed to proceed to China. Miss Chaney & others have just sailed, & we shall get her, unless she is snatched as Miss Vanderslice was . " There is many a slip, Twixt the "slice" & the lip.

Isabella's lock of hair shows that she is a " Williams".

Love to all, Your aff. Father, Mark Williams.

Rec'd DEC 29 1909

Talkuhsien, Nov. 4d, 1909.

Dear Friends.

I want to acknowledge in this general way the messages of congratulation that I received from you on my birthday. In the Seminary I once spoke of the feelings one has when he has reached 65 years of age. Now I can speak of the feelings of one who has reached his 75th year. Then I looked forward, now I look backward. I was assisted in lookin backward by reading " By the Great Wall", the letters were new to me, although the events described were familiar. The 28th was clear & bright. On rising, a batch of letters was handed me-. My first thought was of home mail. I was surprised that so many of my friends seemed to have combined to remember me. I spent hours in reading them, & shall keep them for frequent perusal in the future. I deeply value the kindness which so many have shown in remembering my 75th birthday. I can only pray that they may have the same or greater blessings.

The members of the station gathered to dine on a pampered roast duck. For economical reasons, the candles that usually accompany the cake were omitted. Teachers & servants presented a plate of longevity peaches & packages of longevity vermicelli. The Tungchou children sent letters, the Tientsin station sent a telegram. The N.G. college mailed a pair of scrolls, & the 2d Academy class wrote a letter. From all directions congratulatory messages came.

Frequent mention was made of my unimpaired health, of my many years in China, & of the good providence which has placed me with my children, & grandchildren. About 50 letters were received. Not many friends have to say about them, while they are still living. What triumphs for the kingdom the next 75 years will bring!

Your friend & well wisher, Mark Williams.

Hear thing thing

Trustees

Sept-5-1969

Rec'd DEC 29 1909

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Mark Williams to Children
Taikuhsien.
Nov 7-1909

Taikuhsien, Nov. 7th, 1909.

Dear Children.

I am certainly favored in having this sunny room. I have not needed fire yet. The hazy mountains show that it is Indian summer. I have had some twinges of neuralgia in my jaw, which has interfered with my sleep. I think that it may be brought on by weariness. I think of the pain & sleeplessness that Grandfather & brother Abner must have endured the last years of their lives. There are many things that have to be endured patiently. Of course you will want to know about my birthday. The weather was perfect. As I rose the servant handed me a package of mail, which I thought was home mail, but found that was from the missionaries, who seemed to have combined to remember me. It took a long time to look them over, as there were about 50 in number. All congratulated me on reaching my diamond anniversary, on my continued health, on my many years in China & on my being with my children & grandchildren. They also added appreciative words, which to a majority of people appear in their obituaries. The Tientsin station sent a telegram that morning; The North China College sent a scroll; & the 2d Academy class wrote a letter. The teacher & servants came in with a heaping plate of" longevity peaches, & packages of " longevity" vermicelli. Owing to the contracted circumference of the cake, the paucity of financial resourses, & lack of lung power to extinguish the 75 candles, they were omitted. Mr Sprague may visit us if he can spare eight days. He has sold British Cyclopedia to our Academy for $ 15.00. He hopes that Larson will buy some of his bulky goods.

Mr Wilder's visit cheered the Christians. After the dismissal of the deceiving helpers, the two remaining worked better. Miss Porter had a woman's class at U.K.Ta & three women will attend the Peking Bible school. In 1871, Miss P. toured with us in the Yucho field. Stephen was then a baby & bore the yoke in his youth. Miss Miner spent but one night at Kalgan. Miss Payne wrote of seeing the graves of Etta & her mother. At Bunhill Fields in London, I followed the well worn paths that led to the graves of John Bunyan & Susanna Wesley. China feels that she must quickly build the R.R. to Kiachta from Kalgan, or Russia will do it. There was great interest at Taiyuan at the opening of Parliament. Missionaries were invited to a dinner, costing $ gold 4.00 a plate. Mr Drysdale, of the B. & F. Bible Soc. breakfasted with us. They apologized for not having shaven, but I comforted them by saying that I had not shaved for 44 years. They said that Chapman had good meetings at Tientsin. The Lord taketh no pleasure in the legs of a man, but I find that I can always depend on mine for a four mile walk.

Mr Will started for Fenchou on his bicycle, but it broke & he had to use a cart. He sat up until 2A.M. letter writing before he started & did'nt arrive until midnight of the next day. Dr & Mrs Tucker writes of their experiences in visiting the grave of Confucius. They had to travel in the mud, & sleep on the ground one night in a miserable inn. After reaching home their little girl was seriously ill.

At Linching, the one year old son of Mr McCann died. Miss Wyckoff's father died. He had been in the ministry 50 years. Mr Wolfe has reached Paoting. Mrs W. was Clara Busted. Dr Smith; Dr & Mrs Sheffield & Miss Porter are delegates to the Edinburgh Conference. Miss Neebner expects to be there. There is preaching at the school here on sabbath.

Miss G. & Mary have been calling on the neighboring women to induce them to attend. At our usual family prayer meeting Sunday night, I read in P. Progress the final words of Mr Standfast, as he was in the river. I have been answering the birthday letters. I value these letters, & shall read them often. Isabel walked after the wriggling duck that we had for the birthday dinner. She ventures to take hold of the calf's tail. It is interesting to see the cow milked. One man milks, another on the opposite side holds the pail, & perhaps a third holds the cow's tail & there are a dozen spectators. One of the cows that drew the cart all summer had twin calves, which is very unusual.

We have now 3 cows & 3 calves. Hardware has come, & the furnace is being made. Aff. Your Father, Mark Williams.

DEC 22 1908

Rec'd DEC 29 1909

245.

Mark Williams to children

Taiku

Taikuhsien. Nov. 19th 1909.

Dear Children.

Tomorrow will be Isabella's second birthday. Stephen writes that she has " redheaded spells" as her unregenerated grandfather had at her age. Adelaide/ is not in a state to have her picture as she has exema caught from a chinese child. Her face is covered with sores, but it will yield to treatment. On the 4th, Edith Watson was born at Fenchou. Miss Heebner was there caring for the Corbin children, while Mrs C. could wait on Mrs W. Every thing went on right & Nurse Lewis was not missed. Dr Will was there several days. While there he went out to the mills, & had repairs made, as we intend to spend most of next summer there. The new house is unfolding its beauties every day.

The hardware came promptly, the hinges & locks are on the doors which are about to be painted, & the floors oiled. We made a second trial to have the furnace made, the man promised to have it made in 10 days, but now we hear that it will take a month. There has been such fine weather this month that the walls have been drying well.

The kitchen will have a chinese range. We tried to buy a cookstove which Miss Partridge owned , but the present owners are rich, & do not care to part with it. I was glad to see Dr Will back, for I had pain in my jaw, which kept me from sleeping much for more than a week. He put a rubber band around my neck to prevent the venous blood from returning too rapidly, also lanced the swollen place, I had no more pain from that time. Mrs Breyer, of the C.I.M. came here from Taiyuan, where her five year old Edith had been treated for hip disease. She has lain on her back for a year, but is fat & lively. Mrs D. told of her ancestors coming from Germany & buying land in the Lehigh vally in 1712 from the Indians. She related the story of their escape from the Boxers, when for 45 days they were escorted as prisoners, & lodged in jails, sleeping onthe ground, sick & half starved. Two children died, the rest by a miracle reached Hankow. All this time they had no change of clothing, nor a comb, & all were sick. Men & women were crowded in one room.

Our escape was a picnic compared with their miseries. The C.I.M. has a school at Chefoo for their children, which they can attend until the age of 17, in the two months of winter vacation the parents can see their children, which is better than sending them home. The expense to the Mission is about as great as the education of the children in the home land would be. Fortunately no case of cholera occurred in the school during the epidemic last summer. There are 140 Americans in the C.I.M. One station is carried on by women, who have the most capable native helpers to aid them. Many of their workers break down, which makes it hard for those who must bear additional burdens. Edith has been sleeping in the open air for a year. If one could have a warm room to dress in , the plan might be practible. But unless one can sleep warm, the heated room is better. Mrs D. left before sunrise riding on a packhorse, Edith was carried on a stretcher by two men. They were expecting to go over 30 miles that day. 9000 copies of Mr D's account of their escape were sold. Miss H. brought Annie Corbin with her. Annis screamed with joy at seeing her old house, & seeing the children She has been riding & leading the donkey most of the time. Mr C. comes to attend the big meeting which lasts over Sunday. Preparation is made to entertain those from a distance. There are 50 in the boy's & 30 in the girl's school. Services are held here as well as at the N. Garden.

Mr Sprague wrote that they would leave Shanghai on a German ship, & be at Edinburgh in June at the Miss. Conference. That means that they will stay somewhere on the way. Egypt would be good for Mrs S's rheumatism. The Larsons have their three eldest children at school at Tientsin. The Meth. Prot. man for Kalgan is 28years old. he will spend the winter at Tungchou perhaps. Dwight Chapin is said to cough badly.

The Ingrams will spend next summer at Kalgan, & go home in 1911, to see Ruth graduate. A pity that Ethel Francis had to drop out a year.

I see that Walter Grafts may remove from Oberlin soon. The Empress' Dowager's coffin was taken to the Eastern Tombs on the 9th. It went through Tungchou. Anette Covington must have learned a good deal in art during her year in Japan. My Lane classmate, J.E. Chapin, wrote me . He will be 80 in Dec. Eyesight & voice have failed somewhat. He was glad to hear of old friends. Reading the Western bulletin, I learned that Sarah Wilkins, Elizabeth Griffiths, of Cin'ti & Rev. Hugh Scott died [illegible] Your father, Mark Williams

Miss Gertrude Wychoff
Rec'd May 17-1900
246.

Pang Chuang, China,
Glad for return
Im Ching Mar. 26" 1900

Rev. Judson Smith, D. D.

Dear Friend;—

After four months absence from home, especially under such peculiar and trying circumstances, you may well imagine, how very glad I am to address a letter to you from this place, home. Though so long an separation from home was not in our original plan, still we rejoice in all the way in which we have been led and can see very plainly that when God's time really comes for the work that we think ought to be done, He makes the way clear. He also keeps us quietly waiting, and makes us rejoice in all His works and ways, both of which are higher and better than ours.

You will hear through Liu Ching correspondence of Mr. Perkins tour to the East and the out break of the Boxers about L. C. The news came to us Mar. 9", and we began to fear lest our home going should be delayed; rumors became more and more alarming, and showed that the enemies were drawing nearer; however our cart and a military escort arrived Sat. in good season, and advised our starting Mon. as planned. Sun. was as busy and disturbed day as Mr. Chapin had known any time; we did not know what to do, but the light still seemed to be in the forward direction. Our good byes had been said, and the station class women were to be up early to "sing" see us off; at Mr. Houlding we had had a prayer for direction, in which Mr. H. had prayed earnestly, that we might have some distinct word, or if not wait

to hear from Pang Chuang! At 9 in the evening the city official heard the word, "Ngen Hien (our district) all ablaze!" This decided us not to start, but to send special messenger to find out whether it was best for us to return; a telegram was received Dwrs. saying that all was quiet, "come." With an extra escort from Lin Ching, we decided to leave the next morning. What a strange experience for us who have always travelled to places near and distant, perfectly free from all alarm or thought of fear, to escorted in this manner. We were in one cart, two Pang Chuang school girls with a woman who had been matron in the school at L.C. in another; a teacher and carter on the front of our cart (you know how they do it now) our cook and the carter on the other; in front were ten foot soldiers and their corporal; behind were ten cavalary and their leader. This was

our procession, and all for some women teachers and Chinese girls, in this land where such an escort would be fitter for an official. I felt fearful the night before, but when once on the way, fear was gone. After we had gone about eight miles, we met a man who reported a battle with Liu Ching soldiers, in which the Boxers lost largely, which took place Tues. P.M. twenty miles from Liu Ching, just four miles off the road we were to take; the Cavalry inquired if we were safe in going on, to which the reply was, 'safe, the soldiers are still there and the Boxers scattered. At noon, at the inn where we lunched, we learned that Mon. night over a hundred of the rebels were at that very inn. We might have passed by safely had we started Mon., or we might have encountered them on the way, the latter would be much to be feared, either with or without an escort. You

will be glad with us that such a risk was not permitted us. Wed. eve. in good season, we reached Chiu Cheng, teacher Li Ki'ao Tsi's, house, and had a very pleasant visit with his wife. The crowd there on the street, a city street, when we alighted from and got into our cart, was almost impassable, I was glad of some soldiers to open our path for us. The Cavalry returned having seen us safely over the first and more dangerous part of our journey; ten more foot soldiers came to bring up the rear over the second part, and a little after noon, we reached the place we love and all those who were waiting for our return. We found all very well, and from those who called on us in the afternoon, I should say twenty or so of the Christian men, teachers, helpers and others in our courts, we received the general information that "all is quiet here, no trouble."

The impression of more peaceful times at hand, paved the way to send word to the school girls that school would open on the 20th. The word took some by surprise, so some have not yet come, but this week will doubtless see them all here, a happy, grateful company, who must all of them have learned some thing of God's ways in the months gone by!

When we could not return home at the Chinese New Year season, I decided to try another class for women: nine came, all of them members of families of the helpers and teachers; some had never seen a foreigner and knew only a little of the Truth, what the men had told them; this however often means very little, for they do not realize the importance of the words they hear. These women were so eager, so diligent and faithful and so ready to learn that it was a real pleasure

to teach them; I was so thankful for such an opportunity to help to let the light in, and to know it was going to shine on and on in those hearts and lives. The work on Sundays was very interesting, and during the New Year season, I talked with several very interesting companions of heathen women, who gave good attention, and seemed near to the Kingdom, not only as to the place of their homes, near the church, but also in the expression of their appreciation of the Truth, which seemed good news to them.

Our home with Mrs. Chapin, and the Miles with the friends of that station was most pleasant. We come back to take up what we can of duties here; were it not for Mission meeting we should settle down for the Summer; as it is our turn, and Grace is on the Ext. Com., I suppose we shall go North in May, but we shall return as soon as possible.

You will hear of the good news from Pin
Chow, a great revival. God's own work. May
our own place be revived in God's way, that
those Pinng Chow students, if not befo

I fear I have maried you, an
will not write more. Please
remember us with love to Mr. Lin

Yours Sincerely,
Gertrude Wyckoff.

Tientsin, China, Oct. 5th 1900.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.

Dear Friend:-

A long time has elapsed since I wrote you last, and since communication has been so interrupted, I may be excused.

You see from the above that I am in the above place, and not in Peking as you may have supposed. I came the middle of last month, because there seemed little to occupy my time in Peking, and it seemed to me that with the many interruptions which come to one here, and also a large number of refugees, Miss Porter ought to have a little assistance. My sister urged my coming for as she said "you will be a little nearer "home", and when messengers arrive from Pang Chuang, you can get the news first hand." Dear Pang Chuang! The tears will come in spite of me when I think of the place, and the dear Christians, without their visible leaders, still in danger, hiding, fleeing and threatened. A year of it and yet so little change, except that they must meet these things alone, humanly speaking. I suppose death with them, or for them might

be a greater trial of ones faith, but this being shut off from them, powerless to help, and yet knowing their fears and dangers, almost breaks our hearts. We feel much as one whose little one has been taken away, desolate and lonely, and no place seems like home, even though we may find work to do elsewhere. Homesick for our China home and work exactly expresses our feeling. And yet, when we hear, according to the report of ten days ago, that Pang Chuang still stands, and the pastors and teachers are still there, we have much for which to be thankful. Letters from the above were pitiful in the extreme asking for succor, that the "Shepherd" would do something to relieve their danger.

I think of our own condition during June and July and part of Aug. and we longed for relief, prayed for it and expected it, and it came, and even then not too late. But will it, can it come to that scattered, fearful flock in the "Country Parish". We can but fear the burning of the place, and the slaughter of the leaders, and if this test must come, we only pray that they may have grace to meet their hour, and

that they may be faithful even unto death. Sudden death may not so truly test Christian loyalty, as resisting the thought of recantation, (temporary) indefinitely. "It was surely in an all-wise plan that my sister and I were together during these months. It certainly made our discomforts and perils easier to bear because of so many of us shared them. God's special care and protection and manifest deliverances were certainly a marvel to us all, as the old colored woman said, "its just like Him, He said He would". Those days of shot and shell, those nights of terror, only made the Psalms gleam with the brightness of promise and assurance, and quiet trust. Sometimes the attacks of the enemy so vigorous, which seemed as if they must be about to rush in on us, when we each one "lay low", and simply called on God. "Make haste to deliver, Let them be put to confusion, Calm us and keep us calm" &c It was marvelous how sometimes almost immediately the noise would cease, and once again we were in peace; the last week the attacks were more vigorous than any time, though the large guns were not then turned on us, still it seemed as if the continual shooting must

weaken the fortification at which it was aimed. The last night before the troops came, permission having been given to return fire, (formerly our ammunition was so short, we did little firing back, just enough to inspire the enemy with fear), when five guns did so, one the Colt's automatic, I think I realized more than ever what battles meant; again when the captains or marines were buried then too, we seemed to be in the midst of war. God was so good to us in providing for our every need, and while we suffered many discomforts, and were in dreadful danger and fear, yet goodness and mercy were about us on every side.

The experiences are now in the past; we are glad for each one, May we not lose any of the lessons intended for us in this God's school. It is 13 yrs. since we reached Japan. How strange it seems to be in this military camp, and to know that when we begin work again, it must be in a new China. While some have been taken, we remain. May we be ready to fulfill the purpose of Him in whose hand our lives are held. We can but mourn for Pasting fu, not for those whose work is laid down because that must be God's will, but to think of the horror of it all and the wickedness of evil men.

On my way here I stopped at Ting chou to see the ruins. Ruins indeed! leveled masses of burned brick, every thing gone! Beautiful homes, and a beautiful work destroyed

Sincerely Yours in His Blessed cause
Gertrude L. Mackey

Tientsin, China, Sept. 24th 1901.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.

Dear Friend:-

You have received a letter from my sister, once and perhaps twice within a few months, but I have been some-what negligent in writing.

You must know of the vacations sister and I have had; we were gone about two months and a half; our long absence was partly because we had no place to go, and were waiting where we were for next steps to be made plain before us. If ever we lived a day at a time it has been these last months and now.

While away, we have met so many workers of other denominations, and have found the tie of Christian fellowship and love very strong; we have seen two some industrial work, one girls' school where Eng. was taught, a school for deaf and dumb boys, and heard reports, from some Missionaries who had returned from their visits to interior stations, which told of the native church as pressing on in making the Gospel tidings known, in places where foreigners were absent, and only

Dr Arthur Smith is expected from Che foo tomorrow; thus gives a few days we hope to start for P.C.

a hidden power impelled them to exhort and teach. A Mon. P.M. prayer-meeting at the foo was most helpful and strengthened faith and hope. How grand it is to think of the many workers in the great field all seeking to advance the Kingdom of Christ.

When we were planning to return to this place, the urgent invitations of Mrs. Mateer (Miss Haven) were too strong to resist, and so being within easy reach of Teng Chan fu, we spent ten days in that old, but very attractive city; work has been going on there for nearly forty years; the people are most friendly, and the opportunities for house to house visiting are many. Dr. Mateer has a large museum, in which ~~are~~ is quite extensive machinery, so that in the Scientific teaching in the College, experiments can be made to great advantage, and principles clearly explained. Mrs. Mateer is very happy and busy in some literary work, aiding her husband; it was not only a great pleasure to see her but also to be where Dr. Goodrich's beautiful face, sweet voice in song, and tender loving manner toward all

enriched each day's happiness. I am sorry the translation work calls him from Pang Chow, and deprives our young men of the daily influence of his life and his instruction; still that work must be done, and we can only hope to keep him one with us and of us, though he is out of his old place.

My sister and I never lived by the sea before, and in both Che foo and Pang Chow fu, the beauty of sea and hills entranced us. Surely God is in all his works, to those whose eyes desire to behold Him.

The work of Mrs. McMullan's lace school is most interesting: about thirty or forty girls attend this self supporting day school with its two teachers; they study the Christian book each fore-noon, and make lace in silk, cotton and linnen thread; their fingers play as rapidly with their bobbins (any where from 15 or 20 to 90 or 120) as an expert plays on his type writer, or a pianist on her piano. In Che foo a large firm takes all the lace from the school, and this it is which makes it "go". Men in the country having learned to do good work, come in to offer Mrs. McMullan her selection

of the best, and then sell great quantities as they can; of course in a port, in the settlement, hotels and on ships, they find their business. The lace is nothing the Chinese themselves can use, nor is it really in ax line of industry ~~of~~ special advantage to them. But, it helps those who do the work and relieves their poverty as any business does. Indeed it is a great opportunity for a Chinese girl to turn her hand and use her time so that every month or six weeks she gives to her mother anywhere from a few hundred cash ~~to~~ six or eight strings, according to her skill in work. The latter amount would be over $2.00 gold. Mrs. McG. also gives a girl 10% of the price for each piece finished to be put away for her, in case of sickness or when she is married.

I did not intend to make such a long story; I fear you have not time for, or may not be interested in these details. I wonder if there is any way of introducing the industrial more into our work, if so along what lines, and how make them most advantageous to the people.

You will probably know, before this reaches

you that Dr. Peck has already started for Pang
tehuang. At last our dear people are to be
visited, and while the temporal and present
needs must claim large attention, we are
praying earnestly that the Spirit Himself
will prepare the church and each of us,
to press our spiritual claims so far above
all else that they too can but be granted.
Never has the responsibility of being wise
and helpful teachers seemed so great as
now, certainly we are not sufficient of our-
selves to do any thing, but "our sufficiency is
of God": "that the power may be not of us but
of God". May the promise, "I will instruct thee
in the way thou shalt go," be made sure to us.
I long to have a more perfect consecration,
and to be more faithful in every duty, and
more helpful to every one; to "put on a
heart of compassion, kindness, humility, meekness,
long-suffering, forbearance; forgiveness"; and
"above all to put on love which is the bond of
perfectness". Certainly, all these virtues are
just what we need now to deal with our church
in its present condition.
Grace joins me in kind remembrances to Mrs.
Smith and yourself. Sincerely yours. Gertrude Wyckoff.

Rec'd Nov. 2

Pang Chuang, China,
July 14th 1902.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.

Dear Friend:—

Your letter to Dr. Arthur Smith, a few weeks ago, reminded me that I had been remiss in writing, and I am seizing my first leisure this Monday P.M. to let you know of our work here.

As I have had a class in Acts, with the older boys in the school, I have found my time extremely full; the preparation of that book, to teach to boys who have become well-versed to thinking, and have quite a fair knowledge in the Scriptures, was a most pleasant task, but required time; I was much helped by the study and feel sure the boys were as well, and I trust that Paul's example as a man, and a worker for Christ, will ever be an inspiration and a help to them. There were seven in the class, all of them such nice boys, bright and thoughtful, and receptive. Such boys, and I may add also, such girls as those in the highest class in the girls' school, are an honor to any Mission

Rec'd Nov 12

station, and we thank God for every one. They are going to do much for the church and the homes in China. I was glad to have such work, as it broadens ones working capacity, and is so different from work done with the women. Last Winter as my health was slightly impaired, Mrs. Smith took the long touring, and being at home, I could teach such a class. Just now we are beginning a class for women to train them for better work in the circles where they are. I am to teach acts to some of these, but it must be in a simpler way.

I have been impressed with one fact this year, namely, that the toilsome work of years with these women has not been in vain; this is true even in the character work, which is so painfully slow. During the troubles, many ~~buried~~ hid their books in all sorts of places, some in a niche in the wall, some in a hole in the dirt floor of the room, some in a hole in the brick-bed, taking out the brick and then replastering it, some hid them in the fuel in the yard, or in the ground;

there were not a few too, who reluctantly burnt their books, feeling that by so doing they might save friends or neighbors from being plundered. The result was that in spite of them-selves, books were spoiled or lost, and not being as important in their thought as the cup and chop-stick, they were a long time in replacing them. But when they did so it was very different from several years ago, when they were just beginning to read and every character was so strange to them. Both in reading and comprehension, they showed that the work of the past was not altogether in vain. Still there is much to discourage me, especially if I feel in that mood, I would like never to feel so, — The poverty of the people is so great, and the daily work in every home, for each one, so important, as it certainly must be, that the minds of the women are choked up, and the good seed has a hard time of in growing, not that they mean to be careless and indifferent to the Truth, and do not want to learn, but the difficulty in learning, and these other obstacles, simply hold them back.

Some do not even attempt to learn to read. My ambition is that every woman under 50 years, certainly 40 years, should be able to use a New Testament and hymnbook in the services held, and of course the younger women be able to use the entire Bible. Of these latter, even outside of the school girls, we have quite a number, and they are going on to know more of the contents of the Book. Some-times I am actually impatient and fretful when I see a church member content ~~xxx~~ to remain stupid all her life-time. Certainly we have much need of patience, at all times and with all people. Doubtless in a few years, a system of Romanization will be widely used, and our women will in a few months be able to read the Testament, where now for women of 50, a life-time would not see it accomplished. Still I am very glad for all those who have learned some of their own characters. The Romanized will be a great advantage to the middle-aged and elderly women, and I shall welcome it when it comes.

You have heard of our Special meetings last Winter; some 150 women were much helped by them and after acknowledging many faults of the past, they were ready to forget the past and press forward to the future. Those six weeks were good weeks to us all. For some-time we have been praying earnestly for rain; the farmer's hope was almost gone. The earth so dry, the ground unplanted, or else the grain already in, all but dead. All around us the men and women in the villages were beseeching their gods for rain, and chanting Buddhist ~~mass~~ chants for the stricken people. The manner in which the heathen ask for rain, is to take a certain god of wood, set him on a chair, decorate it, crown him, clothe him in a bright colored cloth thrown around the shoulders, and then to the beating of gongs, and music carry him around the village or at least some distance, to let him feel the intense heat and see the parched earth, and dying grain; they also offer sacrifices and burn incense. Yesterday, our morning prayer-meeting, was for rain

temporal and spiritual. At the preaching service, while the pastor (Chia) was engaged in making a most earnest supplication for rain and for God's pity upon the heathen, who knew not whom they ask rain of, the villagers were carrying their god out of the east gate, and past our chapel: it was a fearful noise, those drums and gongs and cymbols, and it seemed as if they beat all the harder as they went by, and almost drowned pastor Chia's voice. He prayed the louder and besought more earnestly, and before he had finished the confusion was over.* Our hearts ache over this gospel-hardened village, so near to the North and yet so very very far from it. During the revival meetings, only a few feet from our place, they were having a three day's Mass, worshiping Buddha and reading those senseless empty minds. If ever any one needed to weep over a place, we do, and yet we see no way to reach the people. Since the interruptions of two years ago, even the children have not been willing to come. Everyone is afraid to have any thing to do with foreigners.

* In the P. M. the rain came down in abundance, and most fell during the night. God was heard in answering prayers and those who have offended in Yoh Chia's behalf is confirming much fear in many places.

Their fear is, lest in similar out-breaks like that of the Boxers, they be sought out, plundered and possibly killed."

Though our Christians were very weak at that awful time, yet it is interesting to see that their hearts hold on to the Truth, and they certainly do know some-thing of Him whom they have believed, and would not give it up for any ordinary persecution.

A daily school, for an hour and a half seven or eight little tots in the yard, has been an interesting work this Spring; it has been carried on chiefly by a bright, kind hearted girl, who seems to have peculiar tact in winning and controling little ones. These children all in Christian homes, show what receptive minds they have and the daily instruction even though for so short a time, has given them such a beautiful start in the things that pertain to a knowledge of Christianity, the beginnings which learned so early in life will never be forgotten. Three of these ~~are~~ six years old, and the others eight or nine. I love the work with little ones. Perhaps some-time we can have a Kindergarten school here.

Sister writes in tears both yourself and Mrs. Smith. Sincerely, Your friend
Sister Trusler

I am persuaded that even now in some places, we should have day schools for the children of our Christians. Fear to ~~but~~ use Mission money, holds us back. We would like them to be supported by their parents, but the poverty seems to me to make it almost impossible at present. Then too I believe, the Mission Station might well make the start, and in time the other would come. It is possible that up to this time the constituency in the villages is not quite able to do this but we must hope for it. To branch out on self-supporting lines is all but easy; I do not shrink from it because it is difficult, but because of the great poverty. May God give us wisdom to see clearly and to act wisely in all our work.

I have written very freely and in a friendly way, not too much so, I trust. Though the work sometimes seems hard, I am never ready to give it up; Pray for us that we may ever be full of courage and hope because we believe to see the goodness of the Lord in this land, and our eyes are unto Him.

Vengurla
July 14. 1902

P'ang Chuang, China, Jan'y 21st 1905.

Glimpses into Station Classes in Shan tung. 250.

The life of each one as it flows on, is not without its lights and shades; its/~~s~~ sweet and bitter, its hopes and disappointments, its gains and losses. So also in the course of all our work, and as well in that for the women of the church. Standards and ideals are good but one must be content even if these are far from being attained. Going to an out-station 20 miles from home, where is a nice chapel, just furnished with newly bought and freshly varnished benches and tables, and for which the church has struggled so hard and have been so rejoiced because of this their meeting-place, my first disappointment was to find the only two women church-members in the place, had purposely absented themselves and were not there to greet me and my helpers, this they did out of a little spite against me, and Mrs. Smith because we did not help them when they came unprepared to the self-supporting class. If they were little children, we should call them naughty girls.

The men of this little church, had formerly been most harmonious, but alas, envy, jealousy, suspicion, and later hatred had sprung up, and no one wished to take charge of the buying for me for my class: however with some division of labor, and much urging I had no lack. Before the end of the class, one evening some one lost a bundle of straw, and Chinese fashion let it be known by loud talking on the street, out of this grew a bad quarrel, in public, heathen-like, and it was two church-members' families who were engaged it, and I need not tell you how badly this made us feel: a church with such an example is not the light we want it to be: nor was it in a position to help the class. God was very good to us and heard our prayers giving us good meetings during the Week of Prayer, and confessions were made, but Oh/how very difficult it is when once the evil one is in the heart to get him out again. There were 14 in the class and a few others who studied a little. My heart had gone out after half a dozen women who, before the Boxer troubles had manifested some interest, but had never even become probationers, I did want them to take some forward step, but they were poor, and 'busy', still afraid and indifferent. I wish you could have seen the expression on one woman's face as she sat reading her Math: and listened to some truth: she is a most independent mortal, with a temper, not slow to rise, a voice harsh and course, an outward appearance like an hag, a widow, without a son to care for her in her old age, bereaved of a daughter whom she now loves, but in vain, --she feels her loneliness so much, the Truth has taken enough hod upon her to make her love to read the book, and to her prayer is not an altogether an empty thing: she walked a little over a mile to the class nearly every day: Little Yu, a child of 9 years, has been

arents, who have really loved her. Her mother was such a sweet disposition nd gave promise of developing into an earnest Christian woman: but God ook her and soon we hope to have this child in the school, for this hope as done much to make the grand-father fond of her: he said "will you not ake an exceptoin of her, and let her enter a year or two younger, I want ohave her go while I am able to lokk after the going and coming, and I'm etting older each year", Yu is a bright child, her two eyes gleam and sparkle s she looks into your face, and as you watch her sing. May God fulfill many esires for her. The aunt of this child was a most helpful assistant to me and did good work in teaching the women, it as interesting to watch their faces as they listehed to the lesson. One vening she gave me a slight glimpse into her married life: she said that hen she knew that her betrothal was to take her into such a poor village he was much displeased: her husband, not yet through with his theological ourse, had shown no special appreciation of her even though she had far ducation, and they seemed to have little in common: after the father's eath, when the property was divided, not only was she not consulted in the atter, but was told plainly that she was to say nothing, he had no use for er dvice: she said that she was angry and did not eat any thing for several days: he simply said that he did not care whether she ate or not. I urged her to be patient, not to be angry, to live Christianity herself, and sooner or later, I looked to hear him praise her and speak of her as his real help-mate. The other helper in the class was a middle-aged woman, and her readiness to take charge of the food for the class, and in general ke-eping every thing inrunning order, not saving her self, or feeling that others might do more work, all this was most commendable in her, and as I watched her quiet movings about so quietly, I thought of the spirit of Him who said I am among you as one that serveth", But for the trouble in the church, our stay in this place would have been a most happy one.

In the next place, the class was held in the yard nd house of the chief church-member, a man quite well to do, though for the sake of the truth, and because of the Boxer troubles, has suffered loss in many ways. His wife is a most hospitiable woman and delights to do for the church and those who work for it: she feared her east room would be inconvenient, and not large enough for the class, so she moved out of her commodious North room and gave it up to me and the class, : this woman and her husband are rather unusual in their fondness for and helpfulness to each other, and though they have three girls now living, and no son, their pride in and love for these children, and their desire to teach them in the Truth, is very manifest. Mrs Wang is very eager to learn more of the Doctrine, she feels the need of it

and two other women listened most intently one evening, as I talked
them about instructing their children, and the necessity of a good ex-
ple before them: again and again they exclaimed, "where did we ever hear
en exhortation, we must be more careful to follow it out after this."
little ones insisted on occupying the best place on the 'K'ang, but
finally came to an understanding about it, and they found their place
tsai niang ti chi niang hou"-at the mother's back". I had taken two scrolls,
the Prodigal Son, the other Feeding the Five Thousand, to hang in the
chapel: two of the children in the class, both about ten years old, learn
to tell the stories very nicely. Per haps you know I am extremely fond
the aged women of the church. In this class were two such women, who un-
le to learn much, are faithful in their attendence on the Sab.: both are
er 60: their sons provide for them in a way, but in the winter, to rise
rly enough to come to class by half-past nine, and they had quite a walk
oo, showed real love for the opportunity to learn. One day the woman 85 said
f her "old companion" three years her junior, "he fears he will not go to
eaven, because he has not been baptized, and he is far more stupid even
han I am: still he does not worship the false gods, and when he eats, he
alls out loudly, O Lord of the sky I thank thee: I said "you must teach
im, tell him he is a sinner, that Jesus died to save him, and he must trust
im to save", The next A.M. when she came she told me "He was too glad for any
hing to hear what I told him. Then I recalled a very poor old woman in my
ther class of the same age, so I said to this old lady, "in such a place is
me poorer than your for she is blind, and her son can hardly support her;
he does not know how to pray, and does not know to trust in Jesus, nor to love to
o to meeting on Sunday: one day she told me all her sorrows, almost 90
ears of trials, and with tears streaming down her cheeks said "I just
ong to close these eyes of mine and be at rest", poor woman speaking of a
est of which she knew nothing: I tried to give her a glimmer of hope, just
tiny light/Maythe loving Father take charge of His own/Well I said to
y other pupil, "you will pray for her, will you not?" She responded so earnest-
y, "yes I will pray for one who knows less than I do and is poorer than I
m". Some-time I will tell you more about the young woman who taught in this
lass. We were unfortunate in having a light- fingered girl who was study
ng: her fault is an inherited one for two or three generations: of course
uch a cloud cast a gloom over our school, but God helped us all the way
nd taught lessons we could not have other-wise have learned. Often we
ealize we are dealing with children, and as a fond parent grieves over faults
nd failures, but still hopes for better days, so we, as Spiritual parents,
the same, ever our hope is, "not what they are now but what they are
be" God pity them, and help us, and keep us faithful, and patient, and lov
ing, so shall we in time, see the results of all our labors. Gertrude Vaughn

Rec'd Jan. 13.

Pang Chuang, China.
Jany 27th 1903.

Dr. Judson Smith, D.D.

Dear Friend, -

I realize that I am much in your debt for not having written oftener, but without excuses I will send on a letter telling of my last trip in the country. I am glad to tell you of my most excellent health; a year ago this time, I was just recovering from an attack of serious illness, and after that I spent most of the Winter at home. This season, I have been exposed to cold and taken long hard cart rides, and feel so well and strong, and rejoice in every opportunity for service. After the Chinese New Year, both Mrs. Smith and I continue work in the outstations.

You have heard from others of our new reinforcements, but I must add my word as well. It seems almost incredible that new comers should be so thoroughly devoted to the work, from the very first, for sometimes the strangeness of place, people and customs can but affect strangers, and a longer or shorter time must be had to adapt one's thoughts

and life to the new conditions. Drs. Tucker however, are as overjoyed to be in their chosen work, and their consecration is so thorough that they over-flow with love to all, and enter into the work and its many questions like old missionaries. Surely God is good to us to give us such devoted workers. Our Christians are as glad as are we, to have such an addition to the force.

We mourn with many, the loss to the W. B. M. and the work, of Miss Child, so long a force and influence in the Eastern States; may some one be speedily found to take up her work.

Our Winter has been very mild, and almost no snow, rather bad out look for the Spring wheat; the Chinese are always looking out for signs, to know what the year has in it; I suppose for so many generations these have proved true, that they hardly dare disbelieve them. Certainly we can but long for a year of peace and prosperity, and free from pestilence and famine! But God has His own plans for China, and in His way He will fulfill them.

Our church is gradually getting back to something of its former condition, and though it is far from what we wish it to be, we still look for growth and increase.

Remember me and my sister to Mrs. Smith.

Yours Sincerely,
Gertrude Mekoff.

Dec 18 1887 16.

Home-ward Bound, On the River Yu, June 20" 1904.

and I have been away from home just about a month, and hope to be at
p'ang Chuang by the end of this week, though this depends upon the wind
d weather. Sat. the day we started was very hot and most uncomfortable, but
terday was very delightful, and last night we slept all night with a
ght quilt over us and found it just right: this for June weather.
imagine you do not know much about about traveling on this river; we got
our boats Fri. night at the settlement. Grace had one boat coming from
ng Chou with our five school-girls: we found there were some difficulties
arranging for them, for we had not expected to have them come home at
is time: after considering every thing, our boat being a three room palace
concluded to dismiss the Tung Chou boat and have the young misses on
r boat: it took some two hours to get things transferred, but we all had
good resting-place. In the morning you might have seen us scheming how
make the most of room, and how to put away people and their many bags
d bundles, and divide the accommodations between seven persons, or between
e two families, us and them: we pulled the boat to pieces partially,
king the front room doors to, put up against the k'ang in the middle room
d thus gave the girls half of that section, which with the other small
room was ample for their use. For our-selves we had two small rooms, and ar-
anged a bed in each, so that for sleeping, and eating and writing and daily
ork we are very comfortable: our front room is kitchen when our two meals
re being cooked. We found the river packed with boats, and had to use Mr.
ith's card to request a river policeman to conduct us as we forced our
y through the crowded water-way. It seems impossible for a country to
llow such conditions, that hundreds of boats stand still for many days,
locking the river for five or more miles. It made a very wearisome day
nd we were glad enough to get into clear sailing: now we are gliding
long slowly and feel ourselves settled for a week on our floating craft.

It has been two years since Grace and I attended Mission Meeting, so
he privilege this year was much enjoyed, and it gave new inspiration to
eet our fellow-laborers, and hear how the Lord had been with them and
lessed their labors. The meetings from first to last were full of a spirit
f Christian love and forbearance, and no difficulties seemed beyond the
ower of the Mission to meet them. The devotional meetings, and the noon
eetings of the ladies drew us very near to each other and to the feet of
ur Master. It is rather unusual to have the number of guests present as this
ear. Mr. and Mrs. Beach hastened from Tientsin to meet with us for a day o
two, and their faces gladdened all of our hearts. Mrs. Peck, just as
tural as possible, seemed still to be one of us: she told us some-thing
the work of the churches on the Pacific coast, and threw out a suggestion
two about home furloughs, and talking in public. Miss Schiere, passing h
ugh Peking, called at T'ung Chou, and came into the meetings a short

It would be difficult for me to express myself about T'ung
I think it is the prettiest mission premises I have seen, and the
gement of the buildings, both residences and college, and buildings
her purposes is perfect. Certainly God has been good to the station.

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r two or three years you know that T'ung Chou straw-berries have been e treat at Mission Meeting :this year wa no exception.Lucious berries o and three times a day about satisfied even the most hungry mouths.

At the close of the meetings,Grace and I went to Paoting fu,where we pent three days, seeing our own station and the Pres. place and a little f Miss Newton's school.In Dr. Lewis' hospital we went up into the third toreyby elevator.At our own place we were interested in the examination f a wee school:eleven little tots, all under 9 years.To satisfy one pa-ent and teach his little boy English, Miss Jones has taught the little olks that "modern language",and they responded promptly counting,saying he alphabet, and giving the names of some tens of objects. I had not een to Pao Ting Fu since before the troubles:the long row of white tomb-tones in one corner of the lot,with the names of the martyrs, and an ppropriate passage of Scripture on each,brought some of those who had a id down their lives for the Master, very near to us.

n our way to PaoTing Fu,two of our Pres. friends boarded the train: they ad been out doing country work and took the R.R. at this point.Thus China oves. Going from this place to Peking,we passed one of the out ut-stations of that place,Cho Chou.There was to be the ordination of a ative helper there,and I took the opportunity to be present.Mrs. Ament ad made preparations to entertain any foreigners who might attend:Mrs. heffield,Miss Andrews/ and myself together with Drs. Ament ,Sheffield, oodrich,Smith made up the number who gathered about the "Round Table" aily.The Chinese Christians and some helpers and teachers from other pla ces were most happy over this occasion.It wa the desire of this little church to have their own pastor and they expect to support him them-selves.His wife is a Peking School-girl;she has three little ones but is desirous to o all she can as a pastor's wife.The neat chapel was decorated by the Christians with willow boughs and flowers and the bright banners,given by the Chou official,two of the gentry,also one by 13 villages from men with whom Mr. Li was acquainted,but heathen,-two from shops near by,and one from the church members,- the red,gilt characters,& green made the church very festive.Dr. Goodrich's serm on on Love delivering from death,the charge to the church by a native brother, pastor Jen, and the giving of the Right hand of Fellow-ship by another , pastor Meng,the ordination prayer, and all the exercises of the day were most interesting.Four "big men"(official)and one or two of the gentry were present, and remained through the services keeping the custom s of the meeting, in a wa y that alled forth our praise and gratitude.Such a day makes one feel that God's kingdom is advancing,and who would not be glad to have a part in it?

ut threeweeks after we return home I expect to have a class for some our women:our general meeting comes in two weks,when school closes. rancis Tucker wrote us of the passing away of one more of our former l-girls,Chia Mu Shih's daughter Shu Ching.He begins"Bristian death in triumphant".Then he gives us all the last details of her last andthe funeral:every-thing that he thought we would have done at sh time he and Mrs.Smith did .No one will ever know how we,how I,will the dear girl,He makes no mistakes in dealing with His OwnLoveOnes.

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Prayer for church in China
Recd Aug 12

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Miss Gertrude Wyckoff

On the River Yü, China, June 24th 1904.

Dr. Judson Smith. Recd Aug. 12

Dear Friend:-

I am sure it is time I was writing you, for I fear the Winter and Spring have found me very negligent.

I enclose a letter which will tell you a little of the last month, and mention some things about which you will have letters telling in full. I am sure this change, full of so many pleasant experiences will make our summer at home one restful and I hope helpful to those who are nearest to us.

My sister feels that the leaving her school in charge, almost entirely of the native teachers and matron speaks well for the latter and also for the pupils. I often wish our

friends at home could for a time, come into the close contact with these young growing Christian lives and rejoice with us in the aspirations and desires of their hearts and see how their outward actions are influenced by the same. You know last year, that the triumphant death of three pupils, was a trying experience for us, and yet such a helpful one, in making the three mysteries life, death, and eternal life, so real that we could rejoice in them all. In this month of our absence, Pastor Lehia's daughter, a beautiful Christian girl of 22 has gone on before. That family, one of our model Christian families has been so changed in these three years; three now are on the other side; one of our school girls is a daughter-in-law in the family now, a little grand-son too has his place; but the

new mother, though a heathen over a year ago when she came, has proved such a help in the home and been so good to the younger members of the family. Her love for the truth, and a following in the good way, has been a great joy to us all. God answered our prayers, before the marriage of our two pastors took place, in giving them women who in time will grow into help meats.

You will very soon receive the reports of our seven stations, and learn of the work done. We could but feel as we heard these reports, that the kingdom of God was moving on. We ladies in one of our noon meetings during Mission meeting, pledged ourselves to pray daily this year for the ten ladies, which our stations wait for and aught to have at once.

We shall miss our doctors

this Summer very much. We can never cease to sing the praises of their lives among us and the Chinese. Their real love for the people, and great desire to save some is ever an inspiration to us. We hope for our new reinforcements in the Fall and feel sure they too will bring a blessing to us as well.

The winds are doing fairly well by us but I fear we cannot get home before Sun., still we are quite comfortable, and writing and reading or some studying fills the days full. When we reach home, we will have been away a little less than five weeks.

My sister joins me in kind regards to yourself and Mrs. Smith.

Sincerely Your Friend,
Gertrude Mckoff.

Miss Gertrude Wyckoff
Rec'd Oct 10
Pang Chuang, China,
Aug. 29th 1904.
25

Dr. Judson Smith,
Dear Friend:-

Doubtless I have been very remiss in writing for these many weeks, not because indifferent to such a duty and privilege, but because other things crowded this out. I reached home yesterday, after a week's outing, a short tour, in a dreadful rain storm; rode ten miles through mud and water over deep ruts and holes. That I reached home in safety was a cause for gratitude, for when covered with wet

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suggest it a little but I hope it is not true. I have been reading a little book on Love perfected, and it makes me want such love more. To love people deep down in the heart, not in word, only, but in deed and in truth. I hope it may not be amiss to send you a type-written letter, (I am not an expert on the machine) which will give you a little idea of the past few months.

I am planning to give myself to Liu Ching for two or three months, as soon as the busy harvest days are over. This means less work in some of our own out-stations but, they have already received much and Liu Ching needs help. Grace and

water, the roads are very treacherous. I have never been quite so thoroughly moistened these 17 years. The storm came on after I was about two miles on the way home. I have visited ten villages in nine days. I met those who were strong and glad in the faith and those who were weak as well. The Christians are extremely fond of their shepherds and shepherdesses, and I often feel unworthy of their love. I sometimes wonder if my real love for them grows less as I become more familiar with them; I think perhaps my outward manner might

and Sus Chang needs help. Praise and

I will take a boat trip there together, she coming back by our Kao Pàng field and I remaining in the L. Ching out stations. For this work let me ask your kind prayers.

As it is late I will not write more now but add my own and sister's love to Mrs. Smith and best remembrances to yourself. Sincerely Yours,

Gertrude Wyckoff.

Mrs. Smith may find the enclosed letter helpful at the some meeting. Shall be glad if she can use it in any way

P.S. We are greatly rejoicing in the prospect of welcoming our new reinforcements to our ranks

Dear Friends: Let me tell you a little about the Spring and Summer, the latter of which seasons is already past according to the Chinese calendar. Of my trip to T'ung Chou, attending annual meeting, and the inspiration received by seeing the fellow-workers in other stations, and hearing of their work, I think I have told you. As the girl's school in P'ang Chuang was not yet dismissed, it was necessary to hasten back, so we did not take any longer vacation. Our trip home was with the school girls, who had been in Peking for the Winter. They were very nice company, were happy and made us no trouble. As they took turns in leading morning prayers, doing it in a quiet unassuming way, they showed a deepening of Spiritual life and growth in the things which are of greatest importance. Shortly after reaching home, the regular Summer meeting, of one of three held during the year, was held. No three days are fuller, harder days than such a Sabbath and the days preceeding and succeeding it. It seems as if we could do little for them, the women more than to entertain in a certain fashion, seeing that those who come have a place to sleep and drink, though often there are not cups enough to go around. At this meeting 7 rooms were full, accommodating 77 women. Some faithful church members help about the entertaining, but I take the general over-sight. Perhaps no one thing in our field shows the real pulse of the church more than these meetings. Men and women, Christians and inquirers, come from all directions. Some of great age walk long distances, the weariness of the way seeming of little importance, as their hearts burn within them as they think of meeting with so many who love the Lord. At this July meeting, 87 women communicants were present, and in all about 300 filled the woman's side to over-flowing. During the year 1903, 119 persons registered their names, thus taking the first step in identifying themselves with the church: 165 entered by the second step on probation, and 71 were received on profession of faith. The total of this large number, of which perhaps 50 or 60 are women, shows how great our work of following up these inquirers is, and how important it is to get into their homes to help the women to a knowledge of the Truth.

The work in the hospital this Spring has been very interesting, as some cases have required the patients to remain a long time, thus giving them opportunity to learn not a little about the "Doctrine", how to pray, and to read some. A Mohammedan woman with her daughter-in-law, have been here a long time: the mother-in-law seems to see clearly how the "Jesus church" differs from her own, in which the women are left out absolutely and have no knowledge of that which their church teaches. No prayer for themselves, no books, no reason to give for the faith in them.

Whether she will be able to give up her church is a question but she has learned to pray and religion means some-thing to her. A little girl of about ten years has been in the hospital for some two months: her eyes are the cause: they are very bad, now better now worse; certainly I have not seen her able to open them much of the time. Still she is cheery and happy, and is learning to recite Scripture. She can pray almost like a grown person, and does so without embarassment, asking God for so many different things, which she seems to want, not forgetting the doctors, who are absent, or those who work in various ways for the sick in the hospital. A sad death among the patients has just occurred. A woman with cancer of the breast came for treatment: the operation was successful, and after many days strength and health began to return to the patient. She learned as she had strength, and seemed to appreciate the thoughts so far as she under-stood them. One day as I was telling of the Saviour's death I recited a verse from the hymn "Jesus Loves Me"; she smilled and said "Say it again, till I can say it!" She was eager to remember it. Her old mother-in law, a woman of 82 years, was the only person to wait on her. She was remarkably strong, and almost all the fuel they burned for two months was gathered by small handfuls by this old body. Day after day she went out in the hot sun bringing back a little to increase their daily supply. It was difficult for the hospital matron to teach her for she was hardly ever at home. She was very deaf too, and a little queer, but extremely interesting. She learned a few verses, among them "Jesus came into the world to save sinners". She always seemed proud to recite this, saying "This I know". Occasionally her fingers gave signs of poison in her system, and one night her arm became seriously affected: in a day or two blood)-poisioning set in and there was no hopes of recovery. The grief of the daughter-in-law was very great, as she said with tears, "She suffers for my sake, but for me when would she have had such trouble". She said, "I knelt and prayed for her many times in the night, and she would seem a little easier". Sunday A.M. I saw how bad she was and after trying to prepare her a little for her great change, I went to my station class women with one burden, that she might be saved, for nothing else could we ask. I believe the kind Father above heard those prayers and that that after-noon she entered into the Home of which she could not have known if she had not come to this hospital. It was a sad going home for the daughter-in-law, but she had learned that comfort for sorrowing hearts can be had through prayer.

A teacher and his wife came to the hospital a few weeks ago: he had dropsy. It was soon evident that nothing could be done for him; when he left he asked to be received in to the church, as he fully believed the Truth. The pastors admitted him on probation. (The pastors admitted him on probation.)

I have just completed a station class of a month. About 20 of the number invited came; aside from these, five or six in the yard studied as they had time. The devotional hour at 6A.M., the daily lesson at half-past eight and Mr. Smith's Old Testament lesson four day's in the week, gave the women not a little variety and about all they could remember. The requirement to do a little towards self-support was well met and 5 gave the small amount asked, 6 gave in grain, 3 provided for all their food except millet for drink, and fuel and light. This year the matter of foot-binding has had a large place in the thoughts of many: formerly it was only the girls in the school who had unbound feet, but now we are proud to report about 50 women who gladly give testimony to a fuller desire to leave the world and its evil customs. In this class 10 had already unbound their feet, 8 more did so by the close, leaving only 2 still slaves to small feet, and these are not opposed to the change, but feel their circumstances at home make it impossible. One eve, I had a most interesting meeting in which the women told when, why, and how they came to take such a step. They also related whatever of persecution they had suffered, and said that after the first strangeness of the large feet had passed away, people would not talk, and the Christians would only be the more distinctly marked as such.

Let me give you a few incidents to show how some reach out after the Truth, or having found it learn more of its meaning. One day while teaching an old woman of 82 the verse "As far as the east is from the west, so far hath He removed our transgressions from us", an inquirer sat by listening. To my surprise she recited it perfectly. Several months after while attending a wedding, this same woman was present. She interrupted my talk with the heathen by saying " Will you please listen and see if I say this verse correctly". I complied with her request : it was right. She then told the women that it meant that God takes away and forgives all our sins. She suffers much persecution at home, but her faith is unshaken. That same day a Christian woman who has passed through her testing-time, suffering much reproach for the profession she has made, said, "I have learned the difference between lip patience, and heart patience: I only knew the former for a long time, but now that I under-stand the latter, I try to keep quiet within. I am at peace. I can both eat and sleep, it is well with both body and soul". The look on her face, the smile of assurance was proof of rest of heart. Thus she comes out of the furnace of affliction tried and purified. A woman, a widow, with four children, handed me about 5 cents, saying "This is what we five have saved for the Lord from our oil and vinegar, going without it once a week". She is very hard-pressed but she loves. Let us imitate her example.

Yours, Gertrude Mickoff.

Lin Ch'ing, Wuchang, China
Oct. 10-1902

Dr. Julian Smith, Dear Friend.-

I received a letter from you which I was glad to
flom by, and no reply has been made to it yet.
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tence, until we can over-take the opportunity for work

P'ang Chuang, China, Feb. 3" 1905.

Dr. Judson Smith, Dear Friend:-

Some-time ago I received a letter from you which I was glad to read, but the time has flown by, and no reply has been made to it yet. I hardly know where to begin to tell you of the past few months' work, which has been full of so much that was interesting. I have been away from home, in the Lin Ching field four months and just enough days over to give me the two respites at home for Thanks-giving and Christmas. Then I returned to the city of Lin Ch'ing for a station class opening with the Week of Prayer. There is so much of interest in the little church there, because, having been deprived of the constant help of the missionary on the ground, the church has kept up life, its regular meetings for prayer and on the Sabbath, and an activity which shows that foundations laid many years ago, support a structure, not what we could wish it to be in every respect, but a help in the great building. I could see growth in these four years, since the Boxer troubles. At the beginning of the class, I knew there had been some cause of strife, among the women, but, on inquiry I found that the teachers had settled it, and it hardly seemed necessary for me to touch it, ~~more than to exhort~~, as opportunity presented itself. I was especially glad to have thirteen women, some older, some younger, unbind their feet, thus joining in the effort of the church to do its part in helping on this reform. These, with a few who had done so before, and with some in the out-stations, and the children of Christian parents, makes thirty-three, in and around Lin Ch'ing, who are thus set free from bondage. There are a good many villages near to the city in which work might be done, had one the time to do so.

As to my visits in the country to the South, the North, and the West, much might be said. The impression left in my mind was, material on hand but no one to lay the foundation, no one to do the building. A helper for the men was in some of the places, and a circle of male-church-members, with the Bible in hand, (and trying to SING) the hymns, was encouraging and cause for gratitude: but alas, the women/What can be done for them? With my four months work at an end I ought to begin over and compass the territory again without delay. To do this means a still greater delay in our own field, neglected all this time. So I must wait for awhile, when I hope to make another short tour. If all this was true of the places where there were Christians, what can I say of the places where the men are inquiring by the hundreds, but the women have hardly been reached at all. Certainly we have need of patience, until we can over-take the opportunity for work.

the region of SuTs'un, I visited six or eight villages, and had great owds of people to see me, and some much interested to hear. Of course he first visit of a missionary lady is always a cause of much curiosity nd one would hope ~~from~~ on a second visit, to be able to command less attraction to self nd more attention to the Truth. The teacher Mr. Liu said, "There are probably forty villages which would be glad to invite you to visit them, had ou the time to go." In another place, not very far distant there were as any more. At present the Catholics are making it rather unpleasant for he Protestant church, but we hope peace may soon prevail. Surely the ields in this Western region of Lin Ch'ing are white and some one, if ot our-selves ought to enter and gather in souls for the great harvest bove. The condition of affairs at home seems to be such, that possibly thers who are able should enter instead of us. The work is one no matter ho does it or how. It seemed to me wise to drop for a time my own work ere, which has had such constant attention, and spend the time in Lin Ch'ing. fter this Chinese New Year, I shall take up again the class-work in ome of our out-stations. Lin Ch'ing has one very good Bible-woman, Mrs. Ch hang, who received most excellent instruction, years ago from Mrs. Wagner nd other ladies of the station: she is now working in the Western portion f Lin Ch'ing. One other woman has been developing in her Christian life, nd I think gives promise of usefulness.

My sister and I are in very excellent health, and have so much to be grateful for in all the way the Lord eads us. The new recruits for our station rejoice our hearts daily, and hey will find large place for service as soon as they can give it. They are illigently working away on the language, and enter most heartily into all the thoughts and plans for the work. Would that there might be a uickened interest and an awakening at home and everywhere, that you who ear the burdens at home, as well as we here, might be able to go forward as the indication of the times demands.

Please remember both my sister and y-self to Mrs. Smith, and believe me,

Yours Sincerely in the cause of our Master.

Gertrude Myckoff.

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Yours Sincerely in the cause of our Master.

Katharine Topping.

Recd March 22

Miss Grace Wyckoff S
Rec'd Jan. 16 - 1900
257.

Lin Ching Dec. 7. 1899.

Secretary Smith.

Dear Friend.

Too long a time has elapsed since I last wrote you, and I do not see that I can well make the usual excuse, of so much to do. Still oftentimes it happens that one is quite as busy doing nothing, as when occupied with many duties. By the time this letter reaches you, you will know fully about the condition of affairs at Pang Chuang and Lin Ching. That which during all these years of peaceful uninterrupted work, has seemed the impossible, has really come to pass, and a sudden stop has come to our work, so far as our usual forms of activity are concerned.

We have still to be grateful in that the threats of evil men have been

We have just received the Providence papers.

thwarted and no harm has come to us at Pàng Chuang. God grant "it shall not come nigh thee" may be fulfilled to the church of His planting in the district of which Pàng Chuang is the center. We ask it not for ourselves - unless our lives are still needed for these people - but for the sake of the church, for His own name's sake.

Others have passed through just such trying times as we are now having, and the work has stood, and revivals have followed. The way in which many of our Christians are meeting this new experience leads us to feel sure that great good is to come to the church, but as we hear story after story of plunder and pillage and injustice and dilatory methods of those in authority, now at the end of nearly

three months time, we feel like crying out, "how long, oh Lord, how long."

My sister and I came here three weeks ago, with the thought that we would stay two months unless there should be so decided a change in affairs at Ping Chuang, that one was needed there to help in the work.

The girls school should have opened just a month after the first outbreak, and threat to burn Ping Chuang, that is our premises. Necessity compelled us to send word "wait word", but we hoped soon to be able to gather the girls together. The way however did not open, in fact our every plan and thought towards such an act was so hindered, finally that one of our helpers was sent all around to the girls home, and definite word given that we would have no school until after the New Year. (Chinese) which comes Feb. 1. The helper brought back cheering word from the girls, and I felt

that, that there was no cau
for anxiety for them in the
homes, other than the natu
anxiety for our Christians,
who may at any time b
attacked, and plundered.
"I know that He is able to kee
that which I have committed
unto Him." Some may find
it ~~so~~ necessary, at least i
matter of prudence, to rebind
the feet, for a time, for their
unbound feet mark them
at once, and add a very
strong objection to them, if
they were obliged to flee to frie
and relatives. The fact is, jus
now the followers of Jesus a
"despised and rejected of men
One young man, whose famil
was threatened, and sought
refuge in three or four differen
villages, said in speaking of
their plans that night: "The
hardest thing we had to bea
was when my uncle prostrate
himself before my father and
another uncle, beseeching and

entreating them to give up their faith." According to Chinese custom, matters must come to a very serious pass before one of older years kneels before one of younger years, and if anything would bring about peace, this would. In this case however, there could be but one decision.

The gentlemen here have doubtless written you about the large meeting held two weeks ago. We have not been here for six or seven years, so the change to me is very noticeable. The meeting of the association (I Shih Hui) and a full chapel with reports in the afternoon from the helpers, addition of four to full membership, and of some twelve, I think it was on probation, ~~and~~ all this, with persecution facing the immediate hopes of some of these, all this gives large hope for the future.

There are a good many church members we had hoped to visit, but present disorder prevents ~~at this~~ just now. The women in and around Lin Ching are

are studying some every day
and, I am experimenting
a small school. One of the
advanced girls in our school
Pang Chuang is here teachin
and she is assuming the la
responsibility of the work, an
doing it very nicely. Two oth
girls from our church are he
because of unfavorable circumst
ces in their homes. Then the
are four Lin Ching girls who
would have been in our sch
this fall. Day scholars make
up the rest of the number to
thirteen, and I hope some oth
will come in.

We are very glad to be here a
to be able to continue some work.

The future is unknown an
well for us that it is. I trust
very soon we may have good news
to send of peace and quiet i
place of fear and uncertainty.
I am sure all of us feel that
the Lord has been very dear an
very precious during these da
We are richer than we were, i
our experience of His nearness to
to comfort and help. May I add just a
word to Mrs. Smith.

Grace Mackoff.

Nearing Tientsin. May. 11. 1900.

Rev. Judson Smith.

Dear Secretary.

The above address is more familiar to you than it once was, I suppose. Once again we have laid down our work and are on our way to Mission Meeting. Had it not seemed a very clear duty, we should have followed our own personal preferences and stayed at home. It is four years since we attended our annual meeting. and it is with great pleasure that I look forward to meeting the friends at the north again.

We seem only to have just reached home from our long stay in Lin Ching. and although school has been in session six weeks. we seem only to have got started. Miss Porter takes over the work during our absence - doing what she can with the help of the Chinese women.

The school girls gathered the 20th of March. and while two of the former number are not with us, we have added four new names - and our number is thirty-five. Two of these new girls are very promising students. One of the two former pupils. is a daughter of pastor Chia. who at

the time of the disturbance in their place. was sent to Peking. The other girl was greatly opposed by her parents and as there was so much talk and unrest, she returned her feet, and was betrothed into a heathen home. While last to our school, and at present seemingly to our church, she has the truth in her heart, I am sure, and may be a power for ~~t~~ good in God's hand, in the days to come, in bringing others to a knowledge of the truth.

There has been a very evident work of the Spirit in our church, the last few weeks, and the school has felt it. We do rejoice in the manifestation of the Spirit's power. when we and those around us are conscious of sin, and glad to make confession and are filled with new purpose to forsake the evil. It takes so long to root out the evil of the human heart.

The last Spring term of school, I suggested to the girls that instead of receiving the six pieces of bread, which makes a pound, if they desired, ~~to~~ receive but four. I would give ~~pay~~ the difference in cash to them for their contribution money. We did so and the amount was eight string of cash, between #2. and #3. This year I wanted it to come from them, and prayed much about it.

last week one of them handed me a few characters which spoke in behalf of all, saying they had consulted and would like to do as before if I was willing. so the morning I came away each one received nine large pieces of money - about one cent - The little grove - and each scholar finds a little self-denial in the act. Then, too, I trust some principle about giving for the church may be inculcated in their hearts and minds. I am very thankful they have made the decision.

The C. E. society seems to be helping them to reach out in their thoughts and prayers, after other girls in the village.

Miss Porter will have two classes - and supervision - but leave herself free for the village work and general care. One of the school girls is to teach two of my classes. We have one girl who gives much promise for the future as a teacher; she ~~was~~ is the same one who helped us at Din Ching last winter.

My sister has made the round of villages and for the most part finds a good spirit prevailing among the church members, but they need so much help.

I am so thankful for the quiet which exists

around us at the present time. The seal of disturbance may be changed. There is much unrest around Pao Ting Fu. Tientsin. and Ling Chou. I trust nothing will prevent our early return to Paing Chuang and that we may be able continue our work without interruption.

Your letter of Jan. 29. was duly received. also the circular sent out from the Room concerning overdrawing. I trust it may make the necessary impression on all concerned, and bring about the desired Rec'd May 16. We have been in Tientsin two or three days. I go to Peking today, and to Ling for days later. I am on the Entertainment this year, so must be on hand early.

Some poor distracted X church members Hu Chia Ying one of the outstations of this have come here for refuge. so my sister is going to stay and help for a few days.

Today we have word from six members of our home, and it brings us very near to them, in heart and mind.

I must go to the train in a few moments so must close. We have constant reason to rejoice in what the Lord is doing for us. and "He is faithful that promised". We know your prayers

Ling Shih Hsien. Oct. 2/900.

Rev. Judson Smith.

Dear Friend.

It is a long, long time since I have written you. Your last of April was received after we left Pao Ching for the Mission meeting at Ting Chou. These last months have been so broken and so changeable. Within a years time we have been four months at Sin Ching. Then nearly three months at Pao Ching. Then just a month on the way to Ting Chou and attendance at Mission Meeting. Twelve days of semi-siege at the M. E. premises in Peking. Two months of siege in the British Legation. Six weeks at Prince Yü's palace, which since the siege has been occupied by the Ting Chou Christians and missionaries who remain. Now I am here, where I

expect to spend the winter, if foreigners are allowed to remain in Peking. My sister is at present at Tientsin. She went there to see Miss Porter, and be of any help she could be there.

I did not speak of the past more than to say how full of thanksgiving and praise my heart is, as I think over the wonderful deliverance of those past weeks - and see how since then, and even to the present God has provided so lovingly and marvelously for us and for the Christians who are left. I feel that a special burden of prayer should be upon each of us for those who are to be the nucleus for the new church in China.

When we stop to think of the actual condition of things now, it just makes one heart sick,

To human view the church is destroy-
ed. but there is a faith which
can look above and beyond the
present, and see the seed not
wholly plucked up - the roots have
struck down deep, we may believe
in many hearts. Here in this place
is Jen ~~Mu~~ Shih - (Pastor Jen) and
we can see faith beaming in his
face and he is so earnest. At
the place where the Ling Chow
friends are teacher Kao, and Kung,
and others - Mr. Tinlain is
the remnant of Pao Ling Fu -
the second Pastor Meng - whose
life at this time, though so full
of sadness and grief over his
brothers death - and the death
of the Christians and missionaries
there, is full of helpfulness
and earnest purpose. Of our own

church, we are still in compara
ignorance - I am sure there are
be some true and faithful
once found there too. The ye
has been one of labor to the
and the constant pressure
brought to bear on many h
"recent" has been very great
When we said good-bye May 8.
to all the Chinese, we little dreamed we
should be thus - forever shall
say, it seems as now - cut
off from them. One and anoth
suggested with trembling lips
the possibility of our not retur
ing, but I could not think
of it; and was full of hope an
inspired hope in their hearts. Whe
I think of these dear school girl
disbanding, going home, but
into what danger and peril

we are friends - and we not a word together not even a glance - and now no prospect of meeting for months it may be - my heart is very sad, and it seems as if I could not have it so. The thought however, that God is with them - and knows all about them - and that He is able to do for all these, for whom we can absolutely do nothing - this that comforts me and keeps me full of peace and joy. Are not Ling Chau and Peking Christians, the eighteen Bridgman school girls, who have no home - just the same - yes, I mean that there shall be no difference, but still there is a yearning and longing for these others.
"Some day will understand"

I am so glad the Deputation came to China when it did, and that Father Endeavor Clark saw what he did; I am sure Missions in China will mean more to all for their visit, and when they and others come again, it will be to see we believe, a purer, stronger, and more glorious church than ever could have been established, without this terrible experience of persecution.

As we hear more and more of our Pao Ting Fu and Shan Hsi fellow workers' sad death, it seems as if we could not be suitably grateful to God for our preservation. The story is such a terrible one - still their share with the native Christians in a martyr's death, is something to be thankful for. It seems to me

that the Christians who remain will feel a little differently about their own losses, because some of the missionaries have suffered also. God did not give it to me to suffer this with them. I trust I may be faithful to that for which my life has been spared. These weeks! They seem almost like a dream, from which we have not yet aroused.

I find it exceedingly pleasant to be with Miss Russell and Miss Sheffield, and shall learn much that is helpful I am sure.

It is hard to be in the midst of those who have lost their all and suffered so much, but it is also hard to be away from them. Miss Russell has the whole church, both in the city, and in

the out-stations, as on her heart
She seems to know them all, and
does much for them, I am
sure it is a special ~~provi~~ den
which made it possible for
to remain here, this winter.
It is beautiful to see her the
and love for them.

The questions now presented
to the Powers concerning this
nation are weighty ones, and
we are impatient for the
results. We only desire that
that which is done, shall
redound to God's glory, and cau
His Kingdom to come. It mu
come. May God strengthen our
faith, and give us grace to wait
his time. There is much of whic
to write. But the daily duties f
the hours each day. I

I expect to give some little assistance in the work here. and still hope in a few months to be able to go back to Pang Chuang. but that is uncertain, we at present can only plan for a day at a time.

We have been very conscious of the sympathy and prayers of our supporters in the home-land during these days, and perhaps all of us have learned something more of the meaning of prayer, and rejoice anew in the assurance that God hears and answers prayer.

Now with prayer that you too, the representatives for the work at home, may be especially guided at this time and abundantly blessed in all your plans for His work. I remain

Yours in mutual love for China.

Grace

Miss Grace Stryckoff

Ting Shih, Oct. 2, 1900

Recd Nov. 17

Pàing Chuang, China
Nov. 24. 1900

Rev. Judson Smith.
Dear Secretary.

It is sometime since I have written you. Various duties crowd and press, so that many intended letters fail to materialize. I do not think you have heard either from me or my sister since our vacation at Pei Tai Ho. We had a most pleasant time there spending a month, and were greatly refreshed in every way. As we did not go to Mission Meeting, we all the more appreciated the opportunity for meeting the fellow-workers in our Mission, as well as those of other Missions. We reached home the 20th of Sept.

The girls school always begins late, because the gathering in of the harvest does not end till late. For this reason I took the opportunity to make a tour to the South. Inasmuch as Miss Jones does not come to this field, my sister and I wanted to get more in touch with the work in the

Sin Ching district. My sister spent a month visiting many new villages. My time was spent in many of our own out-stations, but three of the places belong to Sin Ching. We now make no distinction, except for convenience. The little I saw made me realize how very inadequate our force is even to overtake our own work, and the opening in the Sin Ching field is most interesting and attractive. but one is saddened because of the lack of workers. How is the work to be over-taken. Our native force is insufficient, and the missionary force very weak. The need for a lady for Sin Ching is now most imperative. Mr. Chapin remarked a few days ago, if we do not reach the women belonging to these inquirers and probationers, and church members, the church is not on a firm footing. We are hoping and praying most earnestly that some one may be sent out this next year. With the increasing work in the Hospital, the large number of men and women who come, the opportunity for preaching and teaching is ~~an~~

unlimited, and the Mrs. ideals are so high, their desires for the salvation of the sick ones so great, that we long for more time for that work. ~~Our~~ ~~a~~ The care for a school of over thirty, even with the help I have, fills my time full.

In the late Summer Mr Chapin made some changes in the girls school dormitory building so that we can accommodate over forty girls, if crowded, & am enjoying the old new quarters, and hope for a good year of work, a year in which these girls shall come to "know Him", so that during their <u>whole</u> lives whatever experiences come to them, "<u>nothing</u> shall separate them from the love of Christ".

We are just on the eve of Thanks-giving. The year has been one of blessing. I am most thankful for that which the Lord permits our eyes to see, and that the working of His power in the lives of those who have been taught by us. What are we that He should thus use us?

We rejoice that the Board finished the year without debt, and pray that the new

year may be the best in its history. The fields are white to the harvest, say not there are yet four months and then cometh the harvest. Let us pray the Lord of harvest to send forth laborers into his harvest field.

Where have written you of plans for winter campaign. classes for men and women. Every one is very busy, the days never seemed so short, a half hour, hour seems to count for nothing. and the day is made up of half hours. and We need a great deal of patience faithfully all we can, and leave all undone which we cannot accomplish.

The Board and its needs, its difficulties, are a common subject for prayer. with us in our brief daily morning station prayer meeting. and Thurs. evening service.

I must not take time to write more now. As you know of our needs, we are sure of your prayers on our behalf.

Ever your friend and worker for Christ,

Grace Wyckoff

Mrs Grace Wyckoff
Pang Chuang, Shansi
Dec. 27, 1904
Received Jan 19 1905

My sister would join me in sending greetings to here. She returns today after a half month away.

Tientsin
~~Peking~~ June 20/90.

Rev. Judson Smith.

Dear Secretary.

I had the opportunity of reading your last letter to Dr. Arthur Smith and was suddenly brought to my senses. and said to myself, I must write at once.

The winter - the years work - for me at least, was ended a month ago. and now I am here enjoying being with my sister, after these eight months of separation. I see I have written Peking where I should have said Tientsin - such is force of habit.

I do not know how much you have heard about the school year of work. It was most pleasant and on the whole most satisfactory - and when we came to the day for graduation and had the privilege of congratulating five most promising young ladies - and sending them forth so much better prepared for the future than if they had not had the year, our hearts were full of gratitude. Was it it

Grace Ingersoll.

Grace Ingersoll's interesting this letter may find your friends.

an occasion for thanksgiving that at such a time as this - under such trying conditions - nearly eight months of school were possible. At the close of school, the girls were sent home for the rest and change they so much need, after the anxiety and strain of the last year. Homes have been found for the homeless. Ere this letter reaches you you will have received the reports for the year - and I need not go into further details. I do want to add however, how very much I have enjoyed my work, and my associates Miss Russell and Miss Sheffield. It has been hard to be deprived of the privilege of being with our own christians, and doing for them at a time, when they seem to need us so much. But the sense that God was working out for them, and doing for them what we could not do. and the assurance that all was to work out for their good - has given to my perfect peace and contentment - but the longing was there and still lies.
I am very glad to have been

in our Mission school and see more of what it is really doing for the home and church even now. I am so thankful for it and for those who have given themselves to it - they have their reward.

Miss Porter is now in Peking and will ~~be~~ superintend the work of repairs for the next year's school.

Miss Sheffield has done good work, and I am glad to have one in Peking to assist in the kind of teaching which is so well fitted to give. I think her Kindergarten work need not interfere with some class work or normal work in Bridgman School.

She and Miss Russell have just left for Japan for the well-earned and greatly needed rest and change. My sister and I go to Chefoo - for a change of a few weeks. Then - ah! then we hope to go to Paing Chuang - How faith and hope lead us up, thro' the various experiences of life. "The Lord is the hope of His people".

My sister wishes to be remembered to you.

"My soul wait thou only upon God, for my expectation is from Him"

Today we remember the anniversary of our escape to the British Legation. That 20th of June, we did not know what the future days held for us, and for so many of our fellow laborers in other parts of China. Again and again my heart stands still as the terror and awfulness of it all comes back to mind, and it does it seem possible that what has been, has really happened.

Today we had a letter from Mrs. Gammon in which she refers to the two classes of people those who doubt the wise of carrying on work in Peking just now, and those whose faith and purpose for China has not wavered in the least. Two or three months later, we can better tell what the prospect is to be for another year's work.

The work to be done now is to "strengthen the things which remain." From the various

messages which have been sent lately. I am sure you will realize how the force on the field has been reduced. I am very glad it is to be enlarged this fall. We are asking that you at home as well as we here may have the Spirit of the Lord upon us, giving the Spirit of wisdom and understanding, of counsel and might. And above all, not lose sight of the great work which it is here still to do.

If the Emperor returns and order is restored, and missionaries can return to their fields then there will be large opportunity I think for work.

The summer is before us now, and I trust it may be a time not only of physical rest, but one of heart preparation, that we may be ready when God's time comes for entering into larger and wider doors.

This week I have been into the city twice to have a meeting without outsiders. Wed. there were a dozen or more women and Thurs. some twenty in all. Many of them listened

attentively. It was very pleasant to have a letter once again of that which has, during the fourteen years in China brought great joy into my heart.

My sister is just finishing her work in the school here, and most of the refugee women have returned to their homes. Miss Patterson will carry on the work for women during the summer.

How different the year has been for many of us, than we would have planned. but all of it has been in God's plan.

Dr. Smith has doubtless kept you informed about our own field. so far as it is possible to learn about the condition of affairs there. What a glad day it will be when we can go back. and I believe that will be before long.

I know there are many at home who are praying for China at this time. We and the work need their prayers very much.

Miss Grace Wyckoff
Tientsin, June 20, 1901
Filed July 24

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Peking Wednesday Dec. 24. 1901

Dear Dorothy,

It is time since I have written you. I think when we were on our journey, but since our arrival from either of us. A few lines but a repetition of what you know, still they may give a little idea of the condition of our time.

The Girls Boarding School has gone. The confusion of the last two days of the school and exams returning girls as well to mail a few lines. I think we shall be ready, when I hope to have and some more, to receive detachments of them, they have been of them, some of whom fifteen or eighteen years old, were left in order to follow the city, and all but three. Our hope is the brightest lights

Ping Chuang. Dec. 24. 1901

Rev. Judson Smith.

Dear Secretary.

It is some time since I have written you. My sister wrote you when we were on our way to Ping Chuang, but since our arrival you have not heard from either of us. A few words, tho' they may be but a repetition of that which you already know, still they may give you some new insight into the condition of our work at the present time.

For the last few years, the Girls Boarding School has been my special care. The confusion of the last two years disbanded the school, and since returning it has seemed just as well to wait a few months before beginning it. I think we shall still wait about six weeks, when I hope to have the dear girls gathered once more, to receive more faithful instruction than they ever have received before. Ten of them, some of whom were not more fifteen or sixteen years old, were married last year, in order to better provide for their safety; and all but three went into heathen homes. Our hope is that their lives will be bright lights,

in the midst of heathen darkness. Our hearts go out after them, with longing pity, as we think of the contrast which the new married life in such a home must bring. None of our girls were killed, nor in any way suffered insult; farther than the evil talk and persecution which all Christians suffered, and even which now must still bear. As we hear from one and another of the evil speaking of outsiders, we cry out "how long Oh Lord, how long".

We have now gathered together twenty four women, who are studying earnestly. We are very thankful to God, in that He has once again permitted us to do this work for them. Sometimes when we look at the past, we feel that our work has not stood the fire as it should - we have, perhaps, too often forgotten that it was not our work, but His. We each of us desire to be more faithful, but it so easy to have it become a mechanical thing, too often with but little life in it. Still we can but rejoice in that which remains, and thank God for the part we have had in establishing the

work in this district. "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us". With this we go forward.

We ourselves, cannot realize what the Christians have been through - and the persecution at the present time, manifested in many little ways - as evil talk - unwillingness to help in time of need - mean insinuations, and ridicule - are most trying, and hard to bear. What the future has in store for China, and for the church, we dare not say. Just now our duty is plain. Our daily prayers are ascending day by day for the manifestation of the Spirit's mighty power. to convince of sin and weakness, and lead to repentance.

The Christmas season just passed brought new faith and hope and love ~~to~~ my own heart, as I thought of that lowly child, and what His life has meant to the world, and even to our people here. Nearly forty women and girls came ~~to~~ sing ~~to~~ us Christmas eve, and tho' the voices of some of the old women were not in tune, we felt sure that those hearts were all ~~in chime~~ in joyful tune, with praise

to the Saviour, whom having not seen they love, and believing, rejoice with joy unspeakable. They certainly have something of which the world knows nothing.

Dr Smith is burdened with many most perplexing cares and responsibilities - but he has learned much about "rolling" his burden on the Lord. The present condition of things is most trying to a man of his temperament and disposition - but he is meeting it in a good spirit and I believe God is going to wonderfully use him at this time.

That which all of us needs is that wisdom which comes down from above, which is "first pure, then peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good works, without hypocrisy and without partiality".

My sister and I find ourselves quite busy; there are more people than usual in our yard - Eight or nine little tots study for a short time each afternoon. They belong to Christian homes - and some of them are just as interesting and original as any American children of that age: they do show the result of contact with Christianity

from their very earliest years. We have a very tactful young woman, who teaches them each day. She was married most unceremoniously at the time of the troubles last year, terribly beaten because she would not conform to heathen customs. He now with her own mother here, but is bound to return to her other home sooner or later. The husband now makes good promises, and she may still find hearts ready to be helped by her loving heart.

Mrs. Wang, teacher of the girls school, is relieving me of some of the tedious work in the station class, giving us more time for explanation, and individual work. She too has visited a few villages, and we hope to have her and the other women do more of this work. We ourselves have not begun to go out much yet. But hope to do so soon.

Our Sunday attendance is good. One day we had women from eighteen different villages.

Mrs. Smith seems very well, and is entering into the work with much vigor and strong faith.

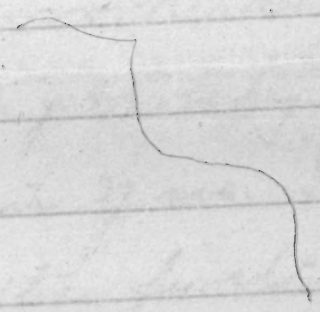
my sister wishes me to thank you for your letter to her. I am sorry to say she is in bed, having overworked a little in preparing for the Christmas time. This is the third attack she has had during the last six months. The trouble seems to be ovaritis - we hope with care that she may forestall any more trouble. We have always been so well and strong that pain is hard to bear. She is however very patient. Physical limitations do break into the routine of work.

We are having pretty cold weather, but it will not be long before the worst of the cold is over, and Spring will put forth her warmer breath over the earth. Time does pass so rapidly

Our mail leaves tomorrow, and I have one or two more letters to write, so must not prolong this.

Knowing that your prayers follow us in our work, and rejoicing in that which God has done for the Board in lifting that debt.

I remain yours friend Grace Dyckoff.



Rec'd Feb. 12,

Rocky Point. Septr. 12. 1902.

Rev. Judson Smith.

Dear Friend.

The above address has I suppose become familiar to you thro' others who have been here, so it is not necessary for me to go into any description of our surroundings. It is enough to say, that my sister and I came here a week ago, and expect to remain another week, at the end of which time we go to Peking and Ping Chau for a few days visit. You know how limited our circle at Ping Chuang has been all the year. Our coming north for a rest and change, brings us into quite another world, and I know the change can but be very helpful. We rejoice so much in the prospect of new workers for our station. Mr. Lehapin and family are to be with us also, so there will be ten of us. I trust we may in every way make the first year of our friends stay in China one full of joy and gladness, and mutual helpfulness, and earnest preparation for service.

The year is passing away so quickly. School closed the last of June, but as I kept two or three of the girls for special work, my work

continued for full two months. Severe sickness among the Chinese, which took ~~off~~ array one of my former school girls, and later, Mrs. Chia, the wife of our senior pastor was taken with cholera, and died the second day: there was also other sickness and the sorrows and disappointments of others have made the summer one of peculiar trial.

God has drawn very near to us all, and poured His own sweet comfort into hearts broken and bleeding. We have had reason to thank God anew for the privilege of these years, which has ~~had~~ given us some small part in imparting the Truth to hearts, so that they were prepared for that great change. They had learned what it is to live, and knew that to die was gain.

The story of one of our helpers was most interesting, He was less educated than any of the others, but was a man who had been a help and inspiration to many. When the cholera reached his village he was stricken with it: for over a month before, however, he had been most loving in his care for his family, four of whom had had a long run of fever. At the time of the last large meeting, he wanted to go to Ping Chuang, but gave it up, because he was needed at

home. A short time ago my sister visited his home and the wife and daughter told the story of his last days. It was with moist-eyes and trembling lips. but with the ring of glad joy and assurance. His wife said, whenever he had a few moments he was spent it on his Bible, and pointing to the place, he added "he sat right there". He urged them again and again saying, "on no account give up your faith and trust in God". When near the end, his eyes were upturned and the friends feared fixed, they said, "can't you look down", he replied, "the Lord wants me to look up". Later the mother brought his Bible and showed the little red slips he had written out, with chapter and verse, as he had studied it during the last weeks.

* The wives of both our pastors have been taken this one helper, and I cannot say just how many church members. a very small number, however, when we consider the death rate in the villages. One man, and his wife died within twenty-four hours of each other leaving two little boys. It long to have the Christians learn God's lessons for them, and most earnestly hope the heathen will heed His voice.

alas! drought and famine, and plague alike seem to set them more determinedly than ever to trust in their false gods.

Dr. Smith has doubtless written you of the completion of the new chapels. It is so delightful to have these clean, new places for worship, one of incidental blessings which came as a result of the Boxer trouble. We are praying for guidance to know how to direct the work for women in the villages. ~~For~~ We have certainly only the "weak", the "foolish" to confound the mighty, and bring to naught the things which are. We must be content to use what we have, and I do believe God's blessing will follow.

The girls in the school did good work last year, I expect better work this year however. Six went to Peking last year as you may remember, the same number will doubtless go this year. In the future selections from our highest class will be made for the Bridgman school. We shall bring our course of study into line with that at Peking. It will be two years and a half before the two oldest girls will finish their study there: when I trust they will be ready, to give just the help we need

in our school. It has been a little hard to have the older girls go out, just at a time when they might be so helpful in many ways. The Boxer uprising was the occasion for the marriage of a number of those who seemed most promising scholars. To the girls themselves their hopes and aspirations seem to have been cruelly disappointed, and some find it hard to submit cheerfully to their present lot. The ideas of too many about "serving the Lord," as the Chinese say, are too vague & altogether, and they find it not easy to serve Him, in the daily living. Thus it is that, a number of very dear pupils are in places and conditions which were not of my planning; some married, one an invalid, bearing acutely suffering and weakness, and others have passed through deep waters of affliction. After all, that is what we have been preparing them for, and as they come to know for themselves that God's will is best for them, they will make useful women. I want to lay still deeper and stronger foundations in the days to come, in these young hearts. My trust is in "God, He which hath begun a good work, will perform or complete it

Our school opens late in the Fall, because we have cotton, and it is desirable that the girls helps during that busy season at home. A school of thirty ~~odd~~ scholars as large a number as we can accommodate, with our present buildings, keeps one person very busy. We have a Chinese teacher, (man) who gives about three hours to work in the Chinese books. Mrs. Wang, a Bridgman school girl of the early days has made a very useful helper. She and I have divided the other recitations. Arithmetic. Primary, Advanced and Physical Geography. Temperance Physiology, Biology. and work in Old and New Testaments. Then there is morning prayers. and other religious exercises. Aside from the teaching. the cares which would come to a mother of a large family, come upon me. A matron takes not a little of the responsibility, but she is an untrained woman, and cannot do for the pupils as one who has been thro

the discipline of school life. We shall have to wait a good while for such an one. The domestic training, moral training and spiritual training - all rest upon me at present, except as the teachers helps indirectly and the older scholars, who begin to realize what advantages should arise from school life.

Now that a selection from our highest class will be made for Peking, I feel as if we should enlarge our school here, preparing as large a number as possible for filling more successfully the places they must fill in their village homes. The trained mind and life ordered by school discipline is the one to which we must look for molding influences.

I doubt not a young lady will be found to help soon in our work.

The condition of Dr. Porter's health continues such that I fear there is not much hope for his return at present. We are so glad for the new

physician who is to come this fall. The need for an evangelistic missionary at once is very great I think. Even if Mr. Chapin remains at Pang Ch. the time for vacation for Dr. Smith will come before we know it.

It is most unfortunate to have any station left as ours has been with only one man.

A new man ought to be on the field four years at least before he can enter into the many responsibilities of a work like ours. I hope very much such a family may be added to our station next year. It seems to me the need is greater than anywhere else.

Dr. Smith has done nobly, but we do need another element very much. Mr. Chapin can help much, but he does not in any way, it seems to me, lessen the importance of the addition of a new young man who shall be preparing to take hold of a great work, which is to be his for years to come.

My sister joins me in love.

Your friend
Grace Mijakoff

Rockey Mount, N.C.
Sept 12 1902
Rec'd Oct 20

HARRY WADE HICKS,

Pang Chuang China.Nov. 29 1906

My Dear Friends.

It is just an hour till supper time, and I am going to see what I can do in on a letter to you. This letter ought to have been written four days ago, but I could not get around to it: this evening hour brings a few moments of of leisure which I am glad to improve. I want to tell you about Thanks-giving day at Pang Chuang. I have been in China sixteen full years: two years ago the Drs. Tucker joined our force of workers, and they have been a help and inspiration to us all every day since their coming. We as a station have prayed long for more workers, but I do not think the faith of any of us was large enough for what we have received. God has truly done exceeding abundantly above that which we asked, at least above that which we thought.

For some months we had anticipated the coming of Mr. & Mrs. Ellis, and when Dr. Tucker so "hustled the East" as to get them to this interior station in a little less than six days from Tientsin (it usually requires eight days) and in time for Thanksgiving dinner, you can guess that we were a happy company. They with Dr. & Mrs. Tucker came a little after noon. We had arranged before-hand that when their cart was seen the chapel bell should be struck three times, so when it tapped, every-body dropped everything and ran: the school girls came out to sing a welcome: here we waited in front of their house watching for their appearance around the corner of the house. It soon became evident that the cart which had come, had come from Te Chou with two of our Christian women: we were glad to see them but wondered how long we would have to wait for the friends. It was an exciting time, we sent to the front gate to see if they were really in sight, and very soon the bell rang again. It was not long this time before the new comers were brought around by those who had gone out to meet them, and so the anticipations of days were ralized.

The plan was to have a meeting at 3P.M. and dinner at 4.30 There was a little delay for we could not ask people to go to meeting, who had nothing to eat since early morning. Our Thanksgiving service was a simple one in which each one mentioned some thing or things for which he was thankful, the two boys Ralph & Earnest Chapin reciting the 103rd Psalm. Dinner passed off pleasantly, a goose taking the place of turkey, and the celery Dr. brought was excellent.

Kuling Chinese Christmas, Nov. 22 1924

My Dear Friends.

Once more, this supper time, and I am going to use what I can do to write to you. This letter ought, to have been written four days ago, but I did not get around to it. This evening looks as if memories of home would be glad to improve. I want to tell you about Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. I have been in China sixteen full years, and this year Thanksgiving Day found our force of workers, men and women, gathered together to us all every day since their coming. We are a station long for more workers, but I do not think the faith of any of us is enough for what we have received. God has truly done exceedingly above that which we asked, let alone what we thought.

Last Sunday we had participated the coming of Mr. & Mrs. Hills, and went so "hunting the Deer" as to get them to this interior station. Less than six days from Thanksgiving (it usually requires eight) we had our Thanksgiving dinner, you can guess that it was a happy time. They with Dr. & Mrs. Tucker came a little after noon. We had mentioned that when their car was seen, the cannon boom would announce them, so when it sounded, everybody dropped everything and school girls came out to sing a welcome. Here we waited in our houses watching for their appearance around the corner of the hill. It soon became evident that the car which had come had come with two of our Christian women, who were glad to see them but how long we would have to wait for the friends. It was an anxious time as we ran to the front gate to see if they were really in sight, and then the wait came again. It was not long this time before the new arrivals were brought around by those who had come out to meet them, and congratulations on days were radiant.

We came to have a meeting at 3P.M. and dinner at 4. There was a little time we could not ask people to go to meeting, who had nothing to eat, so early morning. Our Thanksgiving service was a simple one in white and we listened some in my or thanks for which he was thankful, the two [illegible] & Harmest Chapin repeating the 103rd Psalm. Dinner passed off pleasantly, a goose taking the place of turkey, and the celery Dr. brought [illegible]ent.

Not only the arrival of these friends made us thankful ,but the fact that we also had Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Jr.with us .They arrived just two weeks lacking a day,before,and though here for so short a time they seemed like old stagers in some ways at least.It is not always that new people are able from the first to adapt themselves to the new and strange conditions which surround them,so another cause for gratitude is that our new associates fit in so beautifully.We have every reason to look for most valuable service from them all.Let the prayers of all who read these words follow them and their work even as I trust they have followed us and our work in the past.

This twenty-fourth day of Nov.1904 will always be remembered as a joyful day.The night before Gertrude reached home after an absence of two months in the Lin Ching field,and though she stayed only two days it was good to be together for a little while.Mrs. Smith had returned from a woman's class which she had been holding in the Te Chou district,and she brought many words of encouragement for us.Mr. Chapin who had been away touring came home also for the occasion.Mrs. Chapin ,who had invited us all to dinner was taken sick the day before Thanksgiving ,and was not able to be up,for which we were most sorry,nevertheless we enjoyed her thoughtful planning and loving preparation for this re-union.With these new friends ,our working numbers twelve and two small boys beside.

Much as the mind and thoughts turn at such times to the friends who are so far away,and from whom we are so widely separated,we still find great joy and pleasure in Christian fellowship such as we have in such a station asn Pang Chuang.

A review of the past brings to our minds so many ways in which the Lord has been good to us ,and He ha blessed the work of our hands:the daily grace and strength which He gives is to me a continual reason for thanksgiving.I sometimes wonder how I would bear weakness and suffering.

I have in mind just now a nice little woman,who in the course of these eight or ten years,has learned to read the Gospels quite readily.She has three children,and an old mother who has opposed her not a little ,in her search after the Truth.Her husband is very sick now and the outlook is far from bright for her.It is very hard for the Christians to bear patiently and with sweet submission sickness and pain.

Since the beginning of this term another school girl .whose father died

thinks I would better have her stay out of school awhile, hoping she
get some help before it is too late. Today I was thinking of the respo
bility and also the privilege, of helping such an young girl to a rig
conception of life, of her life, so that either in health or sickness
she alike might be able to glorify God. I pray that God may be gracious
her and spare her life, but above all I want her to learn as others h
learnce to say " Thy will be done". and then al will be well for her.

Just now there are two or three sad cases in the Hospital: one is a wo
whose husband is blind, another one whose husband has consumption, wit
little hopes for recovery, his weakness has been I am sure the means
bringing his wife to an acceptance of the Truth. Another picture whi
see every morning is an old woman of about sixty, carrying a little g
of about seven on her back to morning prayers. The child is blind, and
heart aches for her but the devotion of that grand-mother, and the hop
which never once seems to have forsaken her, is touching to see. Tan D
days one eye may be helped a little. So it goes, how thankful we ought
be for those common mercies of sight and health and strength.

I began this letter before supper, and now it is 8.30 pm. I have no t
more to write I will finish up at once and say good night.

With love.

I remain

Grace Tyckoff.

Miss Grace Tyckoff
Pang Chang, Nov. 29 1904
Rec'd Jan 29 1905

Pang Chuang China.
Dec. 13. 1904

Rev. Judson Smith D.D.

Dear Friend.

A letter just received from you, addressed to my sister, was read this evening. She is still away from home, so I read the letter. I was reminded at once that I have not written for a good while, so determined to write this very evening. I have still one copy of a letter, telling of the arrival of our new workers. and tho it is dim I will send it on, and so not repeat. I might add however that the reinforcements to this station are a great addition. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley having been here over a month, and Mr. and Mrs. Ellis three weeks. All are thoroughly interested and devoted to the work, and are eager to get at it; and fit themselves for it. They have come for the work's sake. We are so thankful

for them. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are supported by the church which my sister attends in Seattle. so it has been specially delightful to have them reach Paing Chuang.

I believe I have not written you since my school began this fall. Six girls left school last year. Two were married, having finished the course here, and three went to Peking. (making eight in all at Peking) and another girl is helping Gertrude in the work in the Lim Ching district. The leaving of six made room for new girls, and so this fall we have filled up and now have forty boarders, a larger number than ever before. The addition of some sixteen new scholars, most of them small girls would lead one to think that my cares would be greatly increased. indeed they are. but the work has gone on so much easier than I expected. The older girls are earnest and faithful, and the responsibility which they seem to assume quite naturally, makes my burdens much lighter. Thank God for such opportunities, and for permitting us to see such results

from our feeble efforts. It is well it is so for there are so many interests in the yard to be looked after, and so much work to be done in the Hospital.

The work is in most hopeful condition, and the addition to our working force is most timely.

This mail brought word of the W.B.M.I meeting at Galesburg, my old home. We do rejoice that they started raise the debt; but should rejoice more if there were no such word as debt! When will God's people arise and come up to the help of the Lord.

We are having delightful weather. just a flurry of snow. Of course we think it necessary that the new comers have Tennis so I have to take a little too, even if but for a short time each day.

It is so good to have the Drs. Tucker back. They are such strong, earnest workers.

Thanksgiving is past, the Christmas season is upon us, and the new year not far away.

With gratitude for the past; and new courage

for the future, we look into the coming year, asking for larger faith, and more love, that our work may also be more effective.

The report of the meeting of the A. B. C. F. M. had much of interest in it. What the future may bring we know not, but we are full of hope.

I must not write more. Would like to be remembered to Mrs. Smith.

Very sincerely

Your friend in Christ's field.

Grace Wycko Tt.

Camp Chinang Dec. 13. 1904

Received Jan. 30, 1905

Jan.

Pang Chuang China, Dec. 3o 1905

Dear friends,—

Chinese New Year is vacation time. It begins fifteen days before the new year and lasts the same length of time after. Today, as I reckon up the Chinese month, I find that tendays of the time is gone, and before I know it the school girls will be back and there will be no more leisure, so I must write at once and tell you about our Pang Chuang school. The last term closed the 21st of January, with the largest number of boarders which we have ever had. Two girls went to Peking, two were married, and one, having finished the course here, and not quick enough mentally to pursue the higher course in the Bridgman School in Peking, left to help in other work. These vacancies made it possible to add a number of new scholars inasmuch as we were not full before. Fifteen girls were added, all save two being under thirteen years of age, two being only eleven. One might expect such a number of "raw material" to make some trouble but to my great joy, and I must say surprise, everything moved on as smoothly as if these small girls had always been here. The way in which the "older sisters" received their "little sisters" called forth my admiration many times, and when they separated for vacation, it was a pretty sight to see the affection which had grown up between them. I spoke of them above as "raw material", I do not think that is the right expression, for there is material which is much rawer, if I may use such a word. These girls come from homes which are Christian, all at least nominally so, and the influence of the Truth is seen in their faces, and you feel it. This fact encourages me often times, for we do see the imperfections of our Christians so clearly and at times are discouraged, and wonder if it is worth while after all. The leaven works and in time, by just these influences the whole mass is to be leavened.

I was pleased also with the mental capacity of these small girls, three are a trifle dull, but time will quicken their minds. As we see those who have had the discipline of school, even the "half-baked" ones as Mrs. Smith is pleased to call them, we do want just as many as possible to receive this help. It would crowd us to put fifty girls in the dormitories, and now the school room is full, so that six had to study in the recitation room. We ought this summer to enlarge the school building. I am sure if you could see these forty girls busy at their domestic work, or while studying or reciting, or going in single file to church, and better still listen to them in Christian Endeavor, testifying by word or prayer to love for Christ, and a desire to serve Him, you would wish there were forty more of them.

The little girls have a Junior Endeavor, and in it they learn to take a part, in prayer or by a verse of Scripture. Once a month the school set aside the money which would furnish them white bread, for some other use. The little sum thus collected for two years back, was applied to the new vessel for

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Micronesia, so the children here have an interest in that work which has at different times for these many years, interested so manyof the young and oldin America. ,A framed certificate keeps the subject before them, and I hope this next term to keep the missionary work in other lands before their minds, more definitely than ever before. It is so hard to do all one wants to for them. Sometimes I get tired, but I do want to be faithful , and never become "weary in well doing". I find everything depends on me, what I am , they are. (I am sure you will understand what I mean by that). I suppose that is true of every teacher, but I imagine it is peculiarly true here.

We want that these children should be fitted for their homes life, so here they do the domestic work according to divisions, and out of school hours have some sewing on hand. Shoes and stockings are always pick-up work. Saturday afternoon we have no school and everyone is very busy. This term I prepared a pair of each for the new girls to see what they could do: some of the work was funny enough, but the eagerness and realeffort was pleasto see. Some of their people are hardly willing to furnish the material, for it seems such a waste. The Chinese if left to themselves , would sacrifice the child's instruction, rather than the cloth for the m to learn upon, they say a girl thats got it in her will learn anyway,

Tomorrow is Commencement Day for Bridgman School, and we have a special interest in the occasion: Wang Shy Mei, whose home is in one of our most flourishing out-stations, graduates. It is eleven years since she came to our school here, and now next year we look forward to having her help in this school. She is a girl of sweet temper , and while she has only ordinary ability, her teachers speak highly of her, and I am very fond of her. I think it can be said of her, "she hath done what she could", and that I am sure will characterize her efforts in the future. May she be conscious of what such approbation means, and desire only that!

~~Thre/other girls~~ There are a good many questions which come up in connection with the education of these girls. There people , here at least, find the expense very difficult to meet, and it is not easy to know whom to help, and how much to do for them. It is not so much a question of money, that is easily provided, but we want these people to do their part, even if they feel it. It is so easy to look to us to do for them. The poverty of the people is great, and my courage fails me whenev er the subject of money is mentioned. Gradually the value of education will more and more be felt, and certain impossibilities will become possibilities, and we may trust new avenues will be opened to women, and girls in China. Meanwhile we must work on and prepare for that good time. The next term is a long one nearly five months, and the fact that n our Mission meeting has been changed from June to August, will give opportunity for good work . May I not ask you to help me by your prayers to faithfulness in this great and beautiful work. Yours with love. Grace Wyckoff.

Received March 22

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Liang Shuang Jan. 00/1900
Received March 22

Miss Grace Kupchoff
Pastor Rhinelander Com.
Feed Mission
Feb. 22

Pang Chuang China
Feby. 3. 1905.

Dr. Judson Smith.

Dear Friend.

A little time remains this Saturday evening and, as I have too often proved "procrastination is the thief of time", I will seize these few moments, and add a word to the letter which I am sending about the girls' school here.

This is the first day of the Chinese new year - and a beautiful day it has been, so far as the heavens are concerned. The people whom we have met today, however, the same listless indifferent crowd of new year callers, makes our hearts sadder than ever. We can only hope that the Sabbath may bring us a better opportunity to talk to those who may come again.

Gospel-hardened Pang Chuang! the eyes of the people are indeed blinded, and their

are
deaf, and their hearts hardened, so that they cannot believe. During the next few days, we hope to give them an opportunity to hear more of the Truth; if they desire to.

These days we as a station have been bearing the A. B. C. F. M., its officers, the Prudential Com. and churches - before the throne of grace - as also ourselves and our work, asking that God would use this crisis in some way to hasten the coming of His Kingdom.

I believe I have not written you since the arrival of the new friends who joined us this Fall. They are such an addition to our force - and are taking hold of the language finely. Time will make fine workers of them.

My sister and I have good news from home, and are so thankful for all the mercies that crown the days of our loved ones, as well as our own.

The Lord does cause His work to prosper in our hands, but as greatly as we desire. We need so much to know how to train workers for the Lord's work.

I think you will be interested in reading the enclosed about my school. I must close with this brief note. Ever your friend Grace Myakoff.

Miss Grace Wyckoff
Pang Chuang, Feb. 3, 1905

Rec'd March 22

Rec'd MAR 13 1906
Ans'd MAR 19 1906

Pang Chuang China. Feb'y 1906

Dear Dr. Smith.

I hqve written a letter of general interest, which I am sending to you but I feel as if I owed you something more. It is such a long time since I have written. My only apology is that "I have been busy", and the moments and hours and days, yes, months have slipped away, and here it is 1906. Forty girls in school means a good deal of work for some one, and though I have such good help, still there are a great many things to look after, which none but myself can care for. Then too Gertrude and Mrs. Smith are away so much of the time there are a good many other things to be thought of first and last. I am sorry to say that even then many things we want to do and ought to do, have to be left undone.

We as a station feel Dr. Smith's absence very much. Mr. Chapin can do his best work in the Lin Ch ng field I am quite sure. Mr. Stanley has any amount of good ideas but so long as some one else is nominally in charge, and he studying, he does not think it best to air them. As you know the Ellises are in Lin Ching this winter as also The Tucker family. I hope very that this winter will see this station settled, and that the various lines of work can be carried on with a little more system, and oversight. During our recent visit of a few days at Lin Ching, we were greatly gratified at the progress which Mr. &Mrs. Ellis had made in their study. Mr. Ellis is getting some very helpful experience. The Dr. too are having a taste of what it is to have a little uninterrupted time for study. So that the decision of the last Fall seems to have been a wise one, and Lin Ching is the gainer as well.

Dr. Tallmon and Miss Lyons are hard at study: Miss Lyons is going to be very very quick at the language, ~~Dr. Tallmon is doing~~ nicely also, but Miss L. is younger by seven years. I remember when we questioned about delaying a year, you said we would better get on to the field and be at the language We count it a great privilege to have two such ladies with us for a winter You probably know of the building which is to go on here this Spring and Summer. We hope that all will be carried on in such a way that in the fall the ladies can move in, and so make the needed room for the families here. We are glad to know of Miss Porter's plans, and trust she may reach China in April as she hopes, and that the health of her brother will be such that she can remain, in which case she may give some aid to Pang Chuang.

The letter from the Prudential Com. concerning appropriations for 1906 re- our hearts very much and the questions suggested for thought and consideration will often be in our minds. We hope also that a better time is ~~before the Board, and also that [illegible] good is going to come to the~~ different Missions of thr Board.

It is just time for a prayer meeting, and I must close.

Very truly your sister in Christ.

Grace wyckoff.

Pang Chuang China. Feb. 1906

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Pang Chuang China. Jany 28 1906

Rec'd MAR 13 1906

The old year is gone and the new well begun. It seems only yesterday that we said "Happy New Year". School closed for a month's vacation, and how quickly the time has passed. This is the way time goes in China. I have not written in my diary for some time, of which fact I am reminded as I think just now of the year that is gone. It has had much of joy and the usual routine of service, and the results of the year belong not to us: still the Lord is very good to permit us to see something of progress and growth in the lives of those for whom we labor. I am more and more convinced that we should see more of both if our own lives were more fruitful in Christian love and Christian graces. Paul's words are ever on my lips "not that I have already attained" "this one thing I do"------ What an inspiration to every Christian.

My sister and I spent a very pleasant summer at Pei Tai Ho, meeting so many earnest workers, those of our Mission as well as of other denominations, and also friends from Japan Shanghai and Corea. Thus the opportunity for exchange of thought and experience made one realize that the interests of Christ's Kingdom are one, the difficulties much the same, and the joy of service one.

On our return to Pang Chuang there were many questions to be settled, and it was some time before we knew who was to be where, The uncertainty about Miss Dr. Tallmon's coming made it seem best that all the families remain in Pang Chuang. Then the joyful word that she was to sail in Nov. came, and plans were made for Mr. & Mrs. Ellis and the Drs. Tucker to go to Lin Ching that they might be free from other duties and have more time for study and at the same time relieve the congestion in this place. Mrs. Smith also broke up her home to take up work in Lin Ching for a year, and Dr. Smith left us to continue his study of Mission Work in China. So the various changes were made, and we all adjusted ourselves to the new conditions. In Dec. Miss Lyons and Dr. Tallmon arrived, and brought with them new inspiration and joy and strength. Early in Jany. my sister and I and the two ladies made a week's visit to Lin Ching, and I wish you could have seen the joy of the Christians there in seeing their very own missionaries, and how the ladies won their hearts by their smiles and warm expressions of love for them and interest in them. Mrs. Ellis gave the women a tea-meeting and Mrs. Smith one for the men so all had an opportunity to meet them. These Christians are so thankful for answer to prayer and I believe they are expecting great things from God. Mrs. Smith has set people to praying for "two hundred women for Christ from the great field of Lin Ching".

To return however to Pang Chuang. Gertrude held a two month's class for women here so she and I had so much time together, and we can be more reconciled to the separation of the Spring months, and later to the separation of furloughs, which will come in the Fall.

You know that Mrs. Wang the young woman who has been in the Girls School since its beginning, over ten years, felt she must leave and be with her

Rec'd March 13

husband:the fact that one of her first pupils had finished the course in the College at Peking made it possible for to go,so in the Fall I and this dear girl ,whom I first saw as a little girl soon after coming to China , and who had been in the school from the first,took up the responsibility of this beautiful work of teaching and training the young lives of forty-two girls.Wang Ku Niang now twenty-five years old felt she was young and inexperienced,and some of the older girls were not many years younger than she,and it was a little awkward at first to call one whom they naturally would call "older sister","Teacher",still dhe rose to the occasion and accepted her round of duties in such a way that she won the respect of all ,and proved herself worthy of her title.I have been so pleased to have have her do the work as she has ,as the examinations showed,at the end of the term,but also to see that she was able to be friendly and agreeable with the girls when out of school.Her even tempered disposition,her quiet dignified manner,and her sweet humble spirit make her very lovable.She seems to me to be of the Lord's special choosing.There were others to whom I once looked to be helpers,two or three have been married ,owing to circumstances over which we had no control,two girls of lovely character finished their earthly course all too soon to our limited sense of what we need,and and are not----and one who in some ways seemed less fitted,has developed into a strong beautiful character.Pray for her.

Just before school closed a letter was received fromthe former teacher Mrs. Wang,it was an acknowledgement of a slight remembrance sent by her pupils. The letter written in her own hand-writing was so full of love that as it was read the eyes of the girls were full of tears,and we all seemed anew to realize the fragrance of her life,and the influence it was still having.

The general work goes on much as usual.At this New Years season our thoughts turn to the multitudes not far from us who de afen their ears to the Gospel call.On the last day of the old year we went out to the front gate and watched the people of this village as they went through the custom of these generations of "inviting the spirits of the dead to their homes". The twilight had fallen,and men and small boys in companies of ten ,and twenty ,and thirty went in procession to the cross roads,and there fired their fire-crackers,and lighted their sticks of incense, leaving them to burn and give light if needed.On the morning of the second looking in any direction ,you might see similar processions wending their way to the graves of the dead,where more incense is burned,and some sacrifice set out to supply the need of the coming days.All this underour eyes where the Gospel has been preached for nearly thirty years.And still in hundreds of of villages round about us far and near there are those who have forsaken the false and accepted the true,and given up the superstition and customs which bound them for so many years.

We are looking for great changes in the near future.I doubt not the friends in Peking have written of the wonderful opportunities opened to them at the present time,of the gatherings of women to hear reading from the"Womans Daily Paper". What that means one dare not prophesy--but we know that the Kingdom of Christ is at hand.This is no time to lose ground,all of us must hold on,and wait for His appearing.

Miss Grace Wyckoff

Pang Chwang, Feb. 24 '16

Wyckoff 5

NOV 30 1907

Paughkiachwang China
Oct. 22. 1907.

Dr. Barton.

Dear Friends.

I am very much ashamed when I think that since you became Secretary of the South China Mission, I have not written you a word. I hardly know why it is thus, but daily cares and duties have come, and they have crowded out other things.

Your visit is still a pleasant memory to us here in Ping Chuang. The summer is passed, all the families remained here, and kept well, so we feel that we can recommend the place as a health resort. You of course know of the arrival of the two babies, Margaret Emmeline Tucker, and Alfred Halloway Stanley. Our children and babies are very dear!

I suppose others keep you informed about what is going on in our busy compound, schools, Hospital, and work for men and women. A few weeks ago, I visited Wei Hsien. The Presbyterians have a large work there. They have a College - a Girls' Boarding School, and a Boy's school, a Hospital,

Paughkiachwang
Oct 22-1907.
Grace Wyckoff
Collection

and all their out-station work, and barely two workers. We have six missionaries for our work. They are ahead of us in the matter of self-support; but I hope we are not long going to be so far behind.

Mrs. Smith leaves for Kalgan soon, & am trying to plan for classes for women. That is to provide helpers as they are called for, but the out-stations are to fix the date for them, and invite those who are to attend, and also pay half the expense. There are four school girls, who are not in school now, who are to be helpers.

The Girls' School gathered a week ago, and we are now quite in running order. All are happy, and mean to be good. There are forty-seven boarders now, an interesting company of children, some older and some younger. It is so interesting to watch the development in these young lives. Each year the highest class drops out - two went to Peking this year, and we feel as if bowers of strength had been taken away, but new responsibility on new and younger shoulders, develops efficiency -

You having been on the Mission field understand all this and having known something of the obstacles which have to be overcome, you can more fully appreciate the joy which comes from even small results. It will be nearly nine and one half years since my return to China when I leave next April on furlough. It is time for a change. The routine and detail of school work wears on one, and frets one. "Rest not thyself" is often a motto for me, and I want more of that "quietness and confidence" which is <u>strength</u>.

My sister is very well, and the dear parents are enjoying her being with them so much. You understand we took our furlough separately in order that they might have us longer. Father has just passed his 76th birthday and mother was 73 in May. The fact that my mother is blind makes us feel all the more that she ought to have our help at this time. There are other brothers and sisters, but we want to do our part in ministering to them.

Our cool weather is just beginning and we feel the need of a fire.

Today I received a good letter from Miss Pollock, They are trying to find young ladies - four are already appointed to China.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have gone to Teintsin to meet his sister, and Miss Heebner is now here, and going later to meet Miss Lehman.

Mr. Stanley is now planning for a class for some men from the out-stations and large meetings in the out-stations are to follow one after another.

We have thought much about our Board, as it gathered in session. When this reaches you, you will have been well started on another year. As a Mission I am sure we realize as never before the burden and responsibility which rests on the officers, and Committees of the Board. May wisdom and grace, and health and strength be given all.

Please remember me to Dr. Moore, if you think of it when you see him.

Very truly your friend,

Grace Wyckoff.

Pang Chuang, Feb. 7 1908

Dear Friends:-

Last Oct. a letter was written with the hope of giving you a faint idea of the possibilities of touring in our Pang Chuang field in connection with the woman's work. We made a cirauit, which if made frequently would result in great good to our work, but alas, the force of laborers is so small, that only occasional tours can be made, and therefore little systematic work done. We have three hundred women church members, scattered in half as many villages, and a little over one hundred probationers. At another time we may speak of the nature of the work and its results.

I want first that you should know something of our Shantung country women and their conditions of life. They differ greatly. Some are very poor. Some are in comfortable circumstances, by reason of their industry and economy, two very important words in the Chinese language, to which the people of Shantung owe the preservation of the lives of their large families. Few are rich. All are unlettered but by no means unrefined, and all, save such as the Gospel has changed, are bound by idolatry, custom and superstition. Strife and discord characterize the home life, but while this is true, there is an affection manifested at times, which shows that these ties are strong, ~~and this~~ as Dr. Smith has often said this is one reason for the preservation of this ancient Kingdom, Old China.

Some of you may have read Mrs. Smith's description of how the Shantung country woman, ~~how she~~ must first pick the cotton and then gin it, scutch it, spin and weave, before she can sit down and make the garment-or if she does not weave it herself, she must provide the thread for it-She always has a shoe or stocking sole for pick-up work, else the feet of old and young will be in holes. The poorer women have to go to the five-day fair, as regularly as it comes around, to sell their thread and buy more cotton, ~~and~~ The 5cts. she makes is "pin money", in this case money for a little salt, vinegar and oil. You must bear in mind that these villages have no shops and stores, but within two and four miles ~~of these villages~~ are these fixed markets, ~~for example the market days around Pang Chuang are 1 & 6:2 & 7:3 & 8:4 & 9:5 & 10, which means that the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st & 26th-the 2nd, 7th, 12th, 17th, 22nd & 27th of each month, are fair days at two of the five villages.~~ Many a woman spins half the night in order to go to two markets in the five days. The mother of one of our girls who went to Peking did this to provide her daughter with bedding and clothes. Another young woman, who was sewing late in the evening one night, was overcome with drowsiness, and

Pang Chuang, Feb.7 1908

Dear Friends:-

Last Oct. a letter was written with the hope of giving you a faint idea of the possibilities of touring in our Pang Chuang field in connection with the woman's work. We made a circuit, which if made frequently would result in great good to our work, but alas, the force of laborers is so small, that only occasional tours can be made, and therefore little systematic work done. We have three hundred women church members, scattered in half as many villages, and a little over one hundred probationers. At another time we may speak of the nature of the work and its results.

I want first that you should know something of our Shantung country women and their conditions of life. They differ greatly. Some are very poor. Some are in comfortable circumstances, by reason of their industry and economy, two very important words in the Chinese language, to which the people of Shantung owe the preservation of the lives of their large families. Few are rich. All are unlettered but by no means unrefined, and save such as the Gospel has changed, are bound by idolatry, custom and superstition. Strife and discord characterize the home life, but while this is true, there is an affection manifested at times, which shows that these ties are strong, and this as Dr. Smith has often said is one reason for the preservation of this ancient Kingdom, Old China.

Some of you may have read Mrs. Smith's description of the Shantung country woman, how she must first pick the cotton and then gin it, scutch it, spin it, weave, before she can sit down and make the garment-or if she does not weave it herself, she must provide the thread for it-She always has a shoe stocking sole for pick-up work, else the feet of old and young will be holes. The poorer women have to go to the five-day fair, as regularly as it comes around, to sell their thread and buy more cotton, and the 5cts. she gets is "pin money", in this case money for a little salt, vinegar and oil.

We must bear in mind that these villages have no shops and stores, but within two and four miles of these villages are these fixed markets, for example the market days around Pang Chuang are 1, 4, 6:2 & 7:3 & 8:4 & 9:5, which means that the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st & 26th-the 2nd, 7th, 12th, 17th, 22nd & 27th of each month, are fair days at two of the five villages. Many a woman spins half the night in order to go to two markets in the day. The mother of one of our girls who went to Peking did this to provide her daughter with bedding and clothes. Another young woman, who was working late in the evening one night, was overcome with drowsiness, and

knocked the lamp over, receiving a terrible burn which caused her death a few months later.

Again the women differ in degree of intelligence. Thirty years ago ~~there were~~ less than half a dozen women in our field ~~who~~ could read. Now everyone who comes into the church must be able to read a little, and with these years of teaching, many (not including the hundred girls who have been in the school) have learned to read a good deal. We have young women and old women, big girls and little girls in our church. Those who have been in the school are our most promising material. ~~Among these are Mrs. Chou, who was an Assistant in the Hospital, Miss Wang, soon to be Mrs. Li, the head teacher of the school, Mrs. Liu, the Kindergartener, and a Miss He who has just been engaged to teach in a Girl's School of the London Mission.~~ Our Bible Women are from the middleaged class, for young women are not free to go and come without a chaperon. ~~Mrs. Ma, Mrs. Tu, Mrs. Chang, Mrs. Hu, who is away now with Mrs. Smith (Mrs. Hu the "Sunny Heart") these give full time. Mrs. Yin, Ch'ih, Li, Chang, Sun and Wang each give ten days a month to semi-monthly village visiting in her respective district.~~

A contrast. Four days ago was the first day of the Chinese New Year, the great festival season which is universally observed throughout the Empire. It came on Sunday. In the afternoon over two hundred women and gaily attired girls came to our church to give and receive the season's greetings. You can have no conception of that company of indifferent women, and giddy girls and untrained children. They have hardened their hearts to the Gospel call, and apparently care for nothing but the seen and temporal. You seem to be talking to a stone wall. The next day one of our Christian women, Mrs. Chang, was in my room with her little boy of four. She asked him, "Who is Jesus", "Who was Jesus mother?" "whom did Jesus die for?" Then she told him to sing "Jesus loves me" and "He Leadeth me". Last of all his sister said, "Now recite the 23rd Psalm". All this he did with his baby lisp. It was sweet to listen to him. I leave you to imagine my thoughts!

The "Uplift of China" is only going to come with the UPLIFT of her women. Of the ways and means used in the past for this end, and those to be used in the future, we must write at another time. We earnestly ask you to help us by your prayers.

Faithfully yours

In behalf of the station

Grace Wyckoff.

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Faithfully yours

In behalf of the station

Grace Wyckoff.

Rec'd JAN 22 1910

Pangkiachwang, China.
Dec. 17th. '09

Dear Dr. Barton.

It is most fitting that I should send you a word, on my safe arrival in Pangkiachwang. Mr. and Mrs. DeVaan and I reached here about 10.30 Sat. Dec. 11th. after a pleasant and safe journey, both by sea and on land.

Mr. and Mrs. D. left me at Honolulu, and I waited for them a week at Shanghai, and all came on together to Pangkiachwang.

My sister met me at Tsi Hsien on the train, on the way to Tsinanfu, and was our escort to Pangkiachwang.

Mrs. Young, Miss Mead and I had a pleasant sea voyage, they leaving, the second day after our arrival at Shanghai, for Peking.

I am sure our North China Mission has a great deal to be thankful for, in these new recruits. Miss Mead seems well fitted for her work, and is most attractive and interesting, while Mr. and Mrs. DeVaan, are just-

the ones to fill the need in Pangkiachwang. We are a happy company of nine adults and four merry children - and are looking forward to a good winter's work. I think Mr. De Haan will make an excellent worker. He and his wife are very happy to be on the field, and to be in P. Chuang.

I have never been on the Pacific when we had so much wind and rain, and still we had no dangerous storms. The trip from Shanghai to Tsingtau and then by rail to Tsinanfu, can be made in two and one half days. The overland trip from Tsinanfu to Pangkiachwang requires about the same length of time. The bed of the R. Ry. from Tsingtau to Pukow - which will run through Te Chau, thirteen miles from P. Chuang is completed, so very soon we can go by rail. What wonderful changes have come about in China, since the outbreak of 1900.

I am happy to note that the key-word for the year is the "rehabilitation of the North China Mission".

I found my sister and the other women

bers of the station well.
As I return to take up the work again, I want to be ready for better service. Miss Lyons is to continue in the school, and I shall take up outside evangelistic work. I realize there is much to be done, in developing our field. We need primary schools for girls in our out-stations, and there is a larger work which needs to be done for our young married women. The question is how to get these things started. I am to go into the Linting field for a little time, my sister carrying on the evangelistic work here.

It is good to be here again, in the midst of the varied activities of the station. Mr. Stanley is in his new house. It is certainly greatly improved. Mr. and Mrs. Dr Haan are in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Smith.

The Week of Prayer will soon be upon us, and to it we are looking for new power and help in our work.

I left my mother with my oldest brother

in San Gabriel, Cal. She and father had planned to spend the winter there, and it was natural that she should prefer to remain there after my father's death. She has been so brave, and is so trustful and full of peace, in the face of this affliction. The friends here, the missionaries and the Chinese, have been so sympathetic. We shall miss my dear father's letters so much, there is however, a sense of relief, in feeling that he is at rest. We need have no anxious thoughts for his future.

I enjoyed hearing the good word from the Board meeting in Minneapolis, through the Dr Harris and Miss Mead. I trust this year will hold in it all and more than was hoped for at that time.

Trusting the work of the Lord shall prosper in your hands as also in ours.

I remain one of your representatives on the field. I am sure your prayers follow us

Grace Wyckoff.

Mrs Grace Wyckoff
Care Rev. Carlos Cook
Canton, China
1909.

No picture enclosed
C. M. M.

Chas. H. Young M.D.

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American Board Mission,
Peking, China, Feb. 4, 1905.

Judson Smith, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Smith:-

Your letter of Oct. 26th. reached us soon after our arrival, and would have received a much more prompt answer but for the rush that always comes with getting settled. As you probably know we had the great pleasure of being fellow travellers with Miss Russell all the way to Tien tsin. The two days we had in California were spent with old college friends, and there was a much larger number of friends at the pier than we had thought possible. Our voyage from beginning to end was much calmer than we had anticipated. At Honolulu, we were entertained by the family of a college friend, so that our brief stop was very pleasant. As far as Hawaii, Dr. Bingham and Mrs. Coan were with us, and on our arrival, the former acted as guide of a party of young missionaries and took us to see the old missionary landmarks. I enclose a picture of these two veterans that was taken as we entered the harbor. The Cobbs left us at Yokahama, and we have since heard from them that they were getting settled at Niingata. Our first glimpse of China was the low yellow banks of the Yang Tse Kiang, with a few junks. At the anchorage we were met by Mr. and Mrs. Hinman, who took all of us to their home, where we stayed until we left Shanghai the next day. We went to Tien tsin on the German steamer "Tsintau". As she stopped a day at the German colony of Kiao Chao Bay, we had an opportunity to see the improvements that that government has undertaken. A German told me that they had already expended $10,000,000 gold in the colony, and a like sum on the railroad to the capital of the province. This was the only harbor in all Asia, at which we stopped where the vessel was able to tie up at the quay. The latter is of cut stone, and the harbor improvements are but begun. As we rounded the Shan tung promintory, we saw two Japanese cruisers on the lookout for Russian vessels. They were equipped with wireless

Photo picture enclosed
C. H. Y.

telegraph apparatus. We spent Thanksgiving Day on the Gulf of Pei Chih Li, and our dinner was thoroughly German. Our nearest approach to turkey was what appeared on the menu as "wile goose", and which we had brought in coops from Shanghai. Someone suggested that the only way could be wild was from lack of food. We were detained off the Taku Bar for nearly three days for lack of sufficient tide, and finally were brought to Tong ku by launch, whence we reached Tien tsin by rail. Mr. Mc. Cann was waiting for us at the depot, and soon we were comfortable in his home. It was here that we first heard of the motion to the Committee-ad-interim to have us spend the winter at Peking. That motion ~~has~~ doubtless reached you long ago. There was also an invitation from Pao ting fu to visit them before going on to Peking. This was accepted and we spent four days looking over the work at our compound and at the Presbyterian Mission in the West Suburbs. Dr. Lewis and Dr. Mackie are attending to whatever cases come to them both from our and their churches. Mrs. Perkins has taken care of all but the most serious cases in the compound. It seemed likely, both to those there, and here in Peking, that the press of medical work would be less here where there are several physicians, than at Pao ting fu, and that the opportunities for language study here are superior. So we are spending the winter with Dr. and Mrs. Ament. They are like foster-parents to us, and our first months are far freer from annoying cares than if we were housekeeping, and had to try to manage servants.

As you noted in the motion, our final destination is to be decided at the Mission Meeting at Pei tai ho next August. Unless there should be serious objection from the Prudential Committee, it seems likely that we will be designated to this station for work in connection with the Union Medical College. From what I have been able to find out from looking over the field here, the time of at least one man from our Mission is essential. Dr. Ingram could not spare more than one or two days from his Tung Chou work, each week. The plans for this work are large, but none too much so. China is beginning reforms. Already there is a

Provincial Medical College, though with but a single foreign teacher, a Frenchman. Soon there will be others and larger, but like the other government institutions they will be under heathen, and what is perhaps worse the awfully corrupt official influence. The Japanese are likely to open a school, either under the government (Chinese), or merely as an business venture. It can scarcely be hoped that we can get from these institutions, the type of men that are so much needed for country dispensaries, or even for such places as Pao ting fu.

So far as I am able to learn, no thoroughly trained Chinese has ever been turned out of the so-called medical schools of China. This is not because the natives are not capable of such training, but because the teaching has been a part of the many duties of one or two men, and either the teaching, or the clinical work has had to be neglected. You perhaps know as much as I do about the proposed plans for the Union Medical College, but their aim is to take men with a preliminary training in biology, chemistry, and physics, such as the T'ung Chou graduates possess, and build on this foundation. These men will also come with the very essential Chinese education. With an adequate faculty and equipment, men could be trained in the five years proposed so that they would be competent to take any case that may come to them. This cannot be said of those now trained, and their teachers are the ones who venture this opinion. Dr. Cochrane of the London Mission who is taking the initiative in the matters pertaining to the medical school, has large plans and hopes--none too large in view of the needs and opportunities. Leading officials in the city and national governments have already expressed their interest, both by words and by substantial gifts to the hospital and medical school. Now as to the matter of my location, I suppose it is in place to express an opinion. If it were a question of whether Pao ting fu or Peking needs a physician more at the present moment, I should say the former, but as I see it, I shall not be ready for full work for at least two years. Our Board needs a Physician who can devote his-

entire time to the work as Dr. Ingram cannot do. The proposal that I take up this work originated with a member of the Pao ting fu station and the others have concurred with him, though naturally somewhat reluctantly. It would seem as though my training, both in medical school and in teaching the sciences might be of more help here than where the work was more purely clinical. If the Board were to send someone else for this position it would be at least one year before he would be of much help on account of language study.

I hope I have not wearied you by this rather extended discussion of this question, but it is of course, a vital one to me. We are both greatly pleased with the outlook. It does seem good to be really on the field after so many years of prayer and work. Of course we do not speak Chinese very fluently yet: we have been studying less than two months. Like most other things it will come if we work hard and in the right way.

Within a few days I hope to have a letter for the churches in Vermont that are supporting us. I shall send it to Mr. Hicks.

With kindest personal regards from Mrs. Young and myself, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Charles W. Young.

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With kindest personal regards from Mrs.Young and myself,I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Charles W. Young

Peking, Feb. 4. 1905
Recd March 22

AY 21 1908

Peking, China,

Apr. 15, 1908.

Educational Statistics & statement
Re- Lockhart Med. Col.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Your good, though brief letter came some months ago, and I remarked at the time, that I must answer it promptly, with the result that you see. The series of questions sent out by yourself and Mr. Bell, recalls the inquiry that you made as to how the College is progressing, and I shall add a few remarks for your strictly private consumption.

The college is getting on very fairly well. As you appreciate, this whole union scheme is an experiment, and one in which we have to feel our way. For several reasons, the Medical College is the hardest and largest proposition. In the first place, we have six societies co-operating, three British and three American (London Mission, Church of England Mission, London Medical Missionary Association, American Presbyterians, North, Peking University (which is Methodist or not as you please) and the American Board). It is the only institution where there is more than one British teacher. We now have a faculty of ten living in Peking, four Americans and six British. Three of the latter are representatives of the London Medical Missionary Association. Three of these ten are not teaching at present (not counting Dr. Cochrane who has just left on furlough). There are wide differences in the theory and practice of education between the two countries, and in these early years there are many points to be settled that call for patience and generosity. This problem as I have said, is rendered more complex with us on account of the variety of men concerned. I think we are moving along well, in the main. Of course there are things that I would change if I were "the whole thing" but it ~~is~~ must be a matter of give and take.

I am sorry to say that Dr. Ingram and Dr. Cochrane do not feel any more kindly toward each other than they did, and there have

been things since last spring that make Dr.I. think that Dr.Cochrane is a thouroughly bad man.As you know,I have not shared Dr.Ingram's opinion on all points,though I do think that Dr.Cochrane is not acting in a way calculated to bring about harmony and confidence on the part of his faculty.I think that he is inclined to be arbitrary,and not to be aboveboard in all his actions.He has been in a tremendously difficult position and has done a great work in putting the College where it is,but I fear he is destroying the confidence of the other missions in himself.Dr.Peill,who is acting as Dean in his absence is quite the other way.

I think that you probably noticed when you were here what I may call a jealousy on the part of Dr.Sheffield toward the Medical College:afraid it was going to be too large,was going to take men that might otherwise be induced to study theology,etc.Please do not misunderstand me.I hold Dr.Sheffield in the highest regard.He has done and is doing a great work,but I think his view of education whether at T'ung Chou or in Medicine is too narrow for the present day,and if I read the report of the Deputation correctly,they had some such idea also.Dr.Sheffield would limit the Medical College as far as possible and make it as unattractive as possible.I think his attitude is largely sympathized in by the Mission,though needless to say,not by myself.I do not think that men who study theology because they are prevented from studying medicine or from going into mercantile life because of a lack of English,are going to count very strongly for the kingdom of God.I am frank to say that I do not believe in making a medical education so easy that most of our graduates will take it up,and I do not believe in training men free to enter a lucrative employment.Moreover I do sympathize with all who are distressed at the small number of men who wish to study theology,but I think the trouble is deeper than the competition of the medical college.I do not think there is a member of the medical

faculty who does not feel strongly that the fundamental work is and always will be preaching, but we believe that one may preach and heal at the same time and that many times a man's preaching is more effective because he heals at the same time.

Well I didn't mean to be such a "knocker". There is a part of our work this year that has greatly pleased me. All our Congregational students, whether supported by the Mission or not are helping in the Sunday preaching and dispensing that we are carrying on at three of our outstations. I am out each Sunday with one or two of them. One of them preaches the regular sermon and then both help in the dispensing. Some of the most enthusiastic are those who are in college at their own expense but who have the true Christian spirit of helpfulness. These students are far better trained than the helpers in charge of these places and their sermons are really excellent. The work is also valuable to the men themselves and I really took it up, because I felt that the men needed something to take them outside themselves and to prepare them for the work that many of them are going to do are assistants in missionary hospitals. It keeps me working seven days each week but it is worth the time and effort.

This year I am lecturing three times a week in bacteriology, translating my lectures into Chinese with my teacher and giving them mimeographed to the students. Starting and keeping cultures of bacteria is no small task, either, especially with our crude apparatus we have at present. Then I am chairman of the Building Committee, and it is no sinecure at present. I also have charge of the well (and it is continually caving up tracks) and of the construction of the Parish House now under construction. With these trifles to keep off the ennui, you can see the reason I am not writing letters oftener. The fact is that I am too busy to do anything well, but there are others in the same boat.

Mrs. Hicks came last week while Mr. Hicks went on into Shansi. He is due here Saturday. The Stelles left last Saturday and the Galts

MAY 21 1908

go the last of this week, both sailing from Yokohama together May 1st. Anita is trotting about now and is a regular chatter-box in Chinese. Mrs. Young went to T'ung Chou with Mrs. Hicks this morning, but I know she wishes me to send her kindest regards.

I hope I have not spoken too strongly on the matters on which I have touched in this letter. They are my personal opinions and you can take them for what they are worth. You have your own opinion of the man who expresses them.

Mr. and Mrs. Kastl are occupying the Stelle House and he is to help Dr. Ament as much as his time will allow. If it were not for this I do not see how we could run this station during Stelle's absence.

We are happy at the prospect of recruits next fall. I hope that there may be more than those of whom we have heard to date. (North China Mission)

We were sorry to hear of your ill health and hope you have quite recovered.

Cordially yours,

Charles W. Young

The Class that entered the Medical College this year is small and much of the material is poor. It is difficult to get men trained up to even the standard we have at present which we feel to low for men to get hold of modern medicine. We have one new student from Hainan (south of Canton) and one from Nanking.

Peking - China

Apr. 15 - 1908.

Marshall Young

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(North China Mission)

MAY 21 1908

American Board Mission,
Peking, China,
April 24, 1908.

Dear Mr. Bell:-

I enclose a letter copies of which should be sent to the churches supporting us and to other friends, a list of whom you have. This letter is far overdue and I am ashamed of the delay. My only excuse is that I have been busy, often almost to the point of distraction. I shall try not to let such an interval occur again.

I am sending addressed to Dr. Barton under separate cover, the answer to the enquiries about the Union Medical College sent me by yourself and Dr. Barton.

We are enjoying the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Hicks very much.

I shall not add anything in the way of information. Most of what has come to my notice is in the two letters to which I have alluded.

Cordially yours,

Charles W. Young

MAY 21 1908

Rev. Ernest Ellis
Pekin, China
Apr. 24th 1908.

American Board Mission,

Peking, China.

April 24, 1908.

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I am sending addressed to Dr. Barton under separate cover, a few copies of my application about the union medical college such as Mr. Dwight and Dr. Barton.

We are enjoying the visit of Miss Ross very much.

I shall not add anything in the way of information about of what has come to my notice is in the two letters to which I have alluded.

Cordially yours,

Charles Ernest Ellis

Rec'd JUL 7 1908

Peking, China
June 7, 1908

My Dear Dr. Barton:—

Mrs. Young is writing you and I have just a moment before ~~sailing~~ leaving for the country. From three or four sources we have heard of the appointment of Mr. Percy Watson and the probability that he will be sent to Shansi. I am very pleased at his appointment. He was in his first year when I was there at Johns Hopkins. I did not see very much of him but enough to be struck with his earnestness and apparent "pluck". I think that the Prudential Committee is ~~acting~~ binding itself to the letter of the law

if they hesitate to send out men who have had one year's hospital service at Johns Hopkins. While there are doubtless places where men are given larger responsibilities & more varied service, there is probably no place in America where men receive as thorough a grounding in the modern medicine. In the fourth year, the students have contact with patients which is of greater value than many internships because of the intelligent direction given to their work.

I do not blame Mr. Watson, nor any other young doctor for feeling his inadequacy to the work to which he comes, but I do feel that probably a year on the field will be of more value to him & the work, in the

long run, as well as considering the conditions in Fen Chow Fu, than an additional year in a hospital at home.

As to a year in Peking, from the standpoint of language study, I think it admirable, and a course that will be more & more pursued. If he applies himself to the language, he will have no time for regular clinics or other medical work (unless he wishes to help me in my Sunday outstation work). I fear you overvalue the work at the Union Medical College if you think it a substitute for work at home. With the small staff in the dispensary as yet, the number of patients & the present equipment, thorough work is as yet impossible. The clinical material is not utilized to the full for the students on this account.

To sum up: – Send Mr. Watson out this fall for a years language study in Peking. He may get a small amount of clerical work.

I must hurry to the train.

Very cordially yours,

Charles W. Young

Charles W. Young

Peking-China. June 7-1908.

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Peitaiho, China,
July 22, 1908.

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

Yours of June 3rd is at hand, and I wish especially to answer it promptly, because I am sure that on one point, you are laboring under a misapprehension, and I wish to correct it as speedily as possible. I refer to what Mr. Hicks wrote as to the feeling of the Mission. I shall plunge unceremoniously into my subject because I am sure that there is no "strong feeling on every side against the persons of the Deputation". Moreover I am going to write as plainly and frankly as I know how, for to slide over the question only befogs the matter. Of course what I write is only my personal view, but much of it is, I believe, the opinion of the majority of the Mission. I have spoken with Dr. Sheffield and Dr. Ingram (the only men of the Mission here at present) and they co-incided with my statement as I outlined it, and I shall try to repeat that to you. I should like this part of this letter kept private. I know that you can take what I say as I intend it, but I had rather that Dr. Moore should not see it at least in the baldness in which it appears here.

In the first place, I am surprised that Mr. Hicks should have drawn such a conclusion from his visit. It was easy to see that Mr. Hicks was both physically and nervously tired when he was in Peking. Evidently he had been working too intensely, so that in his state of health, he may have seen things more dark than the facts warranted. Mrs. Hicks struck everyone as phenominally able to "see through the situation" wherever we were able to "check up" with her. I am sure that there is no feeling in the Mission against the persons of the deputation. I am sure there was almost universal disappointment in the results. By this I do not mean that we expected that other missions were to be depleted of men and support in order that these might be sent here, but we did expect thorough, patient, and sympathetic study of the entire situation by the Deputation. We feel (if I know the feeling of the Mission) that we got such consideration from one but not from both members. It seemed to me (and I shall write the rest from a personal standpoint, though I believe it represents the sentiment of the mission) that Dr. Moore came so saturated with the idea of the poverty of the board that he could not see, and did not care to see, the work as it appears to us. He saw new plans through the blue glasses of an empty treasury. I do not believe that the Deputation realized the situation. It is almost impossible for me, after being here nearly four years, to realize what the year 1900 meant to this Misson in the way of loss of the best workers and most

tried and mature members. A very large portion of the present membership (I do not know what part) are the fruit of the years since then. Of course I do not know any more than you do, the intimate conditions ten or fifteen years ago, but I do know, as was pointed out to the deputation, that this Mission has been depleted to the extent of one-fourth or one-third of the number at that time. I do not know personally how the opportunities of the present compare with those of the past, but to all accounts, they are much greater. The Mission was confident that the Deputation would, on looking into the conditions, ~~would~~ at least express the opinion that the Mission should be reinforced to the number that it was previous to the above mentioned depletion. Do you think it strange that the Mission should have been very bitterly disapppointed when the Deputation expressed its opinion that the North China Mission should abandon any such idea, and that at most four or five additions made and maintained would be as liberal a program as we could expect. Of course our view is a local one. We naturally compare the situation with other missions working beside us: you, with other missions of our own Board. So far as I know, no mission in this province has been depleted except our own and several have been doubled or trebled in force of workers since 1900. This is one reason why we feel that the Board did not appreciate the situation, or else that the other boards are all mistaken in increasing their workers. But, you say, we have neither the workers nor the money! True, but we understood that whether the these were available or not, they would not be sent, because the situation did not warrant any such wholesale reinforcement.

Now as to the poverty of the Board: the message that the Deputation brought and practically the only one on which its chairman dwelt in an evening devoted to its message to the Mission, To put it in perhaps too light a way, it was "no news". The Mission had heard it for many years and many times a year. I am sure we knew it was true, and I must say, I do not believe that there was a single member of the mission that realized it any more after Dr. Moore was through than before he began, except that it had been reiterated by the Chairman of the Prudential Committee in person.

Perhaps the North China Mission feels that it is entitled to "preferential treatment"; probably every mission feels the same way, and perhaps with no better reasons. I can not judge personally, because I have been here so short a time, but to those who have been here many years, the conditions are such as to make them rub their eyes and wonder if this really is the China that has been vegetating so many centuries. They feel that this is the day

of China's opportunity,a tide that must be taken at the flood.There is no question but that we had opportunities two or three years ago that we no longer have and that,so far as man can see,we shall not ever have again. You probably say,"Yes,we have heard that before,and we believe it,but as you have just said of the Board's finances,we do not realize it any more now than we did before,except that it has been reiterated.We only wish we could help,but we cannot".Yes,but to whom are we to cry except to the Board?we are forbidden,perhaps wisely,to appeal to the churches directly. To whom else shall we go?

Now I know that this is just the point at which you protest,"But we have done everything in our power to rouse the Churches.If you have plans send them and we will work them for whatever they are worth".

Yes,and we believe that that is perfectly true,and we know that we have for two or three years received more than previously,that Peter has been robbedto pay Paul.

This,however,is a little wide of the mark.As I see it,the thing that hurts is,not that all we asked for was not granted,but that there seemed to be a feeling on the part of the Deputation that there was nothing especially unusual in the situation,that the Mission had perhaps,been a little hasty in asking for a deputation,and that when we had learned to use what we had,we might expect to be entrusted with more if there was more to distribute.

We have taken the criticisms of the Deputation to heart and are trying to profit by them.We know that they were made in the spirit of friendliness,and while some may not agree with some of them,I am sure they have all been conscienciously thought over,and that not once nor twice.

It would be entirely out of place even if I were inclined to argue with the deputation on any of the points in question.I know that my experience is very limited and that neither my power of scrutiny nor my judgement are infallible.I am sure,however,that some of Dr.Moore's judgements were hasty, and ill-considered.For instance his criticism of the introduction of western styles of architecture into our churches(that was a minor point,I know)showed lack of both observation and judgement,and it showed moreover a hypercritical spirit.Every building put up by the Chinese Government for the housing of the Government Boards is of European architecture.Chinese Architecture is not adapted to the construction of large buildings.When the attempt is made,the result is clumsy,expensive of material and ground,and ill-adapted to the purpose for which it is intended.This is true because large meetings,large schools,and well-lighted large rooms are not a part

of the Chinese life that developed the characteristic Chinese architecture. I have said too much on this question.

As to the native contributions of the North China Mission as compared with the other two Missions in the south, I think there are economic questions that should be considered and that really go far toward explaining the discrepancy. Both those missions are in a part of the country that have been under the influence of Christian teaching for considerably longer than our own, and this is of no small importance, for liberality has to be cultivated. Far more important is the fact that the south of China, while more densely populated, also is much richer. Here, the early crop is always a gamble because of the liklihood that the spring rains will be too late, all our rains, practically come between the middle of July and the first of September---six weeks, so that altogether, one problematical short crop and one long one are the limit of our soil. In the south they get three or four crops a year. Naturally there is a difference in the ability to give. Nor is this all. Here in the north, we have severe winters. The mercury drops nearly or quite to zero every winter. There are many persons who say, and say truly, that they are not warm from the beginning of cold weather till the next spring. This weather requires more of both food and clothing. It is therefore unfair and unjust to compare per capita gifts of our mission with those of the southern missions. We are, so far as I can think, the most northerly mission of the American Board (except Japan, perhaps).

As to the cutting off of Kalgan, there naturally would be a hesitancy to cut off work that has been carried on so long. That is a matter of sentiment, however, and one that might have to be foregone under the stress of circumstances. But so far as I could discover, there was no assurance that the work of the remaining six stations would be strengthened proportionally and moreover there was not at that time any competent mission in sight to take it over. I do not think it was a matter of sentiment that made us rebel at the thought of abandoning the station, for that is what it meant so far as we could see at the time. Another element, more psychological than logical was the fact that the Mission was sure that if the Deputation but saw the field, that they would not only be in favor of opening all the seven stations but in placing them on a good working basis. In this they were mistaken, but the attitude of the Deputation came as a shock especially to the older members of the Mission whose lives have been wrapped up in its work since youth.

So far as I know, the whole Mission rejoices in the prospect of the Methodist Protestants taking over the work and in making it efficient. We

are anxiously awaiting word that the plans have come to a definite and favorable conclusion. We hope that the recent overtures from the Methodist Episcopal Church will not interfere with this.

I have written enough: probably too much, but you cannot, at least, accuse me of not being frank. I hope I have not been brutally so. I have perhaps, given you the extreme view, but I think I have given you all the ground there was or is for Mr. Hicks' judgement. Put in a nutshell, I think that it can be said that the Mission was distinctly disappointed with the verdict of the Deputation. So far as we remember, the main thing it told us was that the Board is in financial straits and of that we were already painfully aware. We feel that so far as the investigation of one member is concerned, it was done carefully and sympathetically: we wish we might say as much of the other. I am sure that there is much that is human in this judgment, but I also believe that there is some basis for all the conclusions. I hope that you will pardon my bluntness. If I did not hold you in the high esteem I do, you may be sure that I never should have spoken as frankly as I have. I have tried to say it as directly as possible, lest the gloss should conceal some of the truth as I see it. You will, of course have to take this for what it is, my personal opinion, as I said in the beginning. It is quite possible that my youth and partizanship have made me say things in a sharp and hot way. I do not feel unkindly at all. We have a jealousy for the work, but we hope that it is a godly jealousy.

Let me say too, that I do not say it in any disloyal spirit. When I applied to the American Board, I did so because I had confidence in it. I have put my whole life into its work, and by God's grace I hope to continue as I have begun.

Let's turn to a subject that is more pleasant. The Medical College is moving along smoothly---with Dr. Cochrane away on furlough. Probably you have the minutes of the Annual Mission Meeting in which you will find an action requesting the Board not to accept the so-called By Laws that were proposed and rushed through the Board of Managers by Dr. Cochrane. The report of the special committee of which I was a member, is sufficiently detailed so that I shall not go into any fuller details. It is evident that Dr. Cochrane wishes the Chinese, especially the officials, to think that they are running or are helping to run the college, and that the school is not pronouncedly Christian. At the same time he wishes the people at home to know that it is a strong Christian college and that we are trying to exert a Christian influence on all the students. You can draw your own

conclusions from the Special Committee's report as compared with the Annual Report of the College just issued, a copy of which has probably been sent you. I had only one copy (sent from England) and which I have already sent away. Dr. Neill as acting Dean is very satisfactory. He is a delightful, loveable and at the same time, strong man. He has not the push and executive ability of Dr. Cochrane, few men have, but he also does not wish to dictate and you feel that he has nothing up his sleeve. Dr. C. has yet to learn Lincoln's aphorism about fooling the people. Something is going "to bust" some day unless he does differently. I hope after his furlough that he will be able to see things more as they are.

I think Dr. Sheffield's position is extreme at times though he is loyal to the Union. If he were to state it himself it might be something like this he fears lest the Medical College should get beyond its proper relative place in the Union. For my own part, I wish we might have the best Medical College in China, whether we have the best Men's College, or theological Seminary or not if it can be done without injury to the other institutions of the Union. I do not know whether you have heard that the Imperial Maritime Customs the Customs Bureau of the Department of Foreign Affairs and the latter department itself have combined in promising Taels 10000 a year to the support of the Medical College. This was arranged by Dr. Cochrane with Sir. Robert Hart just before the latter left on his furlough, in fact both of these persons were on their way to England when it was announced by a letter from Sir Robert Bredon who is acting as Inspector General during Sir Robert Hart's absence. As this so-called furlough or sick leave is reported to be preliminary to permanent retirement, I am, myself, not overconfident that this windfall will continue indefinitely. It was obtained by Dr. Cochrane on the plea that for many years the London Mission has rendered to the Customs Service, a medical service at a nominal sum, so that about Tls. 10000 a year has been saved. It comes, of course, through the solicitation of the London Mission, and will be expended as they think wise. Nobody can object to that. This occurred since I wrote the information about the Medical College. It modifies what I wrote to a slight extent but not so far as the obligations of the American Board are concerned, of course.

I think I should say a further word about the teaching of English in T'ung Chou. As I wrote, I do not at all agree with the idea that has previously obtained as to the teaching of that subject, and most of all, the reason given, namely that if men have English, they will go into other work than preaching and teaching in Christian schools. I know that the number who would go into such work would increase, simply because men who are without English cannot get the positions, but I maintain that if the only way we can

get our workers is to surround them with the barbed-wire fence of ignorance of the English language for fear it will prove a temptation to make money, we shall get a pretty poor lot of men for helpers.

There is a side of the question that is shown by the report of the Deputation, which was not mentioned in any of the discussions that I heard when you were out here. To my mind, if you say, "Teach English but charge a fee", your fees will not amount to many dollars. The fact is, so far as my observation goes, that the students at T'ung Chou at present do not want English if they have to pay for it. I say "they" but a very large proportion of them are supported by outsiders, not by themselves or their parents, so that the fees will come back on these persons. I do not want to make this statement too emphatically because I have no figures at hand to back it up. I do know however that practically all of our students are Christians and that there are very few that are taking their college courses with the idea of preparing for definite "commercial" positions. I doubt if there will ever be any large number of men who are preparing for business careers, who will study at T'ung Chou. Its location is not favorable, especially when coupled with the fact that the Peking University is attempting to fill the need for just this kind of training. From what I have said I think you will see what my idea is: that with the class of students that we at present have in T'ung Chou, the teaching of English cannot possibly be put on a "paying basis".

From what you saw you will agree that English is the language of the Orient and no man in new China can be considered well educated unless he knows something of it, and before many years a stronger statement will be made.

Charlotte Ewing

I do not know whether you have heard of the trouble at Paotingfu. You do know, doubtless of the scandalous rumors about the wife of Pastor Meng. The affair never has been properly settled and cropped up again a few months ago. Mrs. Meng was told that she should leave Paotingfu (this by some of the church members) and the pastor left coming to T'ung Chou to the home of his father-in-law. As I understand it there was no unanimity in requesting his return and the persons who have been making the trouble form a powerful clique so that Meng does not intend to return. He is so valuable a man that the mission is very desirous of keeping him. The Y.M.C.A. wanted him, but Mr. Ewing persuaded him to accept the position of preacher at the city chapel in Tientsin where a stronger man than the present incumbent was needed. Now it develops that there are friends of the Paotingfu man who is intent on "killing" Meng in the Tientsin city chapel and they insist that inasmuch as they have not acted on the matter, Mr. Meng shall not come. Mr. Ewing has been trying to lead the church toward self government, but this is

a little more than he counted on, for, as I understand it, the members pay only a fraction of the preacher's salary, and the whole thing is a piece of spite work. Mr. Ewing had to work fast, too, or Pastor Meng would have been lost to the mission, for he was already negotiating with the Y.M.C.A. The matter is not closed yet so far as I know. It will be a great pity if he is lost to our mission for he is in some ways the strongest man (to my mind) in the Paoting fu station, foreign or Chinese. He was invited to Manchuria this spring to help in the revival there. With our piiiful lack of competent Chinese leaders it will be almost a calamity if he is lost to the mission.

I have prolonged this epistle too much already. Mrs. Young and Anita send their most cordial greetings. We are all enjoying this delightful place and at the same time I am trying to do some translating for my fall lectures on Pathology. That sounds big, but it is mostly sound. Nevertheless in the present state of affairs, one has to do as well as possible and let the rest go.

Again I want to say that what I have written has been in a spirit of frankness and that I should feel very badly if I was understood. I have tried to tell you the situation as I see it and as I think the Mission sees it. I am sure every person in the mission feels kindly toward you, and believe you thoroughly when you say that you are doing all you can for us.

With sincerest regards, I am,

faithfully yours,

Charlett. Young

Pac-tai-ko. Korea.
July 22 1908.

Rec'd DEC 16 1908

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Peking, China,
Nov. 8, 1908.

My dear Mr. Barton:-

Your letter came some two or three weeks ago. There some parts of it that I should like to speak about but in deference to your request I shall not. I cannot at this time write of much except Mr. Ament much as I should like to speak of things as they are in the Station & Mission. You have had that from other sources. I know too that you have had letters telling of Mr. Ament's illness, but thought that probably something from "the Doctor" might be of interest especially as to the future. Probably others have written more or less fully as to the case so that I shall not go into the detail of what has now drawn out over four months of time.

Mr. Ament came to Peitaiho the latter part of July very much worn out and within two days was taken ill. He played tennis one afternoon & then lay down exhausted in a draft to awaken with a stiff neck — nothing very unusual. The pain then settled lower, below the right clavicle and apparently in the junction of the collarbone & breastbone (later it proved to be the joint between the first rib and the breastbone). This pain was excruciating and there developed a deep abscess about three inches to the right of the mid-line, just below the clavicle. Up to this time (about a week) Mr. McMurtry of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission

DEC 16 1903

Peking Clinic,
Nov. 5, 1903.

My dear Mr. Dunlop:-

Your letter came some two weeks ago. I see some part of it that I should like to argue about but in deference to your request I will not. I commend at this time merely a matter that Dr. Dennett mentioned as I should like to speak to him on it the next time I see him. You have written letting Mr. Dennett alone, but the report has probably come from "the doctor" might be interest especially as the future. Probably other men written more or less fully as the case as that I do not the detail of what has now chance for your months of time.

Mr. Dennett came to Peitsang the [illegible] day [illegible] two days was taken with [illegible] fever or [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] as afternoon often [illegible] [illegible] a day. It murders with a [illegible] week — nothing [illegible] unusual. The pain the [illegible] lower [illegible] the right side and apparently in the junction of the colon and the [illegible] (letting it have the point to know the point and the [illegible]). The pain was increasing and the [illegible] a day or two about that the night [illegible] [illegible] the clinic. By this time (about [illegible] the Mr. Minister of the Chinese Party from Mission

who was occupying a room in Dr Aments house, had been attending him & I had only looked in occasionally. At the time of which I speak Mr. A. had a chill, a fever of 104°+ and became delirious. We opened the abscess under cocaine and found on probing it a day or two later that there was dead bone at the bottom. Of course we had not gone to Peitsiho prepared for serious operations, and in fact I have never completed my surgical outfit since we were sent here instead of Paotingfu. While Mr. A's condition improved slightly from the slight operation, for a short time, he grew worse again ~~becoming~~ being delirious all the time and in a very grave condition. Just at that time, Mr. Gray of the British Legation who has helped us in the Medical College (he assisted me in Bacteriology last winter), came to Peitsiho and offered to help in any way. I asked him to see Mr. A. and he thought immediate operation under chloroform imperative. Mr. Ingram gave the anaesthetic, Mrs. Ingram & Mrs. Young acted as nurses & Mr. Gray & I operated, finding the inner (toward the breast bone) two inches of the first rib necrotic and a great abscess behind the upper end of the breast bone. This latter abscess was in a most difficult position to treat, as it was impossible to drain it properly. The dressing had to be done through a small hole at the upper margin of the breast bone. Beside this abscess, there was pus scattered under the skin over the 1st & 2nd ribs on the right side and up the right side of the neck for 2 or 3 inches above the inner end of the collar bone. As we had no proper instruments, all we could do was to open as freely as possible and pack. Fortunately we were able to get sterile dressing

at the drugstore at Peitaiho. Mr. A's temperature dropped after the operation but began to rise after about 24 hrs. As Mr. Lowry (M.E. Mission) was coming I telegraphed him to bring suitable instruments & with his help (& Mr. Leap's & Mr. Ingram's) we removed the rib so far as it appeared diseased. Your doctor friends will realize that we were playing in dangerous territory and our instruments were not even at that time just what were needed. This operation also brought down the temperature but again it began to go up after a day or two. Mr. A's back became a mass of pimples & he had two carbuncles on his back so that he could not rest easily in any position. He also developed an inflammation of the bladder, probably due to the pus organisms which were in the blood escaping through the kidney to the bladder where they set up inflamation. Whether he had any abscesses in the kidney is not certain. At about this time as well as previous to the first operation under chloroform, he had pain on swallowing which seemed to point to an extension of the inflamation to the region of the oesophagus at the root of the neck. It cleared up after the last operation. This operation we did the morning of the day Mrs. Ament arrived. His temperature had been irregular but tending to increase daily. The only explanation seemed to be a redness which had appeared to the left of the wound. This we opened and incidentally found that the whole upper end of the breast bone (about 2 inches square) was necrotic and probably had been from nearly the first. This was removed which made the drainage of the large abscess cavity found at the first operation under chloroform, infinitely better from a surgical standpoint, but it left a hole in the chest about 2½ inches deep. He began to improve slowly

after this, so that by the 9th of October we were able to bring him back to Peking. This was accomplished much more easily here than it could have been in America except where an ambulance is available. Four men carried him on a bed by the aid of sedan chair side-poles with far less fatigue than any wheeled vehicle possibly could have done. At the depot we were able to transfer him to the long seat of a reserved compartment on the train & Dr. Gray who had preceded us two or three weeks, met us with a stretcher and bearers. Since then Dr. Clement has continued to improve steadily except that for about 2 or 3 weeks his memory has left him almost entirely. He is unable to think of the words he wishes to use to a pitiful extent. I hope he will soon begin to pick up again. His wound is healing satisfactorily though somewhat slowly. His bladder trouble has apparently cleared up. It has aged tremendously during his illness & needs rest away from his work, for while he is near it he worries for fear things are not going right.

Just before the last operation we were able to get the services of Miss Lewis, a trained nurse, sister of Mr. Lewis of the Presbyterian Mission at Paotingfu. Except for her aid I do not know what we should have done, Mrs. Ingram & Mrs. Young had done the day nursing until both were worn out. As you know Mrs Ingram's health is far from good & Mrs. Young expects to be confined in January. While everybody was more than willing to help, the attention needed was that of a trained nurse as the case was desperate. Mrs Arthur Smith helped

at first but when his condition became serious it seemed best to dispense with all but trained help with the one exception of Mr. Ewing who nursed every third night. For night nurses we had M.Ds. of whom there were half a dozen at different times & we tried to keep the number of those in contact with him down as low as possible to avoid tiring him with new people & methods. Mr. Ewing stayed until near the time we came back to Peking.

If you have time to write, I think Mr. Gray should be thanked for the great help he has given us. He has been of invaluable service many times. His address is G. Douglas Gray Esq. MD, British Legation, Peking.

I got back here a month after the Medical College had opened and naturally had to jump into the work and try to make up as much as possible. My teacher had had to return here in the latter part of August which was trying from one standpoint but it gave me a rest that I should not have felt justified in taking otherwise.

It was just as well, too, for I found just before returning that a doctor in Hankow had translated notes on the subject on which I was working & I have been able to get a copy of his work which is making my lecturing far easier than would be the case if I had to continue translating at the slow rate I was going in the summer.

Pastor Li of Cho Chou has moved up here & is in charge of the church. He & Pastor Jen have divided the northern part of the ~~stat~~ Peking field & have been visiting it as they could. ~~The~~ Two of the outstations where I had been doing Sunday work dismissed the helpers they had had & one (Lu Kou Chiao) is still without

anyone. I was greatly pleased when one of the medical students came with the plan for the four students who had been going there with me, to take the Sunday services at Lu Kou Chiao except once a month when Jen or Li should visit it to see how things were going. It was a selfish satisfaction to know that the plan came from the medical students rather than from the theological students for there is an opinion ~~not~~ which is not concealed, that medical students are a worldly set, and not imbued with an evangelistic spirit + that the fact they chose medicine rather than theology is proof of the ~~fact~~ statement. This spontaneous action on the part of the students is evidence of what I felt to be the case.

I am finishing this letter Nov. 15th. & during the week we have had another trial added to those we have been carrying. Pastor Jen was in the country to open a new chapel. He was returning with several others on a cart to the village where he was to be entertained and as they feared they would get home late, a gun was taken along. Jen was sitting in front with the muzzle close to his right thigh when the gun went off & sent the charge of shot through his right thigh & nearly through the left. He had the services of a native doctor at the village near where it occurred & they sent one of the colporteurs for me. The accident occurred Wednesday Nov. 11th at 3 P.M. about 35 miles south of here, ~~seven~~ ten miles from the railway. I got word Thursday A.M. & got away at noon & reached him at 4:30 about 24 hrs. after the accident. He was suffering somewhat but his general condition was good. We had him carried to the depôt (seven miles) & brought him by train to Peking. He is in the London Mission Hospital. We operated yesterday afternoon and Dr. Wheeler extracted 41 shot and bits of cotton & cloth

from the end of the wound in the left leg. His condition is good and unless something unforeseen happens should make a good recovery. It is possible that the left lower leg may be paralyzed but it is too early to say definitely. We have telegraphed to Tientsin for anti-tetanus serum. Tetanus is the only dangerous complication to be feared so far as can be seen at present. To-day another of the medical students is filling Jim's pulpit.

Now as to Mr. Ament's future movements — as I see them. He should get away from Peking as soon as possible and as far as possible. He cannot take a long journey yet but as soon as his wound is healed, we will start him home with Mrs. Ament unless something arises to alter our judgement. Needless to say, when he gets home, he needs rest, probably in some such place as Clifton Springs or Battle Creek but that can better be decided by your physicians. At any rate he needs a thorough change and "renovation". Mrs. Ament needs it too. She came out from the tedium of Mr. A's mother's last illness to find her husband in critical condition & she shows the strain.

Your letter written Oct. 9th (the day we returned to Peking) came this morning. We have appreciated the prayers and sympathy of friends both here and at home during these months. While Mr. A. was in most serious condition, the Chinese met daily for prayer & there was much prayer, public as well as private at Peitaiho, in his behalf, and for us who were attending. We have felt the efficacy of these prayers, I assure you.

Mrs. Young joins in kindest regards.

Yours faithfully

Charles W. Young

Mr. Kendall will be interested in the news of Pastor Jim

DEC 26 1908

Shanghai, Nov. 30, 1908.

My dear Mr. Barton:-

I wrote you two weeks ago but in that time affairs have moved rapidly and as you probably have learned before you receive this, I am in Shanghai to help Mr. & Mrs. Clement get off home.

On Nov. 16th Mr. Gray of the British Legation saw Mr. Clement with me in consultation and he advised that Mr. C. be sent home just as quickly as possible. If you will refer to my letter dated about Nov. 8th, you will see my reference to Mr. C's failing memory. The day Mr. Gray saw him, Mr. C. was much worse, failing to respond intelligently to conversation and showing a mental dullness much more marked than previously although the change had been progressively bad. Moreover, he showed what Mrs. Clement had noted to a slight extent before, a flattening (partial paralysis) of the right side of the face and dragging of the right foot in walking. It was, perhaps, providential that Mr. C. did not show up well that day, for it led us to make immediate preparations for his and Mrs. Clement's return home. We telegraphed here & had passage engaged on the Nippon Maru (Toyo Kisen Kaisha) sailing tomorrow (Dec. 1st). We had eight days after the decision, to arrange all Mr. C's business (insofar as it could be arranged without his help - he cannot talk connectedly at all), to pack up and get away. We decided Sunday (Nov. 22) that it was imperative that some person should go along to take care of him.

During the six days from the decision till Sunday, he failed mentally very rapidly, until at that time, he was unable to make known his need to respond to the calls of nature either entirely or just a moment before control was lost. Mrs. Ament who had been with him nights and had worked days in packing and arranging business affairs was near collapse and it was perfectly evident that she could not stand the strain much longer for it means constant attention. Naturally, I would be the one to go & I should have done so in spite of what it would mean to my college work had it not been on account of Mrs. Young's condition. She expects to be confined in January and unless it was absolutely necessary, I did not think I should be away at the time. I communicated with the folks at Ting Chou and Mr. Lucius Porter volunteered to go. He will be a first class man. We had hoped that possibly we could find somebody going by the same boat who could help but evidently there is no one and the matter is too important to delay.

So far as I can make out, the mental condition is due to either

(1) Abscess of the brain (2) embolism, with lodgement in the brain and resulting softening or (3) possibly, failure of the body to react to the long strain with this form of breakdown. I name these in what seems to me likely the order of probability.

It is impossible to say how much improvement we can hope for, but certainly what chances there are are largely dependent on his getting to a place where he can have the best modern treatment for such troubles.

The strain on all members of the station can be imagined

and it is no exaggeration to say that many weeks more would have put at least one or two additional members on the sick-list.

At a station meeting a few days before we left, it was voted not to ask Mr. & Mrs. Stelle to return at this time. It was felt that they needed their full furloughs, that with the Chinese we can "keep thing going" and that Mr. Stelle will be so much more rested and capable of grappling with the many problems next Autumn. He could not get out till late January or February and then there would be only say five months till Summer.

While we feel the great loss in Mr. Ament's removal, his bodily absence is no more of a loss than ~~the~~ his presence in the state of weakness in which he has been since Summer, in fact you can see that his going is in one sense a relief.

Mrs. Ament has borne up wonderfully under the terrific strain of the past three months.

We came from Peking to Hankow by the fast train from there, here by river steamer. This gave us a much smoother passage than would be possible by sea from Tientsin.

At Hankow the China Inland people helped us across from the depot to the boat and had engaged the most convenient cabins in response to a letter. On the boat there was a gentleman at our table — apparently an Eurasian — who insisted on our using his rubber-tired carriage from the landing here; so we came through very easily. In leaving the steamer the captain had the gangway hoisted to the bridge deck for our special use: All along the way, the path has been

smoothed for us. I trust the rest of the journey will be as easy.

I must close. This letter should leave by the Empress of China tomorrow and reach you about Christmas day. It carries to you many wishes for a Merry Christmas in which Mrs. Young would join were she here,

Cordially yours,

Charles W. Young

Charles W. Young

Shanghai - China - Nov. 30 - 1908.

Cabled

MAR 3 1909

Peking, China,
Jan.30, 1909.

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, U.S.A.,

My Dear Dr. Barton:-

After my letter from Shanghai and the later word that you doubtless have had from Mrs. Ament, I know you must be anxious for word from Peking. I am not the only source and I have no doubt that you have had letters from others that have given you most of the news. I know you will understand that with the necessary business that has come, together with my teaching and the necessarily tangled annual accounts, I have had little time for letters. Miss Russell has dropped as much as possible of her women's work, others taking it up, and has taken almost entire charge of the helpers and teachers. Except for her, I do not know what we should have done. Her intimate knowledge of the details of each outstation and of each helper, most of whom she has known since they were boys, has simply been invaluable. And it has been not alone her knowledge, but her judgement and the unity of viewpoint that has added so much to the help she has rendered. We have been able to see things the same way, and you know how much that means when time and strength are precious. Unfortunately she is not very robust and the circumstances of Dr. and Mrs. Ament's leaving were especially hard for her; indeed I fully expected her to break under the strain to which she especially was subjected during the last few weeks of their stay. After my return from Shanghai and our work on accounts was nearly over, she did collapse and was absolutely prostrated for a few days. She is much better now except that she does not sleep at all well. Well--I didn't start to write a panegyric on Miss Russell, muchtas she deserves one, but to let you know that she is carrying the heavy end of the load.

Pastor Li has "made good" beyond what I had expected. I have not known him intimately, but I have the greatest respect for his ability and judgment both in his pastoral and in business affairs. He has been most ready to consult on all questions, so that there has been none of that petty jealosy and ill-feeling that so often results from the attempt to work with native helpers who feel that their rights are being infringed constantly. His good-nature helps him through many hard places and he is able to reprove when necessary without giving offence, and at the same time there is no "milk and water" about his reproofs.

He with Miss Russell together with the deacons and myself form a committee for discussing station business and it has been a real pleasure to see how these men have measured up to their responsibilities.

Pastor Jen went home from the Hospital a day or two before the Chinese New Year (Jan. 22nd). He has had a long and serious time of it, but he is looking fine now. He is not able to walk any yet and it will be some months still before he will have fully recovered. It is still impossible to say whether there will be any permanent lameness, but if so it promises to be but slight.

This illness and homegoing of Dr. Ament has been a time of testing in many ways. Some, like those I have mentioned, have come through stronger than they entered. I wish it were true of all. Those words of Paul have been in my mind constantly:"

"My little children, of whom I travail in birth again until Christ be formed in you, etc." How little some of these men seem to have understood of the essence of the gospel. They have been tempted to use the opportunity of seeming helplessness to gain personal advantage. There are but few of such, I am thankful to say, but two of them are in men who know better, but who seem to think only of saving their faces and do not even ~~seem to~~ show that theyrealize that they have acted unworthy of the trusts committed to them.

There are two questions connected with the situation on which you would, perhaps, like the opinion of the station. Both have been discussed and so far as I am aware we are unanimous on them both, though the reasons may not be just what I give in every case.

The first is that of the early return of Mr. and Mrs. Stelle. Perhaps Mr. Stelle has communicated to you the views of the station as I wrote them to him some time ago. In brief they are that, although he is needed here, and we shall be very glad when he returns, we feel that he needed his furlough, and that he will need all the strength that he can gain by the added rest to cope with the situation when he comes back in the autumn. Under the circumstances we cannot expect to do much constructive work and shall do well in many cases to hold things as they are, but taken all together, this seems the wisest course.

The second question is that of Dr. Smith's help. If you reflect a moment, you will see that the situation calls for one familiar with the situation, and that none except such can do more than make the situation more complicated.

There is another matter about which I must write. I had intended to do so soon after Mission Meeting last summer, but the succession of events that called for all my time and strength, precluded it. It is the matter of the increase of salary for the members of the Peking Station. I believe that the Mission Secretary has written assuring you that there was regular action by the mission on the subject in addition to the insertion in the estimates. Where the slip came, in omitting this action from the minutes, nobody seems to know. In addition to believing that the mission action was in correct form, I thought that the Committee on the Needs of the Mission would make adequate explanation, as to those affected at least, it was a matter of some importance. For these reasons as well as a natural reticence in speaking of matters so personal, as well as the lack of time, I failed to write until we heard of the ~~action of the~~ Prudential Committee taking adverse action on the matter. In writing I shall be perfectly frank, for that is the only way to discuss the matter.

As I told the Mission at the annual meeting, it is impossible to live on the present salary when exchange is normal. Except for the fact that the exchange has been very good indeed, I do not know what we should have done this winter. For two winters I have had to do what I have not wished to do, what is not right and what I do not intend to continue to do, namely, to borrow from other funds in hand to pay for coal until the month's salary came and then return it. The practice is not right: there are men behind prison bars who have done no more. It has been a question of doing that or going without coal or other necessities. You may be surprised to know that it has cost us an average of $90.75 gold a season to heat the house--nearly one-tenth of our salary. You lived with us long enough to know that we do not live extrava-

ntly,and we have cut off some things since then.We have thought over the oblem a great deal and came to the conclusion that there was nothing else do than to ask the mission to request an increase.You may know that both .Stelle and Dr.Ament have resources aside from their salaries,though they e not large.They are large enough to take the pinch off.I know that if the udential Committee understands the situation that they will take favor-le action,and I hope that I have written what is necessary to make the ed apparent and nothing more.Before we went to Mission Meeting,Mrs. ung and I discussed the situation carefully and decided that if matters d not correct themselves so that we could avoid doing what we had in the st,that we should have to consider giving up the work.This,I know you ll understand,is neither a whine nor a threat.If I had to take such a ep it would be the hardest thing that I have ever been called upon to do t it is the only honorable course.I know that the Prudential Committee ies to provide a "living wage" and that when they have sufficient evidence at they will gladly take the action.I hope that they will take immediate tion applying to the present year.I could write more on the subject,but the above is sufficient I am sure;I hope it is not too verbose nor put too rongly.

You realize with us our loss in Dr.Ament's going home.I fear there is no ance of his return, though I shall be most happy to be proven wrong.Now, nther man for Peking is imperative,but as you realize it will need to be giant to take Dr.Ament's place.Giants have to grow,but the material must e in evidence.I have no doubt that Dr.Patton will be as glad to pick us out nice young giant as we will to receive him.What an opportunity there is orthe right man!The remaining months of Mr.Stelle's furlough would be earn-d several times over if he could get in touch with the man.

I might drop the remark in closing thatwe are happy in the addition of son,James Courtenay,to our family.He came Jan.17,and has been a model aby ever since.I am glad to say that Mrs.Young has done very nicely and is p and around again.

With personal regards from both of us,I am,

Cordially yours,

Charles W. Young

Peking China Jan. 30-1909.

Rec'd DEC 29 1909

Charles W. Young
Peking Nov. 25, 1909

280.

My Dear Mr. Barton:-

Mrs. Young has written you a note and I should not neglect the opportunity to add a line. Not that I want to but that I have been trying for nearly a year to get time to write a letter.

First I want to thank you for the very kind letter you wrote me this fall. In spite of its burdens, I am profoundly thankful for the experience of the past year. I have learned vastly more about the Chinese character and point of view and method of doing things than I had ~~ever~~ got in the previous four years. I should not now write such a letter as I did a year ago in June and that is the principal reason why I want to get time to write — to tell you how I see things here now — not that my account would necessarily be altogether accurate but it would give you one person's point of view

Rec'd Dec. 29-1909

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Charles W. Young
Peking Nov. 25, 1909.

280.

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Peking China
Jan. 30-1909.

Rev. Charles W. Young

We are just entering (in my humble opinion) the most difficult stage in which mission work in China has been since its foundation. I see a strong desire for a self governing church in certain quarters - one free from the name and influence of foreigners. The problem is to transfer the burden from the missionaries (where it doubtless has been) to the native church which is lacking in experience. The situation is delicate because there is a party that would separate entirely from the church already established & form a Chinese Christian Church instead of taking the work already established. Some missionaries pooh-pooh at the idea that there is any such feeling, at least among any considerable number but it is manifest in all the larger cities. It is going to take more wisdom and grace than at any previous period since mission work was begun.

I will not write of matters in the local church. We are in the midst of one of those flurries that occasionally come. I hope things will straighten out. Deacon Kwo (who used to be head teacher of the Boy's School and who has the bookstore next to the Street Chapel) has been dismissed from his office of deacon on representations from Pastor Li and it makes bad feelings. Pastor Li feels that he has not been treated fairly and I am inclined to agree with him. I have not time to go into detail.

This fall we opened Sunday medical work at a new place — Fêng Tai, the junction of the Peking-Tientsin-Mukden RR, the Peking-Hankow RR, & the Peking-Kalgan RR. There are about 500 men employed there in the shops etc & it is the center of about 18 villages in a very fertile piece of country. It is only 3 or 4 miles from Lu Kou Chiao and Chang Hsin Tien where we already have work. We went at the invitation of a Christian man (Methodist) who is employed

in the R.R. offices there. There is no mission work in the place. The man referred to (Mr. Liu) gives us the use of a school room (a school that he privately opened) and is to heat it this winter.

Mr. Stelle is just back from a country tour into the South field.

I am expecting my mother and Miss Mead in about ten days. They are due in Shanghai the day after tomorrow.

Medical College is running smoothly and I am glad to say that Dr. Cochrane & Dr. Ingram are acting like Christian gentlemen toward one another. Naturally they do not show any effusive mutual affection — they are both Scotch. The students are working hard especially the most advanced class (which will graduate in a little over a year). They are working as they never did before and as I think few Chinese students have had to work before. Many of them say if they had known how hard it was they would not have entered. None of them are giving up though. I am surprised to see how they continue to be interested in the Sunday Medical work for "continuance" is does not head the list

Mrs. Geo. N. Young
American Board Mission 281

JAN 9 1908

May 6

Nov-1907

Dear Dr. Barton, I am horribly ashamed and ready for most any penance because I did not write when I should have done so, way last September, thanking you for the beautiful drawn-work you sent from Foochow. I did and do appreciate it, I assure you, in spite of the fact that it has taken me nearly three months to say so. That you should have taken thought and time just when you were so busy, adds greatly to the value of the gift. Please accept my most hearty thanks.

How I wish you might have been with us at Peitaiho. We had a fine restful summer, though we studied hard the whole time (at least my husband did, while I used what time I could

get); and Anita grew so strong and well that she amazed everyone. When we left Peking, the poor baby was very sick, but the sea-air agreed with her from the first and it was not long before our girlie had pink cheeks and several pearly little teeth. A number of babies were very sick and several died, even at Peitaiho, for the heat was intense — sickness everywhere. The people who stuck to their stations in the interior are having a hard time now — Canadian-Presbyterians especially — with whole stations down with various intestinal troubles and general run-down condition. Old residents say that not for thirty years had China experienced so hot and sickly a summer. The floods added to the trouble of course. The cities and many villages were full of Cholera. One foreigner, an Englishman died of it at Peitaiho. Hope he contracted it no one can guess, for he had been living on a special prepared food for months and never came in contact with any case that we could

ar about. The people in a village about
mile from us had the disease, dozens
deaths taking place during the epidemic
veral of the gentlemen tried to find out
it was Cholera, but were calmly informed
y the villagers that a few folks had "Malaria"
a few days later that village decided to
elebrate the New Year with the hope of
ooling the devils into the belief that they
were working over-time, and so that way
et rid of the disease. Accordingly a priest
was summoned, bells were banged, fire-
crackers sent off, feasting and New Year
calls indulged in for several days. Still
the sickness increased and another New
Year celebration took place. Then Mr Stelle
and Dr. Young decided it was time to
be rather decided about offers of assis-
tance, so sent their cards also the
cards of Mr Cunningham (Presby)
and Dr. George Lowry (M.E.) to the
village asking for an interview with
the head-men. An answer was quickly
received, inviting the gentlemen to come,

and when they did go, they were listened to with respect. The two doctors visited the sick - no doubt about its being Cholera and that afternoon distributed [illegible] from our house to all who came for it. The people promised to clean up the village and evidently did. No more cases developed, most of the sick recovered, and we were cared additional New Years. The poor people must have spent a great deal of money on these celebrations. It was so pitiful to know of the sickness and be unable to help them from the first.

Dr. Young returned to Peking the first of September, but Baby and I stayed until the middle of the month - the city is not safe until the middle or last of September.

December 2nd This letter has been waiting for finishing touches some time now - Blame the Grippe this time

hope I have finished with it for the
winter now (the Grippe, I mean) but
we never certain until the year is over
what how many attacks the fates have
in store for me. We have encounter-
ing guests ever since returning
from the shore. The latest were Dr Dr.
and Mrs Willingham. Dr. W. is
Foreign Secretary of the Southern Baptist
Board, and awfully nice, though he
would persist in calling me "Sister
Young," "Sister" or "little Sister." And
yet it sounded sort of home like
too, for the Southern accent was to
the fore. Mrs. W. is one of the loveliest
women I have ever met. Mr. Lawton
Wheaton, came up to meet them.
and enjoyed life like a boy. We all
had such good times together, and
managed to show them most of Peking
inside of three days. Yes men to a
Chekelia, and fly like the wind was

the programme. Mr Pye was with us while in Peking, - he is such a dear. Anita and I got well acquainted with him - and didn't we hate to let him go to Shansi without a wife. Dr. Barton, you are equal to anything - cannot you insist upon them coming double? Mr. Pye is going to have a little Christmas celebration for Dr and Mrs Atwood at least he is to arrange the table for the Xmas dinner. Dr. Paul Atwood, the son will be there, and with Mr. Pye too, the little station at Fen Chow Fu will be gayer than for years. How those blessed Shanxi people are rejoicing over the new arrivals. It means so much to them.

The Compound dinner is to be at the "Young Mansion" this year, and the Y.M.C.A. people are to join us. Mrs. Gailey (Y.M.C.A.) and I are to be co-hostesses

and have the cloth laid for twenty-seven guests. Yesterday, at the Lung Fu Sze, (the big fair in the temple) we bought some most remarkable camels, for three ting tzers each; they are to take the place of reindeer and appear on our Xmas table in company with Santa Celaus. How shocked some of the home people would be to hear of "missionaries" indulging in such frolics as we plan to have. Mr. Stelle has just returned to the city after two months in the country. He looks well, and always comes home in fine spirits - we shall soon hear his report - bound to be interesting. Yesterday I had a rather amusing experience. Miss Porter had asked me to give a few "vocal lessons" to her blessed old women at present training in the Bible women's School. Well - I did that is, attempted to teach them proper ways of standing, breathing and singing. Made about as much impression as I would have done on a saw-mill - some have pretty fair voices, but half a dozen run

anything one attempts to teach. We came to grief on the Doxology. Then I made a special point of breathing - and kept asking "Where is your breath?" etc. The laughter seemed a little too pronounced to be classed as mere embarassment, and I presently discovered that I had been asking the Co. of their breath, where it was, and would they kindly show it. Truly I don't believe I'll ever be able to speak this language Anita can do better than I already - the statement may be a trifle stretched.-

Herer is enjoying life these days and feels the responsibility of taking care of the house during day and night, as he has never done before. He is more hearty than when you last saw him. Dr Jo is teaching in the Medical College five days out of the week, and Sundays enjoys country life. Accompanied by his Medical students and a big medicine case, he visits our little outstations and dispens pills and potions, following the little service led by one of the students. They enjoy the work very much. Anita and

are busy making up a little Xmas box for the three stations the master of the establishment visits. Such wonderful mitts made of spotted Canton flannel with a finishing touch of most goegeous yarn, you seldom saw. Friends from home sent some rather brilliant cloth - the very sort to bring a sparkle to black eyes set in yellow faces.

I had been hoping that some prints would arrive in time to be put in with this letter - but alas! Dr Young got some fine snaps recently, well worth having, and it was some of these we were planning to send.

I really must stop now and attend to "my lady".

Dr. Young joins me in greetings and best wishes. Yours cordially

Olive Young.

P.S. Indeed I am just as ashamed of myself as I can be for not writing before this

Mrs. Chas W. Young

Peking - China - Nov. 1907

Rec'd JUL 7 1908

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Peking, June 6th 1908

Mrs. Charles Young

Dear Dr. Barton,

I received your letter dated May 5th yesterday, and was so glad to hear from you that I am answering it today.

We had some anxious days [redacted] upon learning of your recent ill-health, and are so glad you are well again and able to be back at your post. Don't work too hard, for we would not like to see another in your place. I wonder if you realize how many good friends you made while out here. We do look forward with much pleasure to another visit from you.

Our small daughter talks Chinese like a native. She understands almost everything we say or say to our servants only we English, Chao

Let me tell you a few things about the folks out here, though Mrs Hicks has probably exhausted that subject since her return home. What a remarkable woman she is! The way she sees into and through things is positively weird (should the "e" or "i" come first?) Miss Brown told me she (Miss B) asked a couple questions intending to draw her out on the subject of things Turkish, and was perfectly astounded by the answers - nothing had passed Mrs. Hicks without being noted. She stopped with us, and we had such a charming time. When Mr. Hicks arrived, she went with him to Dr. Amente. I do hope Mr. H. is better, he looked so thin and pale while here it made one wonder how much

longer he could stand the strain.

Dr Young has just tossed his letter to me and is now racing for the train as fast as he can go. He goes to Chang Kiai Tsin today returning on the evening train.

So many folks have been passing through this past week on the way to Ting Chow. Mission Meeting begins tomorrow, and already the larger number of those who expect to attend ~~have~~ there. Mrs. Tucker and her two babies went through yesterday; Mrs Denning-way, and Miss Lehman the week before. Miss G.- is much better, but still needs much rest- such a little, thin, fragile creature. I believe she would begin to "sit up and take notice" if "the gentleman" would only cable he had finished his work and was on the way out to her. She looked worn when she landed

in Peking first time, and some of us (now please don't tell on me) wondered why the honorable Board had not sent her to the shore or her family mountains for a couple month's rest before sailing. We hope this summer at Pitaiho will complete the cure already begun, and she will be able to get to work in the fall.

Mrs. Perkins is just as bright and cheery as ever - able to get around on her cork legs now, with the assistance of a little table on which she leans when necessary. Mr. P. - is as much a cripple as ever; - never a word of complaint nor of suffering from him, though. A few Sundays ago he went to the Chinese church and preached the sermon, and I believe has preached since then during Pastor Meng's absence. He is busy all the time, teaching too. Not often does one find two such

two souls in one family. Susie is not well, so is at home with her mother. She is such a bright, pretty girl. Dear old Madam Stanley is improving slowly. The folks hope to take her to Peitaiho after Mission Meeting. Dr Stanley is very feeble, but intensely interested in building the new church. Mr. Myron Peck (Dr Peck's son) has been so good about helping him. Now Mr Charley Stanley has arrived on the scene, so I reckon the work will go by leaps and bounds. Let me tell you how the last mentioned individual insulted me last week when he was here. When I asked him if he did not think our little Anita was awfully pretty, he said "I think she is good looking

but she will be very pretty when she grows up." Came near being a case of "pistols and coffee for two." The trouble with the small girl is that she is too thin and her eyes are so very large. I can hardly wait to get to Peitaiho-Anita and I would have gone ages ago had I been well. Unfortunately I have been in bed a week now, but hope to be up in a few days as I am so much better, and then, when Dr. Young can leave after Mission Meeting, we plan to fly to the shore.

All folks in the Compound are well though rather weary of the eternal heat and dust.

Since the death of Dr. Ament's mother, we have been expecting

Mrs. Aurent on nearly every steamer. So much she would come. Our "boy" is studying English — thereby hangs a tale. A noted explorer (incidentally a pompous prig) was visiting in the Compound. Forewarned is forearmed, — so I stayed out of his reach. My husband was not so fortunate — one day the boy came up-stairs and said the gentleman wished to see Dr. Young. I told him to tell him the doctor was not at home. Some time later I happened to think that the explorer might not have understood Chinese so I questioned the "boy." "No, he had not understood Chinese. Well, how did you make him understand? Oh, I said in English 'go way' — and he laughed and

departed." I just had to slip that yarn in for you.

Yes, Dr. Young is still translating, and his wrinkles as well as the teacher's are growing deeper. He works on Pathology this summer - summer vacation - six hours a day translating from English into Chinese! And they say missionaries are lazy!

Is your son still studying organ music? I bow I should love to hear a good organ out here! One gets hungry for such music.

We do miss the Stelles and Galts so much. We are looking forward to the new folks who plan to come this fall. If I don't stop soon, there will be trouble. This dry heat is so fiend. We wring sheets and heavy towels out of cool water and spread them over the and chairs in our room, in this way making the air endurable. I always end my letters in this same shocking manner. Pardon it. Cordially

Olive Jenkins

Rec'd DEC 29 1909

Mrs. Chas. W. Young 283.

Peking - China - Nov. 1909.

My dear Dr. Barton -

A few ounces more of the "mid-night oil" will not matter, so I will scribble a few lines to let you know that we have not forgotten you though we have let so many months pass by without writing.

This is not a "Mission" letter, not even a "station" letter, so I shall not write you about our boys and

sorrow as a body; needless to say we are alive.

I have been wondering if you might not like to see a copy of this account of the funerals of the late Emperor and Empress-Dowager. I wish I had a picture of the catafalque to send you, but have just sent the last to my folks, and it would take several days to get more printed. If you can make use of any infor-

mation in this account, ~~for~~
either in whole or in part,
pray do so. I would send
it to the Missionary Herald
if it did not seem so mon-
otonous. — so many Jane, — so
many umbrellas — etc. etc.

You must get acquainted
with our little son and
daughter; so I enclose a "snap".
They are dear babies.

My husband has not
been so well the past two
years, and I shall be glad
when we can go home on

furlough so that he may have a rest. He is feeling much better now, and I hope will not have another attack of Dyspepsia this fall. He teaches twenty-two hours a week now, and works very hard in other ways too, — just like other folk out here. I would like to scribble more but the lamp is preparing to go out — so I must close. My husband joins me in best wishes for a Happy New Year.

Very Sincerely,

Olive Young.

P.S. I beg of you, do not attempt to answer this. Save your strength for important things

Account of funeral of Emperor & Empress Dowager by Mrs. E. H. Young.

It May interest you to hear something of the funerals of the late Emperor and Empress-Dowager. The Emperor was buried May Ist. His tomb not being completed (it will not be ready for two or three years to come) the body was placed in a tomb at the Western ~~Hills~~ Tombs where it is eventually to rest. There was a big burning of silks, money, and an enormous boat made of paper and wood fitted out with all conveniences and numberless wooden attendants gowned in real silk; the latter alone cost tens of thousands of taels.

May 1

MayIst. all foreigner's who had obtained tickets of admission to the pavilion erected by the Government for foreigners, were in their places at an early hour, for all feared to be late and thus miss seeing the funeral of the Emperor Kuang Hsu. The ceremonies were arranged by the Board of Rites. First came the lesser officials; the highest in rank were placed nearest the catafalque I_Officials of the Grand Council. 2-Officials of the Waiwupu. Attches of Embassies. 3-Special Ambassadors (each of whom had his own A.D.C.). 4-The Prince Regent and Prince Fushimi. 5-The catafalque.
There were representatives of Holland, Portugal, Sweden, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, Austria, Russia, Mexico, France, Spain, Brazil, and the United States. The roads were lined with Chinese soldiers and side-streets screened off with dark blue cloth. At Io.30 A.M. the procession left the palace in the above named order. When the foreign diplomats' pavillion was reached, a stop was made. Princes, diplomats and officials bowed in succession to the remains, each bow being returned by the Prince Regent who had previously offered three libations of wine to the late Emperor. After this, the Court and Diplomats returned to their homes, leaving the funeral in the hands of the two old statesmen. Prince Ching and Chang Chih ~~Chih~~ Tung. Both sides of the road for miles outside the city gate were lined with foreigners and Chinese waiting for a glimpse of the Imperial cortege. First came a number of mounted troops these were followed by lancers, then by infantry. The first real part of the funeral procession was a large number of camels bearing either tents or bundles of tent poles. Then came white ponies led by men with crooks in their hands. These were followed by official umbrellas, fans and emblems. The diplomatic corps sent two large wreathes, which were carried under yellow silk canopies. Yellow sedan-chairs and carts were also in the cortege. There were priests chanting in wailing tones. Two men walked in front of the catafalque throwing high into the air quantities of immitation paper money, to engage the attention of the devils in the air so that they would not disturb the spirit of the deceased. Last came the catafalque covered with handsome yellow silk handsomely embroidered with dragons. It was carried by 120 men who were dressed in the same style of costume as the others who carried things in the cortege. These costumes were large voluminous gowns of cheap red silk, interwoven with yellow and black flowers. The cap was a small round black one to the top of which was fastened a stick four or five inches in height bristling with small yellow feathers. These costumes were not all new nor clean, in fact many of them looked decidedly shabby. The men who carried the umbrellas, flags etc., did not march well but were quite slovenly, some almost ~~allowing the silk banners to trail in the dust.~~ And so passed the Emperor Kuang Hsu to his burial.

In June there was a large paper boat burned for the late Empress Dowager. This is said to have cost, according to differant reports, from 70,000 to 100,000 taels ($50,000 to $70,000 gold). Nov.6th we had a chance to see the things that were to be burned the following day for the late Empress Dowager. They occupied about three-quarters of a mile of road. The gate into the Imperial City was so jammed with traffic comected with the funeral that at first the police refused to allow us to enter. We got through after waiting about a quarter of an hour, and then had a rapid ride down to the foot of the Coal Hill just outside of the Forbidder City. I can do no better than quote from a Chinese paper that gives a good account of the things. These articles were to be burned to furnish the deceased with suitable retinue and comforts so she could enter the place of departed spirits with the dignity and importance due one of her rank. Smoke ascends to heaven; hence the proper thing to do is to make ~~the~~ of inflammable material, what the deceased should have, then set fire to it.

The following is the list of things in their order.; they were arranged in pairs as is the custom; one on each side of the road.

"Ming p'in"-"(shade articles").

The following were made of pine branches, with wooden foundations, and were life-size.

2 Lions seated; otheir tails were wired, mouths open, showin red tongues and most ferocious fangs.

4 Birds (half way between an ostrich and a pea-fowl.

4 Deer, Male and female.

4 Streamers

4 Bowers (little summer-houses).

4 Officials wearing red-button caps and peacock feathers.

16 Umbrellas carried by men (these men were mada of the same material.

1 Chair carried by 8 men.

The following articles were made of wood, paper, cotton, silk, gold-leaf &. and were life-size.

16 Dragon flags in the 5 colors, blue, red, yellow, black, white. These were carried by 16 men dressed in red silk garments embroidered in gold. Their caps were red, with tufts of yellow feathers.

10 Fans, silk, embroidered carried by 20 men. Wherever men are mentioned, they are always dressed as stated above.

10 pr. of beautifully embroidered umbrellas in the 5 colors; carried by 20 men

1 pr. Folding ~~chairs~~ chairs carried by 2 men.

8 Tables of toilet articles made of wood and covered with gold-leaf. 16 men.

24 Pasted embroidery streamers and pennons carried by 24 men.

6 Mounted attendants of 1st. rank with peacock feathers; riding black horses.

8 attendants with large flags.

8 Soldiers in uniform. 8 Musicians in uniform.

2 Cavalry officers ; 4 Aides.

53 Mounted Imperial Guard, carrying wooden guns with fixed bayonets ; all riding large black horses.

2 Infantry officers of the Imperial Guard.

1 Bugle and drum corps of 16 men.

53 Soldiers of Imperial Guard, carrying knives in their hands.

2 Band masters. 24 Musicians in uniform with yellow epaulettes, leather shoes, flat top caps and knap-sacks. Officeas carried Japanese swords.

16 Manchu officials riding white horses, followed by 40 men on foot wearing flowered garments and carrying knives.

8 Imperial attendants riding dappled black horses.

16 Mounted Imperial carriage-park officials.
16 Insignia carried by 16 men
8 Censors carried by 8 men.
1 Handsome yellow umbrella.
8 Body-guard.
1 yellow embroidered chair carried by 16 men.
8 Officials armed with swords.
8 Small sedan chair of yellow embroidery.
4 Refreshment tables carried by 4 men.
2 Officials followed by 6 Attendants.
1 Chair carried by 8 men.
1 Imperial Yellow cart drawn by a white mule., followed by 2
2 yellow carts drawn by white mules
1 Two horse foreign carriage with a gold ball on top.
2 Officials 6 Attendants. 26 Mounted body-guard.
1 pr. Imitation gold mountains
1 pr. " " silver "
1 pr. " gold coin mountains.
1 pr. " silver " " (this amount of gold and silver would furnish all necessary wealth.
1 pr. wooden pots containing roses
1 pr. " " " chrysanthemums
1 pr. Imitation stone pots containing peonies
1 pr. " " " " wax almonds
1 pr. " porcelain " " "Buddhist hands"
4 Tables of silk rolls
The above articles were carried by 44 men.
2 pr. Chests
3 Treasury buildings.
1 Treasurer 3 Soldiers.
All the above officials wore double garments as well as imitation fur garments; also paper shoes. Bodies and faces resembled real men.

The funeral of the late Empress-Dowager took place November 9th. For months previous to this date, great preparations were being made for the event; the men who were to carry the catafalque had their daily practice, for they must carry it so steadily that a bowl of water carried upon the to would not show so much as a ripple. the roads leading from the palace to the "Tung Ling" (Eastern Tombs) where a magnificent tomb awaited the remains were put into good condition for the whole 30 miles, for the catafalque must be carried every foot of the way. Pavillions and houses for stopping over nigl (they could travel about 10 miles a day) were erected all along the route. Tw roads ~~were prepared~~ from the palace to the City gates were prepared, for the present Empress-Dowager and Court went out the most Southerly ~~gate~~ East gate, while the funeral cortege went by the more notherly one.
Both roads were sprinkled with yellow earth, and heavy screens of dark blue cloth were hung across side-streets to shut off the view of curious Chinese or foreigners. Our tickets to view the funeral arrived the night before the event, and we had orders to be in the pavillions erected for foreigners by

seven oclock the following morning. Miss Miner had tickets presented to her b
y the father of one of her pupils. This gentleman is of high official rank., and
the tickets that he sent admitted us to the pavillion inside the gate reserv
ed for distinguished guests. The tickets from our legation were for the pavil
lion outside the East Gate. Inside the city, no Chinese was permitted to stand
on the street nor to view the funeral from houses. Outside the gate there
were tens of thousands of Chinese waiting patiently for hours to get a glimp
of the pageant.

All the pavillions were decorated with yellow and blue silk, white chrysan
themums and "Buddha's hands" (a kind of fruit tree), while tables were spread
with refreshments, and tea was served constantly to all who wished it.

The day of the funeral we arose at five o'clock, and after a hasty breakfa
(our servants were all up at three o'clock), we wrapped up warmly, wearing
dark colored garments if we had not black ones to put on. Rickshas were waiti
and we were off with a rush across the big street, down little "hu-t'ungs" a
around narrow corners and then, just as the men were letting down the blue
curtain to screen the road through which the present Empress Dowager was to
pass, we raced across in good time, and after a mile or more of pretty good
road reached the pavillion. Many people had already arrived. Our pavillion
was next to that of the Secretaries of Legations and Military Officers.
Across the street a part of the mounted Italian Guard was lined up, while fur
ther down were cavalry and infantry of many nations. The members of the
Diplomatic Corps walked up and down the road constantly trying to get warm
(yards and yards of gold and silver embroidery, are remarkable more for beauty
than for warmth).

The Chinese considered the foreigners as much of a curiosity as the funeral, and they lined up in front of the pavillions whenever they had a chance. The police were excellent though, and kept the crowd moving. We waited for hours and at last the funeral came in sight. Like magic the Chinese disappeared.

The following was the order of the funeral cortege. Charles wrote it down while I counted:-

Infantry; marched very well. (Dressed in gray with red facings). (Cavalry passed on the streets on either side of the big road, as did numerous officia in chairs or carriages, with their body-guards).

22 camels, some laden with poles for tents, others with only square yellow cloths (tents). The idea is that the deceased is going on a tour, not that she is dead, and tents must be carried along.

36 horses These were white. Some of them carried burdens. (At this time lancers were passing on the side roads).

8 Banners.

100 Umbrellas in five colors.

1 Yellow Phoenix Cart, drawn by a white mule.

2 Plain Yellow Carts drawn by white mules.

1 Yellow Sedan Chair (silk) embroidered with the phoenix; carried by 16 me

2 Plain Yellow Chairs covered with yellow silk: 8 bearers.

12 Emblems on poles; 12 bearers.

16 Embroidered Fans; 16 bearers.

50 Umbrellas in five colors; also embroidered, each with a bearer.

1 Band of Musicians.

2 Yellow silk Bowers, each containing a wreath presented by the Diplomatic

orps.

Numerous fans and emblems.

24 Umbrellas. These were very handsome. The bearers were dressed in blue ilk with the character for longevity embroidered all over the garments.

Lama Priests.

Diplomatic Corps.

Two men throwing paper money into the air.

Incense Braziers under two silk canopies. Thibetan incense was used. The fragrance was quite strong as it passed us.

Catafalque, with covering of exquisite silk, embroidered with the phoenix. It was carried by 148 men.

much more might be written, but this is sufficient to give you some idea of these most interesting funerals.

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and Eight Princes of Imperial Blood.

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